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CIGAR MAKERS OFFICIAL JOURNAL

MONON B'LDG, CHICAGO, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS
440 S. DEARBORN ST.



VOL. XLV. NO. 1.
JANUARY 15, 1921.

KNOWLEDGE
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POWER

BETTER WORKING
AND
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C. M. I. U. OF A.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, ILL.

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The effort to destroy or cripple the American Federation of Labor and the constructive trade union movement started before the world's war. This campaign was interrupted by the war and has been renewed with feverish ferocity since the signing of the armistice. This assertion is easily proved by the fact that at New York, December 17, 1920, in the testimony before the Lockwood Joint Legislative Committee of the State of New York, it was testified that a certain National Manufacturers' Association had as early as 1912 advanced money to the I. W. W., presumably to finance its campaign of boring from within in the constructive trade unions.

This is only one of the many vicious means employed by the manufacturers to establish what they call the open shop, the real name of which, however, is the non union shop. The woods are full of evidence to this effect. Hirelings are working in our own trade. We all know that the business agent of Union 527, Chicago, which recently seceded and formed a dual union, was on the payroll of the hostile manufacturers, that evidence to this effect was produced and the fact proved. We now understand that by his own admission another cigar-maker who worked with Winfield in some of his dealings, was on the payroll of a certain non union manufacturer as well as on that of one or two detective agencies.

Just how desperate this fight is, is shown by the Tampa strike and lockout. The manufacturers of Tampa have really sacrificed a year's business in this fight and have not been able to whip the union at that. This conspiracy and onslaught against the union extends through many trades. The battle is not over yet and won't be for some time. It is necessary for the workers to close up the ranks, sit tight, and shoulder to shoulder

defend our position. If this is done and all stand courageous and true there can be no doubt as to the successful outcome of the struggle. In the meantime there will be some suffering. This we can not avert. Much depends upon the solidarity, determination, and stamina of the workers themselves. The one big job just ahead is maintaining our organizations intact. Those who will not do this or who persist in disruption are strengthening the enemy and helping this unrighteous conspiracy to destroy or cripple the union. Humanity, justice and fair dealing, and our constructive trade union movement are on one side; viciousness, greed, the privileged few, and the predatory rich are on the other side of this controversy. This is a time when real union men must stand up and be counted.

The overhead charges and actual running expense of the International Union are less per capita than any other labor organization in existence. This is proved by the actual figures. The per capita cost is about 3 9/10 cents per week. The great bulk of the expense of the International Office is fixed by the Constitution, which expenses the International President has to pay without question or choice.

It should be borne in mind that the great bulk of the printed supplies, etc., are furnished to local unions absolutely free. Note should be taken of the fact that the supplies for which a charge is made, such as day-books, ledgers, treasurer's account books, label cancelers, type, factory numbers, electro cuts for advertising the label, letterheads, envelopes, treasurers' vouchers, dues cancelers, label order blanks, etc., are included in this cost of 3 9/10 cents per week per member. If we were to deduct the cash supplies, and we could rightly do so, because this is a receipt and an expenditure, and counted in the 3 9/10 cents per member, it would reduce the sum to considerably less than the 3 9/10 cents per member. The free supplies consist of the Journal, labels, all due stamps, due books, traveling cards, loan cards, transfer cards, withdrawal cards, postal loan receipts, monthly reports, constitutions, strike blanks, organization circulars, supply order blanks, etc.

Other items fixed by the constitution are rent, printing (which includes the monthly Official Journal and the Union Label), the fixed tax to the American Federation of Labor, and Label Department, postage on Journals, letters, and supplies; express charges on supplies, labels, etc.; telegrams.

telephones, legal expenses, etc., etc.; and the salary of the International President; and the salaries of the clerks and stenographers, fixed by the International Executive Board; and the salaries and expense of the organizers and financier, fixed by the Constitution and the Board.

The actual expenses, which are in all instances absolutely necessary, that are controlled by the International President, do not amount to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per member per week.

Just bear in mind that for this 3 9/10 cents per week per member you are getting the Official Journal, labels, your constitutions, your due books, your stamps, and many other things that make this small sum that it costs seem insignificant, and makes the oft-repeated libel or charge of extravagance ridiculous.

While the Union shop is never closed to the workers, the Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, Calif., no doubt a part of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is not so broad.

The Brownstein-Lewis Co. of that city recently let a contract for the erection of an \$800,000 factory building. The contract was based on union shop conditions and all firms fair to organized labor were given opportunity to bid on same.

The Manufacturers' Association immediately passed a resolution requesting the resignation of the Brownstein Co. from the association on account of their having based their contract on fair union conditions.

This comes from the organization that prates of their Americanism and loudly decries the activities of labor organizations as being something foreign to American ideals.

In starting the New Year and bearing in mind the momentous questions so fraught with ill or good to mankind and civilization, let us resolve that justice must take the place of viciousness and greed and that hatred of our fellows shall find no lodgement in our minds and hearts, and that thoughts conceived in righteousness and dedicated to the uplift of mankind shall not perish.

During this serious period of readjustment and rehabilitation, in which mankind is struggling to find a proper place in the sun, opportunity knocks at the door of all courageous, right-thinking men and women. May all such enlist in the great cause, and have the heart, determination, and fortitude

to battle for justice, the right, and a square deal for all concerned.

The amendment of Union 3, Paterson, which proposed to do away with the organizers, has been defeated by an overwhelming vote of local unions, hence there is no necessity of defense of the proposition to maintain the organizers.

Organizers are a necessary part of our institution; they function in a manner that is helpful, useful, and necessary. The organizers, or some of them, may not suit many of the member, and probably don't, and it is probably true that no organizer could be secured who would suit everyone. There are some reasons why a great many members, who perhaps would make fairly good and satisfactory organizers, can not be obtained. In the first place, they have to spend their time on the road away from home. They are out at night, in all kinds of weather, rain or shine, hot or cold. They are up against the abuse of all non-union haters and defamers, hired sluggers, employed by cheap-John manufacturers, plug-uglies, and bulldozers, perhaps members but secretly on the payroll of the bosses; and often in danger of physical violence; and withal for small pay. Not only this, but some of the captiously-inclined of our own members find fault with whatever they do, whether it is good, bad, or indifferent. We are always looking for someone who really knows the trade union movement, the situation, the pay allowance, and the conditions under which he must work, the dangers and hardships, and the thankless tasks, and who can successfully fill the position of organizer.

Spies employed either by the manufacturers direct, or, as in most instances, through detective agencies, are in all trades and in most of the big unions.

One by one these parasites, who for downright rottenness surpass even Judas Iscariot, are being found out and exposed.

These spies are so careful in their movements and actions that it is hard to detect them. On general principles, however, it is always well to beware of the chap who is preaching the use of violence and making exorbitant demands. All men who do these things are not spies, informants, and traitors, but those who are of that type will give some indication that will warn the honest and real union man to be on the alert. One of this gentry has already been exposed. There are some others.

Sound economic principles and their constant dissemination are vitally important to the well-being and advancement of the great mass of our people. A correct knowledge of economics, spoken and written, is of the utmost importance. Newspapers or individuals who pervert or suppress the truth are guilty of a crime against civilization. People fed on false issues and falsehoods develop a state of mind which, being predicated upon a false foundation, nevertheless develops false thoughts which become a habit. This is just as deadly and as hard to cure as the drug habit. Newspapers that knowingly or unknowingly publish false statements about labor are creating a condition that will some day be a curse to mankind. Our republic can not grow, thrive, nor endure on poisonous nourishment. As we sow so shall we reap is as true of the soul and mind as it is of the soil. Those who belittle the law-abiding, constructive trade union movement are carrying a mighty responsibility. The privileged few have tried for ages to keep the masses in ignorance. As we develop in the art of self-government it will be found that ignorance is in reality more destructive and dangerous than knowledge.

Truth and Knowledge.

The spirit of greed, profit, and lust for power, which followed the close of the war, still lingers in our midst. So also does the determination of the masses for better working and living conditions. The great war was fought for the purpose of maintaining civilization, justice, and democracy. It should never be said that those who gave up their lives on the battlefield did so in vain. Those who made great sacrifices for the preservation of these worthy objects are not going to tamely submit to seeing them sacrificed on the altar of greed, viciousness and Mammon.

Justice vs. Greed.

History will chronicle the present age as one of organization and concentration. Industrial, commercial and financial interests are organized. There is no "open shop" in so far as organization in their ranks is concerned. They know that little can be accomplished without organization and they hold at its full worth the lesson of past experience. Their wisdom precludes the necessity of either organizers or missionaries to induce them to defend their economic interests behind the fortress of solidarity.

Not so with some of the workers, a large

percentage of whom remain unorganized. They are deluded into either relying on the strength of their own individuality or the generosity of their employer. It appears they have yet to learn the lesson from the book of experience that the employer has accepted as gospel. They refuse to lend a receptive mind to the organizer, who after all is but the teacher who points out from the book of labor's struggle the necessity for concerted effort.

Liberty is the inos' priceless heritage of humanity. Liberty was never gained by individual action. If the masses of the workers have hope of realization there is but one road that leads to the goal and that road is plainly marked ORGANIZATION.

"Can't Strike, Open Shop" advocates, generally speaking, are those who are inclined to place property rights and the dollar sign above human rights. They hold that labor is nothing more

than a commodity and as a commodity should be purchased in the open market, and as a commodity it should also come under their manipulation with their self made laws of "Supply and Demand." They are unanimous in agreeing that when business is run at a decreased profit it may cease to function and that factories may be closed tight when such conditions arise. On the other hand they deny the wage worker the right to cease work to redress grievances or to enforce a demand for a wage that will meet his normal requirements to say nothing at all of showing a profit.

If a factory can be closed by the owner and workers forced into idleness and starvation because his business is not showing a suitable profit, it is logical to reason that the same factory may be closed by the workers when the wage is insufficient to provide the necessities of life. The day must come and come soon when this principle shall be recognized and generally applied to business as a whole.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his annual report relative to income derived from the tobacco

Tax on Tobacco. industry says:

"The total receipts from all tobacco taxes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, were \$295,809,355.44, an increase of \$89,806,263.60, or 43.6 per cent, over the preceding year. These receipts were the largest ever collected, and they exceeded the total internal revenue receipts from all sources for any fiscal year prior to 1911 except 1901 and 1866."

The largest increase over the preceding year from any one item is shown on cigarets, which since 1917 have furnished the greatest revenue of any tobacco product with the exception of 1903 to 1907, inclusive, when cigars led as a revenue producer.

Last year's cigar production was practically the same as the year previous and the leading cigar states are Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Florida, New Jersey and Virginia, in the order named.

In 1914 Internal Revenue receipts from tobacco products were \$79,986,639.68. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, they totaled \$295,809,355.44, an increase of approximately 290 per cent in the six years.

There have been many inquiries and much speculation as to "Who is Who" in the lately formed dual

**Actions
Talk.**

**Amalgamated Tobacco
Workers.**

From the best information obtainable and from the fact that their activities are marked, it appears that leadership insofar as Chicago is concerned is vested in Jake Billow and Albert Lingenfelter.

Jake Billow, who was the delegate from the Chicago "Local" to the late dual convention held in New York, will be remembered as one of those instrumental in organizing the dual I. W. W. cigarmakers' union in Butte, Montana, a few years ago. After that organization, widely heralded as the salvation of the cigar trade, blew up within less than one year after its blatant birth, we find Billow in Chicago, working always in non-union shops. He played some minor part in helping to organize the Progressive Cigarmaker's Union of Chicago, which afterward amalgamated with the International Union at their own request. On the deposing of Chas. Winfield, Billow became the leader of that local, 527, and remained their leader and guiding star until he steered them out of the International and into his newly hatched "Amalgamated."

He boasts of his principles and loudly talks "Solidarity of the working class." To show how much he really practices his preachings we find that he never paid a single one of the \$1.00 International Assessments levied in aid of the Tampa strike. We feel that no better illustration of his principle or his stand for solidarity can be depicted than this fact, that a man who is forever preaching "Class consciousness," "Solidarity," etc., etc., and then deliberately turns a deaf ear and a chilled steel pocket-

book to the cry of his brothers on strike in Tampa is of little worth in any society.

Albert Lingenfelter, who plays second fiddle in the discordant anvil chorus, is notorious for the many fines against him for various offenses against the International Union.

It appears from his record that his inherent and all absorbing desire to talk has been the cause of much of his trouble. In 1906 he was fined \$50.00 for revealing official business of No. 118, Peoria, Ill., to the I. W. W. and was later fined \$30.00 for scabbing, by the same union.

We find Lingenfelter, too, long on "class consciousness" talk and woefully short on honest-to-goodness help to his fellow craftsmen, although he did pay one of the \$1.00 International Assessments in aid of Tampa.

Further space would be wasted in enumerating more of the activities of these heroic leaders who now propose to "Emancipate the cigar and tobacco workers of the world."

During the transitory period following the war and during the rehabilitation that must take place before normal peace time conditions are reached, we must expect

The Burden. strenuous times. Following all great wars the survivors must suffer in peace as others did in the war. This can not be avoided. Labor will cheerfully shoulder only its fair share of the burden, and will resolutely insist that the big interests, financiers, and profiteers shall pay their full share as well.

NOTICE!

The election of International officers and delegates occurs Saturday, February 12th, 1921.

Official ballots, registry lists, and inspectors' reports were mailed or expressed to all local unions from the 7th to the 14th of January.

The attention of presidents, secretaries and inspectors of election is directed to the law, Section 11 to 42 inclusive. Secretaries are charged with, and should mail ballots to all jurisdiction members who have been such for one year, and in time to allow such members time to return their votes so that they will reach the secretary of the union on or before February 12th. Jurisdiction members mark their ballots with a cross opposite the names for which they wish to vote; inclose the ballots in an envelope addressed to the secretary of the union, with the word "Ballot" plainly marked on the envelope. The secretary preserves these envelopes unopened and hands them to the

inspector who deposits them in the ballot box on February 12th.

Those holding retiring cards, including forty-cent members, are not entitled to vote. All thirty-cent and sixty-cent weekly dues paying members, who have been such for one year are entitled to vote, and under the law subject to a fine if they do not vote. Sick members who are reported as sick are excused from fine for failure to vote. Forty-cent members who have been admitted by retiring cards to full dues paying membership are entitled to vote provided their total membership since initiation covers a period of one year. Traveling members can vote without depositing their cards, but must be registered on the registry list by showing their due books and cards. As all members vote, they must have the word "voted" stamped or written on their due books by the inspector. Members have to mark the ballot with an indelible pencil, that is, mark a cross, thus (X) opposite the name or names they desire to vote for.

Each local union must provide booths or some convenient arrangement whereby the members can prepare ballots in secrecy. In some of the larger unions in previous elections, the inspectors have been able to and have borrowed the booths and ballot boxes from the election commissioners or officials in their town or city. The sample ballots must be placed in a conspicuous place in the hall or room where all voters may consult them before depositing their ballots.

Section 19 provides that local unions may regulate the hours of voting in their respective localities, but not to exceed six hours. Unions with a small membership may in regular or special meeting designate the hour or number of hours in which the polls shall be kept open. The place of voting and the hour or hours fixed for voting shall be made known to all members.

The attention of the inspectors is directed to the law, especially Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31. Section 28 provides that the inspectors shall within forty hours of the close of the polls forward by registered mail or if the packages are too large, by express, the registry list, the voted ballots, the unvoted ballots, and their report, addressed to the International Canvassing Board, care of G. W. Perkins, 940 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Section 29 provides that the inspectors shall fill out three election return reports, and forward one to First Vice-President Samuel Gompers, this report should be sent to his Washington address, which is A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C., include one in the reports sent to the International Canvassing Board, care

of the International President, and the third to be kept on file by the local union.

In the election of delegates, each member may vote for four candidates, that is, mark a cross opposite the names of four candidates they desire to vote for.

Certain interested unions or individuals persist in circulating the false and malicious statement that their communications are not published in the Journal. As a matter of fact, the record here in this office shows that in the last twenty-nine years about 25 communications have been refused publication. Some of these that I refused to publish were communications sent for the last Journal before the International election, boosting me for President and attacking my opponents. These letters I refused to publish as they were, to say the least, unfair, as they could not have been answered before the election. I have never refused to publish a letter containing an attack upon myself. I will not, however, knowingly publish a communication that contains misstatements calculated to injure the International Union.

Section 202 of the Constitution reads as follows: "Members feeling themselves aggrieved by a refusal of the President to publish their communications shall have the right to appeal to the International Executive Board, whose decision shall be final. The President shall return to the sender one copy of any unpublished manuscript, providing it is sent in duplicate, with reason for declining the same." Mighty few appeals have ever been taken, but when they have been the President's action in refusing to publish lying insinuations about and attacks upon the International Union have been unanimously sustained by the International Executive Board.

Be a booster; don't knock. Kick if you will; a good honest kick is often helpful. Don't destroy anything except injustice, greed, and informers. To build up, strengthen, and create is the surest and best mode of procedure.

Rumors are constantly being circulated that the Tampa strike is settled. Pay no attention to these rumors. The minute the Tampa strike is settled a special circular will be promptly mailed to all local unions.

Don't forget the election for International Officers and Delegates, February 12, 1921. Members who are entitled to vote are fined if they fail to do so.

CORRESPONDENCE

Chicago, Jan. 5, 1921.

My attention has been called to a circular letter recently issued by The Amalgamated Tobacco Workers, Chicago, in which they indulge in their usual attack on the C. M. I. U. and President Perkins.

They head their circular with the quotation "Lies succeed for a short time only. The light of truth shatters lies and destroys the liar." They then proceed to accuse President Perkins of falsifying in an editorial which said in substance that "Progressive" Local, 527, Chicago, had turned in their charter and withdrew from the International Union to evade payment of dues and assessments to the C. M. I. U. and then attempt to substantiate their charge by showing the amount they have sent to Tampa.

They close their circular by referring to me to verify "the above statements" which includes of course everything contained in their scurrilous circular. Let me say in "verification" that the only part of the circular I can subscribe to is the quotation. I am fully satisfied that time will prove the aptness of this when applied to the life of the "Amalgamated" for its propaganda is based on lies, lies and still more lies.

They claim to have sent to Tampa a total of \$2,536.00. Let us accept this as stated, but had they remained members of the C. M. I. U. they would have paid to Tampa \$14,000.00 in the assessment being paid regularly by Chicago members since the inception of the strike in the form of a local assessment to say nothing of the \$10,400.00 which the \$1.00 and the 50c International assessments would have amounted to. This makes a total of \$24,400.00 and is based on a membership of 400. They claim to have had more. There is quite a difference between \$2,536.00 and \$24,400.00 and that difference of \$21,864.00 represents exactly what they are short when compared with 400 regular union men who have paid or are paying that amount. This difference would represent a good deal to Tampa, too, and had they had it I am sure it would have done them more good than has the many circulars sent there by this band of disruptionists.

I have a letter on file from the Secretary of 527, in which he confirms a notice served on the J. A. B., Chicago, that 527 would not pay any more of the Chicago assessment levied in aid of the Tampa strikers but that their intention was to send their money to the dual organization there. This notice was served on the J. A. B., Chicago, shortly after Chicago in an enthusiastic joint meeting had decided on the \$1.00 per week local assessment that has been running since May 3, 1920.

Trusting my "verification" meets the approval of all members of the C. M. I. U. who believe that "the light of truth shatters lies and destroys the liar," I am,

Fraternally,

R. E. VAN HORN,
Sec'y Joint Unions, Chicago.

Kalamazoo, Mich.

No greater necessity has presented itself than at the present time for us to bestir ourselves. To take from our small earnings to pay a strike benefit that they cannot exist upon, while they idle and starve back into the factory, is to become conscious that we cannot stand this sort of thing forever. Money spent in strike benefits is gone. Money put in the shop means you are working while on strike. You are earning a good living and the money is not gone but returns to you. The Bricklayers' Union started a shop in their line in the southwest. It proved to be such a success that another will be started near Chicago. Remember, brothers,

these shops are yours, with possibilities endless. Ownership from factory to field. Your own jobs and the setting a price on your own labor. The absorption of the industry. The magnetic pull of all labor of the craft to the union. The dwindling of women and children and replacing man as the breadwinner of the family in our trade. Our labor and capital against capital. The first war of labor against capital without privation. The diminishing of the trust and final elimination. Then emancipation of ourselves to the end that we may get the product of toil. This idea should appeal to us all. This is a step aside from the beaten path, but what of that? As it is we struggle along without apparent aim or object until we are old to discover the goal is charity or the poorhouse. Let us get out of this hypnotic state. Capitalists use brain but no brawn; they look to us for brawn. Why not use our brain and cheat them out of our brawn? We urge the adoption of the proposed amendment of Union 208 of Kalamazoo, found elsewhere in this Journal, pertaining to the establishing of International shops in the strike zone.

W. O. CORY,
F. A. GALLAGHER.

Washington, January, 1921.—Active work on controlling the venereal diseases (gonorrhea and syphilis) is now being done in every state of the Union except one (Nevada). The campaign is carried on by a special division of each state board of health with a representative from the United States Public Health Service as director.

The work of the states has been possible through financial assistance given by the Federal Government. When it became known that at least five-sixths of the cases of these diseases found among men drafted into the army were brought by them from their home communities, the people of the country realized that something must be done to combat this evil in the cities and towns from which the men were coming. Congress, therefore, passed a law setting aside \$1,000,000 to be divided among those states which complied with certain requirements for controlling this menace.

Each state, to secure its share of this \$1,000,000, passed a law requiring that physicians and health officers report all cases of venereal infection to the state board, just as scarlet fever, tuberculosis and other contagious diseases are reported. In most states these reports are made by number, however, and the name of the individual is not used unless he refuses to take treatment or to observe the precautions necessary to prevent his passing on the infection to others. Surgeon General H. S. Cumming of the Public Health Service says that at the close of the first two years' work over 500,000 cases of these diseases have been reported.

In order to secure their allotments the states have also established clinics where free treatment is given. They are distributing pamphlets, posting placards, showing exhibits and sending out speakers to tell the people of the dangers of these diseases. Furthermore, in 1920 and 1921, each state set aside from state funds an amount equal to that received from the government for use in financing the work.

Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 20, 1920.

Please insert in the next month's Journal a notice notifying all cigarmakers to stay away from Los Angeles. This should have been done some time ago, but better late than never. The cigar business is something "ferce." All the non-union shops are closed. About thirty union members are working, so you see it is pretty bad.

Yours fraternally,

D. O. DEANE.

On Amendments of Union 3, Paterson, N. J., and Union 129, Denver, Colo.

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Yes. No.		Yes. No.		Yes. No.		Yes. No.	
		129				129	
464...	8	6	12	4	485...	34	84
466...	11	...	11	486...	3	5	8
467...	6	...	6	487...	5	...	5
468...	10	1	1	488...	12	...	12
469...	5	5	...	491...	4	3	7
470...	12	1	...	492...	4	...	4
471...	7	...	7	497...	8	...	8
472...	10	...	10	498...	6	2	5
474...	15	105	132	499...	8	...	8
475...	6	...	6	500...	155	17	153
476...	6	...	6	501...	5	24	18
477...	5	...	5	502...	...	19	...
478...	15	...	15	503...	...	49	...
479...	11	...	11	505...	9	...	9
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REPORT OF ORGANIZERS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 4, 1921.

The holiday season which is usually marked in the cigar industry by business taking on renewed color of activity, was not so favorably distinguished in this section of the country for the past few weeks. In fact, conditions just to the contrary prevailed in many of the factories, and there was a tendency to "soft pedal" on the output when manufacturers should have been skidding along at full blast and the earning capacity of cigarmakers rewarded by increased envelopes.

But there has been a pronounced lull in the industry following close on the heels of the National election last November, occasioned by a deep seated wave started over the country by "Big Business" to retrench, and large employers of labor in various lines of industry falling in step in rapid succession with the announcement of reductions in wages from 10 to 33 per cent, and in connection therewith, the discharge, or laying off thousands of employees in nearly every industrial center in the United States.

That was sufficient cause to throw a spectre of fear and cast a shadow of alarm over the minds of all branches of business even though they were not yet affected by the pinch of stagnation in trade, but they accepted the warning of and impending slump to avoid a possible clash, and if they were not already secretly a party to the program to cut wages, and establish the non-union shop, by their acts they have materially contributed to the desire of those who hope to realize that expectation—by placing the burden of a heavier load on the backs of the workers, and destroying the organized labor movement.

Many of the factories here have not resumed work, and several of the trust shops it is understood are revising their scale of prices preparatory to large reductions in wages when operations commence again in their factories. There is no justification whatsoever for even the contemplation of reducing wages of the cigarmaker in this, or any other part of the country, for manufacturers of cigars have reaped a fat harvest from flourishing business and handsome profits in the past several years, while the increase in wages to the workmen in proportion has not been in keeping with the cost of living. But the trust factories are a heartless institution, and their slogan is "greater output for less pay" so that their profits will be more and more, and their employees will become more subjugated.

The surest way to offset that condition is to organize under the banner of the Cigarmakers' Union, and the time to begin is now. There should be no hesitancy or delay on the part of the unorganized workers to come in and join hands with the members of our union to strengthen the circle of resistance against the cheap wage, and union-busting employer, so that an equitable wage can more readily be maintained and a basic standard of compensation be established in the industry.

The trend of the times seem to indicate that there will be lean days ahead of us, and a

greater depression will set in before a change for the better will take place. But as yet, there is no grave cause for alarm, the financial condition of the country is sound, confidence will soon be restored and the equilibrium of industry mounted on a well balanced pedestal. Our Union is intact and sound to the core; it is bound to endure. The bubble inflated by the "Dual or Rival Union" recently attempted at convention in New York has been pricked and the noxious gas cozed out, the balloon now lies flat. The propagandist league, too, are floundering for words to explain, or an idea worth while to spring on the craft as the result of their much advertised conference for industrial unionism, or the O. B. U. bug under their hats.

R. S. SEXTON, General Organizer.

London, Ont., Jan. 6th, 1921.

Mr. G. W. Perkins,
President C. M. I. U.,
Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—

At a special meeting called by Local 278 on Tuesday, Jan. 4th, for the purpose of taking action on the local situation, I made it plain to the members that I attended at the request of Union 278, that the situation was in their hands; and I would willingly give my service in an advisory capacity.

I explained the conditions of our trade both in Canada and the U. S., and went into details regarding the automatic machines, and the position taken by the International in this question. I also explained the policy of the open shop proposition and what it would mean to the organization. I did not hesitate to let them know that there was a movement on foot to wreck the C. M. I. U. by the non-union manufacturer and some of the members who are boring from within.

As the information given at the meeting was mostly consisting of rumors I advised them to appoint a committee to visit the different firms in question and get a statement from them. The following committee was appointed: Mr. J. McGuire, Mr. B. Hertel and T. Navin. I was invited by Union 278 to accompany the committee.

Jan. 5 the committee received the following statement from J. McNee and Son: Statement, that in order to meet competition he has installed four automatic machines. He intends to operate these machines with girls who are unfamiliar with the cigar industry. He told us plainly that he would not allow the union to butt in and make an attempt to organize the machine operators. He wants union men to work in the shop with non-union machine operators. His contention was that some men would always be employed on hand work but if the machines proved successful he would use more machines and thus release cigarmakers as the machines were put in.

Mr. Brenner, of Valens Co. Statement was as follows: That he was through as a cigar manufacturer and that he has sold his factory to the General Cigar Co. of Canada and they would operate in Montreal under non-union conditions. The building is now for rent.

Mr. M. Collazo, statement was as follows: That he would not open his factory until everything was settled. He strongly objected to the union allowing cigarmakers to work in the McNee, as it would be a detriment to his and other Union factories.

Jan. 6th, Committee called on the firm of McLeod & Nolan Co. Statement of Mr. Nolan, that they would have to reduce cigars on hand and would set no time when they would open the factory. Cigarmakers were all discharged except one, who is still working. Would give no definite statement under what conditions they would reopen but strongly hinted that it would not be under present union conditions.

Jan. 7th, special meeting was called by Union 278 and the report of the special committee was read. It was the contention of the members that in order to maintain their organization it would be impossible to accept the proposition of the various firms as stated above and by a unanimous vote decided to ask for lock-out benefits.

JAS. A. SULLIVAN,
Int. Organizer.

LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

Nearly all of the members who were nominated for the various offices to be filled at the coming election and who have declined requested that the unions nominating them should be thanked, through the Official Journal, with assurances of appreciation for the honor conferred. This notice, then, may be accepted as such letter of thanks and appreciation for all concerned.

Sec. 16. Within three days after the nominations have been closed the International President shall issue a circular letter to all the eligible candidates, notifying them of their nomination and the office to which they have been nominated. In the circular he shall also require the candidate to send a letter within twenty days accepting the nomination, and in said letter to give his views of the methods and aims of the International Union. These letters shall not contain more than 500 words each, and shall be published in the December and January issues of the Official Journal, immediately succeeding the nominations. Should any candidate not send in the letter as prescribed herein, and within the specified time, his name shall be stricken from the list of eligibles for the election.

Agreeable to the foregoing constitutional proviso, the following sent letters of acceptance:

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT:

Chicago, Ill.

Fellow Workmen: With deep appreciation and a stern realization of responsibility, I accept the nomination for President. Periods of readjustment impose tremendous responsibilities. Trade unionism is attacked upon all sides. A mighty task lies just ahead. To successfully bear the burden requires stout hearts and an abiding faith in our movement.

The economic problem is the greatest problem, and doubly so during times of rehabilitation. The paramount issue is sound organization and a formidable structure to maintain it. A firm determination to adopt and maintain fundamental principles is essential, and an equally firm determination not to be led from the path of duty by false issues. Organization of the workers is not an easy task. There is no rosy pathway to success. Those who think otherwise are doomed to disappointment. Work, confidence and faith in the justice of our cause, with a realization of proper economic organization leads to success. Lasting values were never obtained without hard work. I believe in righteous discontent and in progress but not in destruction.

High dues are necessary for permanent, effective organization. Fraternal benefits constitute one of the strongest links that hold us together. Anything that is cheap is worthless. Cheap dues make for ineffective unions. The higher the dues the stronger the union.

I oppose repudiation, the separation of the funds, and an optional sick and death benefit membership class, which means final repudiation of benefits.

We should have more effective arbitration laws, such, however, as will maintain the fundamental right to strike as a last resort.

Conventions at least every three years are necessary in order to make laws to keep us in step with changing conditions.

The majority should rule. Leadership should always courageously stand for principle and real progressive advancement and should accept the will of the majority regardless of personal consequences.

Our membership is composed of men and women holding various political opinions, and since the indisputable necessity is industrial organization it would be the summit of folly to declare for partisan politics of any kind. We can agree upon wages, hours of labor and conditions in our economic organization, and should leave our membership fancy free on the political field of endeavor.

Justice must take the place of viciousness and greed. Constructive trade-unionism points the

way to success. Confusion, conflicting emotions, hatred and passion should have no place in our movement. Social justice follows industrial equity. The only potent force standing between tyranny and greed and the producing masses is the trade-union movement.

Experience has demonstrated the necessity of united action and proved the efficacy of trade-union activity.

I believe in the International Union, its principles, aims and objects, and declare it the means by which we can function best in our efforts to obtain a realization of our just hopes and aspirations.

Our union, conceived in righteousness, born of necessity, and dedicated to love of mankind, can not perish. It will grow in proportion to correct methods applied.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS.

New York, Dec. 1, 1920.

Fellow Members of Cigar Makers' International Union:

I hereby accept nomination for International President.

The purpose of our union is clearly stated in the preamble to the Constitution, to which I subscribe.

To realize that principle, you must elect as your officers those who have the vision, the knowledge and the conviction as well as the confidence of the members.

Our organization is losing members daily; the unorganized will not join as long as we retain our present official staff. The unorganized does not only question the ability, but the honesty of the present staff.

I want to say emphatically no man is qualified to serve as an officer who has not been employed at the trade in the past five years, for it has undergone extensive and intensive changes that disqualify an officer from a true expression of conditions who has not personally participated in the changed condition.

I have worked continuously at the trade for 30 years in the U. S. and Canada. I know from personal experience the extreme difference in shop conditions, east and west, north and south. I know the cigar makers want an organization that will protect in raising their environment to civilized standards which they do not occupy today.

Our organization is a joke in many localities today because of the apathy of the cigar maker, the treachery and lack of executive ability of the official.

Our organization is bankrupt financially and mentally. To make it function financially we will have to radically change our beneficiary system, to appeal to the unorganized. The death benefit will have to be reduced to not over \$100.00.

We should immediately make provision for co-operative shops to be owned by organized labor.

I stand unconditionally for industrial organization of the tobacco industry, cigar makers, bunch makers, right and left handed rollers, suction table rollers and bunchmakers, machine workers, packers, strippers, casers, banders, and stampers, and all employees handling tobacco in any form in a tobacco factory.

My experience in the past general strike in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Boston proves the trade can be organized if you elect officials who have vision and the confidence of the unorganized, and unless we do proceed at once to organize the unorganized, our organization is not worth the paper it is written on.

Should you select me as your next president, you can expect a complete change in policy and principle, and should I fail in my first term to produce more practical benefits to the industry than has been accomplished in the past 25 years, it is up to you to remove me at once.

Mr. Cigar Maker, whatever your decision is. I will stay with the ship until it sinks.

Fraternally,
JAMES A. De BELL.

Comrades of the C. M. I. U. of A.:

There are a number of questions within our organization which await a proper solution, and probably the most pressing one of all is the organization of the unorganized men and women in our industry.

Though many attempts were made in the past to bring them into the fold, so far but little has been actually accomplished. For many years it has been our dream that some day we may succeed in this, but instead we find ourselves farther away than ever before. Surely there must be something wrong somewhere. Either the form of our organization fails to appeal to them or else we have failed to win their confidence. If it is the fault of our organization that keeps them from casting their future with ours, I believe we should lose no time in making the necessary changes in the benefit laws that we may fully conform to their desires. If it is the latter, then I believe that if approached with a spirit of true comradeship we will have no trouble in gaining their confidence.

I have an all abiding faith in the men and women of our industry outside the organization. I believe that their hearts beat true to the principles of unionism if only shown our willingness to stand or fall with them. I shall leave nothing undone that may hold us from welding the workers in our line into a living and compact fighting force, because if there is strength in unity there must be more strength in larger unity. If elected I shall bend all my energies to smooth away whatever difficulties may stand between us, as I consider the full organization of our craft as of the highest importance.

Of course, it is but natural that to maintain the International Office it is necessary that funds be provided to carry on the work, but I believe that the president should not be permitted to spend such funds to the point of extravagance. Our International Office is costing the organization entirely too much. I am utterly opposed to reckless expenditure of the hard earned money of the membership unless the returns shall warrant it. I shall always consider it a crime to spend more than is absolutely necessary so long as the growth of our union remains stationary.

I hold that it is not in keeping with the democratic form of our organization for the president to assume autocratic powers. I am not a believer in the idea that a president may with impunity insult members by calling them traitors and cowards simply because such members may hold an opinion upon matters of laws or amendments to the laws. I believe that the humblest member shall have the right to freely submit his views upon any question and be helped by the president, rather than hindered, in submitting views or opinions to the judgment of the membership. The initiative and referendum was embodied into our laws for this purpose and no officer must be permitted to vilify a member and use coercion to deny him this most fundamental right.

A presiding officer is valuable to an organization only when he is willing to co-operate with the membership in every way and stand ready to accept the advice and judgment of their intellect. Such a communism and co-operation of officer and membership can not fail to bring strength and unity into our organization.

Nothing has hurt us so much in the past as the total absence of a spirit of good will and comradeship in our ranks and nothing is so sadly needed just now when we find ourselves so beset by problems of organizing the unorganized, finding a solution of the question of benefits to overcome the objection of those whom we must have within our body and provide better facilities to finance the struggles we will encounter in so doing, as well as our own strikes.

If elected I shall either make good or give way to some one who will.

Fraternally yours for a higher and nobler life for the workers.

JAS. S. SMITH.

Janesville, Wis., Nov. 26, 1920.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.

Washington, D. C., 1920.

To the Officers and Members of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Fellow Cigar Makers:

If ever unity of action and spirit was necessary by every person working at our craft, that time is now. The forces of reaction are endeavoring to drive back the advantage ground which the workers have won in recent years.

The Cleveland convention laid the plans for the thorough organization of every worker in our industry. Every facility should be used to bring all of them into the International Union, and it can be done and will be done if we are all true to each other and to our own interests.

Progress is not made by leaps and bounds. Our International Union affords the ways and the means by which the lot and condition of the cigar makers and of all the workers in the cigar industry can be protected and promoted.

As a member of our International Union, as one of its officials, as its representative in the great labor movement in America, I have endeavored to carry the principles of our organization to the fullest fruition. If elected by the membership I shall deem it not only an honor, but a mandate to help carry on the work of organization, education, the attainment of the justice to which we are all entitled, and the abolition of every wrong which we have too long endured.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

First Vice President.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.

New York, N. Y., 1920.

Fellow Trade Unionists:

In accepting the nomination for First Vice President, I have to say that one of the burning questions is the fraternal benefit feature in our organization—the sick and death benefit.

I believe that we have reached a climax, and that something must be done. I do not believe in doing away with the benefit because I feel that the members who have paid so many years into the union and who have been told through law that they will reap the benefit have the right to receive same, but what I do claim should be done is, that a sufficient fund should be created in the International Union so that the members who are entitled to the endowment should receive same.

I do not deny the fact that it is a beautiful feature to assist our fellow men, but we have been trying all these years to do something that is impossible—which is to serve two masters at one time. We have been trying to function as an economic organization, also a sick and death benefit society, and we find that both cannot be run with success—either one may suffer and the possibilities are that in the end both will suffer, and therefore I maintain that there must be a division of funds—one to serve the economic interest and the other to protect the members that are entitled to the death benefit feature. We must not forget that the cigar makers have been organized into an International Union for their economic interest first, and that should be uppermost in the mind, because it is only through our economic strength that we can combat the economic enemy of labor.

I believe also there should be home rule for all large cigar centers. What I mean is, if there are any grievances in a factory or factories that a competent committee of the Joint Advisory Board should investigate the matter, and that after all had been done or could be done through negotiating with the employer, and if all this has failed and a strike is called

through a referendum vote and when regulated, then the members would get their strike benefit from the day the strike had been declared by a referendum vote in the locality where the trouble may exist and same to be reported to the International President.

I also believe that the International President and the Executive Board of the C. M. I. U. of A. should outline plans for education along industrial lines, and I also believe that our Official Journal should not only be used for trade statistics, which I realize are of vital importance, but also to give sufficient space for the members to learn where real economic interest lies. It may be, then, through those sources that they will understand that the organization is really for their interest as far as wages and conditions are concerned, more so than for sick and death benefits—so we would become a militant organization.

Yours fraternally,
JACK MELHADO.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.

Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 27, 1920.

Fellow Members:

In accepting the nomination for Second Vice President of the C. M. I. U. of A., which has been tendered me by so many of the local unions, I wish to repeat my views as expressed in past elections for International officers.

Five more years have been added to the history of the labor movement, not without results. We may not see them as yet, but I am firmly convinced that these results are in the making, and that before many months we will see our industry organized as it never was before. The idea of a proper organization was given to the Cleveland convention, but the majority of the delegates voted it down. I believe that the membership eventually will put the idea into action. The destinies of the industry from the employers' point of view are shaping on a co-operative basis. Why should not the destinies of the employees' point of view? Just compare the psychology of the custom tailors with the garment workers and later the amalgamated clothing workers. Let's take heed from that. Why should the balance wheel of a watch be the only part to consider? Other parts of a watch are just as necessary. Other parts of our trade are just as necessary to our welfare.

I favor a 100 per cent organization, but if I see we can not get it with our high dues and assessments, then let us make these reasonable to them. Let us make the inducement to them such that they can not refuse to come in. Then in a co-operative spirit emancipate our craft, our industry.

In this spirit should all crafts be fully organized and through this we would find the means for the final emancipation of labor.

Fraternally,
L. P. HOFFMAN.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 20, 1920.

Fellow Craftsmen:

I accept the nomination of Second Vice President and thank the local unions who have honored me by placing my name in nomination for that office.

In stating my views of the aims and purposes of our organization, I desire to say that upon the completion of my apprenticeship I became a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union because I believed in its principles. Today my faith in our organization remains unchanged, for, although we have met with some reverses, history proves that through our organization we have increased wages and decreased the working hours of our craft, fulfilled every obligation to our members and contributed much toward the advancement of the labor movement. Moreover, the only successful labor movement is built upon the solid foundation of trade unionism, hence my firm belief in our present form of organization. Al-

though our union has been and is of incalculable benefit to our members, the full measure of its possible benefits cannot be enjoyed until all workers in the trade are within our ranks, for the unorganized members of our industry selling their labor for less than the union rate constitute the chief obstacle to our complete success.

Therefore, I favor conducting an intensive campaign of education and agitation among the unorganized and I believe in admitting to membership all workers engaged in the cigar industry, because it is by solidarity and unity of action alone, such as has been shown by the Tampa strikers, for example, that we can enjoy the full benefits of trade unionism.

I favor a continuance of the sick and death benefits, because experience has shown that many members have remained such in times of business depression and adversity only because they valued these benefits. Again, in time of sickness and infirmity, thousands of our members have been entirely dependent upon the sick benefit received from our union and without it must have asked for charity to furnish medical aid.

Still further, in many instances deceased members would have been buried in Potter's field and their families subjected to humiliation and distress had it not been for the receipt of their death benefit from our unions. Among the chief obligations of humanity are to care for the sick and to bury the dead. Therefore, I favor the continuance of our sick and death benefit plan until a better one has been proposed and adopted.

In addition to our regular strike benefit feature, I favor the maintenance of a special strike fund to be used in lockouts and prolonged strikes.

In conclusion I would say that I believe we are facing the most critical period of our history, for the enemies of organized labor are even now making war against us to the end that they may destroy the only barrier that stands between the workers and wage slavery. Therefore, let us resolve that we shall face the enemy with a united and increased membership, firm in our conviction that trade unionism cannot and will not be destroyed.

Yours fraternally,
I. M. ORNBURN.

Hammond, Ind., Dec. 2, 1920.

Dear Sir: For the last 30 consecutive years I have acted to the best of my ability trying to organize the cigar makers and other workers with whom I had the opportunity to associate and address.

The future policy of our organization depends upon the knowledge of the majority members. Before we can evolve to idealism mental laziness must be abolished. It is not in accord with the intellectual welfare of our craft, or the import of our union. To free ourselves mentally will reduce our physical efforts to the minimum. Therefore, the study of economics and history, biology, astronomy, geology, sociology and metaphysics, should be encouraged if we wish to harmonize with future civilization.

Knowing that poverty and crimes, wars and revolutions, mental confusion and strikes, are born of an economic division, I favor a vigorous campaign among the people, hoping to organize them strong enough to eliminate the economic division that has caused so much anxiety in the past. To guarantee supremacy to the people, we must educate and make them economically secure. To do it we must lay our foundation upon the invulnerable rock of industrial democracy. Stupendous as our task may be, it is the solution of the labor problem.

I will accept the nomination for Second Vice President of the C. M. I. U. of A., with the hope that our union shall be in the vanguard of industrial democracy. Yours truly,

WILLIAM KELLY.

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Nov. 22, 1920.
To the Officers and Members of Our International Union.—Fellow Craftsmen:

In accepting the nomination for Third Vice President, I wish to tender thanks to my nominators and to express a few thoughts which will, in my opinion, assist in maintaining the prestige of the International Union and assuring greater strength for the future.

I strongly favor our laws which provide the machinery to levy International assessments whenever any portion of our members are assailed by a combination of vicious employers, such as are now waging a war against our Tampa brothers.

I also approve of a rate of dues sufficient to pay all our present chain of benefits, because I believe the beneficial features have greatly assisted in maintaining the stability of our international while undergoing the strain of the Tampa struggle. All honor to the Tampa strikers for their determination to win. We must continue to supply the ammunition, because the fight of the Tampa members is also our fight.

The individual and collective status of our local unions will determine just what effective work may be accomplished to uplift our craft on the American continent, because our democratic laws give every opportunity to the members to strengthen our International Union.

We must not only talk, but we must practice "co-operation." If we expect greater results we must have greater "cohesion"; we must therefore avoid and beware of any proposed "dual movement."

We must also have a greater "continuity of action" in our label agitation to overcome the increasing power of the trust made products.

Our present laws, or more properly the lack of same and up to date laws, to advance the sale of union label cigars, is to be regretted. I have the greatest respect and admiration for the brilliant advertising work of Boston union and several other locals in the "eastern states," because they practice, with good effect that "continuity of action." How many score of smaller locals have failed to obtain advertising results from the International funds expended? The present method of individual local action is responsible. The local interest is contracted instead of being expanded. State or provincial label leagues are doing good work, but many large districts under our International jurisdiction are without label leagues, some times by reason of the scattered small locals and also by the indifference shown by larger locals.

Therefore, I would strongly advocate the creation of an International Advertising Bureau, to issue and circulate up to date label advertising over the North American continent.

Fraternally yours,
D. W. KENNEDY.

Toronto, Nov. 20, 1920.

To Members of C. M. I. U. of A.

Having received the nomination for Third Vice President, I take the constitutional method of informing the membership of my opinion in regard to our present International Union.

There seems to be a great amount of dissension among our membership, and sorry to say our organization has been made the "goat" of and held up as the real reason for the dissension. There are some who seem to think that we need a new union. I wish to point out that unless we have more solidarity we will in a short space of time have no union.

I believe, and I am absolutely certain, that we have at the present time the most democratic organization in existence. It is true our union is not quite what we would like it to be. But remember the majority of the members have the power to change the Constitution and make the organization just as they want it. What more can an organization offer its membership?

Our benefit system has been held up to ridicule by large numbers of our membership as being responsible for big dues and assessments. The International President has pointed out to the membership several times in our journal that it was the large number of members out on strike that was responsible for heavy assessments. Nobody can deny this statement. Look up the financial statements for the past two years and see amount paid out in strike benefits.

Fellow members, above all let's have unity, and with a thorough campaign to organize the unorganized and the return of normal times, I firmly believe the time will come when the workers in our industry will stand second to none. I appeal to you members, no matter what officers you elect this time, give them your respect and support and our organization will again push onward. If I am elected to your International Executive Board or not, I will always fight for solidarity and the International Union.

Yours fraternally,
A. McDONALD.

FOURTH VICE PRESIDENT.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 2, 1920.

Fellow Craftsmen:

Having been officially notified by the International President of my nomination for the office of Fourth Vice President of the C. M. I. U. of A., I herewith accept the honor conferred upon me by the unions that have placed my name in nomination. My views as to the aims and objects are expressed by the preamble of the constitution, which says organization being necessary for the amelioration and final emancipation of labor, etc., in order to ameliorate our lot we must endeavor to thoroughly organize our craft not only along protective and fraternal lines, but also as class conscious wage workers to take advantage of all opportunities to improve our conditions and educate ourselves in order that we may realize our final emancipation, i. e., the final abolition of wage slavery.

The paramount issue confronting our organization at the present time should be uniform bills of prices and uniform interpretation of them. This could be done by dividing the country into sections and have one bill of prices for each section, with a board of control to interpret them. This would eventually lead up to a universal bill of prices instead of a multitude of bills of prices, as we now have throughout the country.

Again thanking those unions that have placed me in nomination and assuring the members that should I be re-elected that I will use my best efforts to fulfill the duties of my office in a fair and impartial manner, strictly in accordance with the constitution adopted by the Cleveland convention and ratified by a referendum vote of the members of the C. M. I. U. of A.

Yours fraternally,
JOHN REICHERT.

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 22, 1920.

Fellow Members:

Having been nominated by 44 local unions for Fourth Vice President, I deem it my duty to accept these nominations and I do so with a feeling of gratitude, and I thank the unions for the honor conferred upon me.

I have been a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union for 19 years, and I am a firm believer of the policy of our organization, and the only organization that can and that will better our conditions. I feel satisfied that without our chain of benefits our organization, and no other, would exist any length of time.

I believe in amending our constitution when necessary, but do not believe in destroying our organization to afterward try and construct another. I do not believe in fooling my fellow

workers with dreams of cheap dues and large benefits—this cannot be done.

I believe that our trade should be completely organized, and that this should be done at the earliest time possible. A special campaign should be continued, especially in the cheap districts. This will give the organized cities a better opportunity of maintaining their conditions and bettering their standard.

If elected, will do my best to advance the welfare of all members of our International Union, and not particularly a section or district. I will always comply with our constitution. We should respect our laws.

I wish it to be understood that I will be and will act as a true blue member and officer of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

With best wishes for all of our members, I remain, yours fraternally,

MANUEL GONZALEZ.

Eau Claire, Wis., Nov. 24, 1920.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In reply to your notification of my nomination for Fourth Vice President, would advise that I will accept same, and in compliance with Section 16 I am writing these few lines.

I am making no criticism nor suggest any changes at this time, but to accomplish any great purpose in the cigar and tobacco industry there must be organizing efforts under competent leaders, sympathetic co-operation from all organized trades and a due regard for the rights and welfare of all engaged in the undertaking are important elements of success, but organization must be maintained and responsible leadership acknowledged.

Fraternally yours,

GUY J. JOHNSON.

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 19, 1920.

Having been honored by Local No. 17 of Cleveland, Ohio, with the nomination to Fourth Vice President of our International Union, I hereby beg to inform you that I accept to be a candidate.

I regret that it is almost impossible for me to comply with the constitutional provisions for this case, as I have not time to devote in writing my viewpoints regarding the development of our International Union.

The strike in which I am directly affected has taken and is still taking all my time, and it will be a very hard task for me to turn my attention over to any other matter just now, so I hope that my position will be fully understood.

As a member of the ranks I am fighting since April 14th last and have devoted all my will and little knowledge to the betterment of our class as an organization, and will continue to do so to the utmost of my ability, no matter what the result of the election may be.

Fraternally yours,

NICHOLAS LARA

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 25, 1920

Dear Brother:

Having been placed in nomination by Local No. 46 of Grand Rapids, Mich., for the office of Fourth Vice President, I wish, in compliance with Section 16, to notify you of my acceptance of same.

I have been a continuous member of the cigar makers for 30 years, consequently I know that I am in a position to realize the aims and objects of our supreme body and all of its locals. It has always been my contention that affiliation with the Cigar Makers' International has always meant the betterment and uplift of our craft. It also means that being a member and living up to the oath taken at time of

initiation leads the way to better manhood, both physically and mentally; better workers, brotherly love, sanitary shop conditions and assisting our officers, both local and international, in every way possible.

In this immediate jurisdiction I feel that we are sadly in need of organization, and in case I am fortunate enough to be chosen Fourth Vice President I will do everything in my power to remedy the situation here and will at all times be ready to submit to the will of my superior officers.

The organizing of girl cigar makers seems to be the hardest nut to crack here. They seem to be satisfied with present conditions and remain in "scab" shops, completely ignoring all appeals made by officials of No. 46. As a remedy, I would suggest that all locals elect or appoint a delegation of live wires to each central body and that that delegation ask for a committee to visit all locals affiliated with said central bodies and insist that union men refrain from buying cigars, tobacco, cigarettes and wearing apparel that do not bear the union label. I believe a campaign along the above line would mean a greater demand for Blue Label cigars, consequently a greater demand for men to make them, and an increase in membership. I have also noticed, by close observation, that a number of members of other unions pay no attention whatever to the Blue Label when purchasing a cigar. Those men should be taught to respect all labels, and thereby prove that they are union men in the true sense of the word.

In conclusion I wish to thank the members of No. 46 for the great honor they have conferred upon me by selecting me as its choice for the Fourth Vice Presidency of the International.

Wishing all members of the Cigar Makers' International Union, together with its supreme officers, a prosperous and successful holiday season, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

ADRIAN E. PICKETT.

FIFTH VICE PRESIDENT.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 25, 1920.

Dear Sirs and Bros.:

Yours of recent date advising me of my nomination as Fifth Vice President by a number of unions received, and in accepting same it is with the realization of the responsibilities which devolve upon me, if elected.

As in the past, I assure the membership that I am a trade unionist and believe in not only the officers being active in every line of endeavor that will bring to the worker that which he is entitled to, but that every member should be the same. "Activity of all is what is most needed in every organization." I am for a thorough organization of the industry and know that it can be done with the co-operation of all—this from observation through my work as chief organizer of the State Federation of Labor.

I maintain that the sick and death benefit should be maintained, not only for the present membership, but it is an inducement, if properly understood, and put to the unorganized. And the same applies to a large percentage of the membership, who I am sure do not realize that it is just as important to insure themselves for a little income should sickness overcome them, and in providing their dependents with enough to defray funeral expenses, and at a cost of a fraction of little over 3 cents a day. These benefits are, in my opinion, just as important as strike benefit, which is, of course, necessary in our industrial struggles, both in protecting our conditions as well as establishing newer or better ones.

There is no reason now, or has there ever been any danger, as to the future of our International Union, unless it be the lack of interest upon the part of the membership, i. e.,

agitation for the patronage of the label, or from the boring from within by certain elements who are opposed to our trade union form of organization that has weathered every storm in the past and will do the same in the years to come. I believe in progress in every sense of the word, but that progress that will add to and build up permanently, not that which will give today and take away that gained and more too on the morrow, by destroying the machinery that made it possible—"the union."

The movement of labor of our time has no apologies to make; it has done wonders considering the obstacles it has had to overcome, i. e., the inactivity and lack of interest of fully 75 per cent of the membership. The great army of unorganized workers that are unwilling to co-operate and give, and at all times the united opposition of the employer. And still we have gone on and on, and I am hoping from day to day that the awakening will come, at least among the workers in our own industry, the obligation that they owe their dependents, as well as fellow workers, the need of affiliating with our International Union. And it will be my aim, if re-elected to this important office, to bring about as near a 100 per cent organization as possible.

Thanking the many unions and members for their confidence reposed in me by their nominations. I am, with personal wishes to all:

Fraternally yours,

E. G. HALL,
Fifth Vice President.

Cleveland, O.

Fellow Members:

Having accepted the nomination for Fifth Vice President my views in reference to our International are as follows:

The present laws as adopted at the last convention and sanctioned by the majority vote of the members stand for the same principles as when first organized, to benefit the workers in obtaining better wages, shop sanitation, stock conditions and through collective force and solidarity to make this life more worth living.

I am therefore heartily in accord with the constitutional laws, believing them to be the best presented thus far.

Internal differences and dissension in our union is a menace to our organization and could and should be eliminated for the best interest of all. All questions can be settled by our own referendum provisions.

I am in favor of our laws being changed at any time by amendments submitted—that spells progress—but am opposed to any proposition that will, in my opinion, retard if not actually disrupt our union. I am opposed to the methods of the self styled propaganda league; it is but giving ammunition to our enemies, and in my opinion it has helped to prolong the Tampa, as well as other strikes in the country. Our enemies read these pamphlets and use them accordingly. I am opposed to any laws or benefits being taken out of our constitution until something tangible is submitted to take its place.

I will not discard my old clothes and go in a nude state until I get new ones. I will get the new ones first and then do the discarding.

I surely am not in sympathy with any of the secession moves now in progress; moves of this character cause only disruption and accomplish nothing; it is music to the ears of the open shoppers and American plan bosses. In voting on appeals my judgment will be based upon the evidence submitted and not upon friendship and bias.

I wish to thank the locals that nominated me for Fourth Vice President, also for delegate to the A. F. of L. convention. I surely appreciate the honor of having their confidence and good will.

A member 28 years May 26, 1921, and in all these years have believed in that old saying

but slightly changed, "My union, may she ever be right, but right or wrong, my union."

The verdict is in your hands.

Fraternally submitted,

WM. D. DAWSON.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 28, 1920.

Your notification of my nomination for Fifth Vice President received and am highly gratified, and will say that I will accept it.

Will say that am for a greater, better and far more effective unionism. I think this statement covers all salient points.

Yours fraternally,

CHAS. HORNBERG.

Oshkosh, Wis.

Local 168 of Oshkosh, Wis., nominated me for the office of Fifth Vice-President, which I have accepted, and wish to say that I have been a member of the Cigarmakers' International for the past 17 years and a member of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, now serving my third year. If elected to the office of Fifth Vice-President of the C. M. I. U. will assure the members that I will do all in my power to serve our members in the future as I have in the past. The drive that is being made by the organized employers of this country for their open shop system is very vital to the workers in all trades. It is only to bring down the wages and lengthen the hours and to create unemployment of the American workers. To prevent unemployment in this country it is the duty of every organized worker to agitate unemployment insurance in every state in the union. When once unemployment insurance becomes a law in every state it will take away the hardship and suffering among the working classes of this country and give them more steady employment. Closing with best wishes. Candidate for Fifth Vice-President.

Fraternally yours,

F. J. JANDA.

SIXTH VICE PRESIDENT.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 28, 1920.

To the Officers and Members of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

Greeting:

In accepting the nomination as a candidate for Sixth Vice President I do so with the knowledge that great changes are taking place affecting our trade and organization. It is scarcely necessary to repeat the things that every member of the Cigar Makers' Union knows regarding the aims and objects of the International Union, because they are set forth in a few words, namely, better working conditions, more adequate pay, full and complete organization of all workers in the industry and co-operation with all other trade unions, looking to the final emancipation of wage workers. I desire to be very frank in stating my position, as it may have a bearing upon the views of the various members of locals affiliated with the Cigar Makers' International Union. I have not for some time worked at the bench, although I have been in close connection with the labor movement as an officer of the State Federation of Labor. I mention this because many have said that members of the Executive Board should be men or women who are actually engaged at the trade.

If elected to succeed myself, I will endeavor at all times and places to further the interest of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

Fraternally yours,

E. J. STACK.

Nevada City, Cal.
Fellow Craftsmen:

In accepting the nomination for the office of Sixth Vice President I do so with the hope that the great Pacific slope may continue to be represented on the International Executive Board, and with nothing but the best interests of the International Union at heart. I believe the most sought for characteristic in selecting either local or International officers should be the real trade union principle, regardless of political views or affiliations.

In compliance with the constitution I submit as briefly as possible my views of the methods and aims of the International Union. I wish to call your attention to a few things which I consider of grave importance if our International Union is to be continued as a healthy, fighting, militant organization.

The first and most essential factor is the complete organization of all workers in the tobacco industry, including cigar machine operators, under one head.

The establishment of a minimum day's pay for all cigar makers and packers. A shortening of the term of apprenticeship, with a graduated minimum day's pay also, and a uniform bill of prices throughout the jurisdiction of the International Union.

I also believe the hours of labor could and should be reduced from 48 to 44 hours per week, followed by a rigid enforcement of the eight-hour law.

But above all things am I opposed to the separation of funds or a division of membership, and I believe we can best build up our union by preserving or increasing our present chain of benefits, rather than reducing or destroying any of them.

I am satisfied all these things and even more may easily be accomplished by united effort or co-operation on the part of the members by pulling together instead of pulling apart, and by boosting our International Union and its officers instead of knocking them, which seems to be the favorite pastime with a good many of our members today.

And as a parting shot, let me say I am always willing to work with the construction gang, but never with the wrecking crew.

Yours Fraternally,

ALEX. RAMSEY.

Nov. 18, 1920.

SEVENTH VICE PRESIDENT.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1920.

I am pleased to accept the nomination for Seventh Vice President, and in accordance with Section 16, Constitution, C. M. I. U., I herewith submit my declaration of principles:

I have implicit confidence in the officers and members of the C. M. I. U. I am in hearty accord with its policies and I am in favor of continuing its chain of benefits, knowing that it has been of great benefit to its members, has strengthened the organization and kept it intact.

No man nor set of men has shown me anything better. When he does I shall be for it and him.

Fraternally yours,

C. H. STEVENS,
Seventh Vice Pres.

Philadelphia, Pa

Fellow Workers:

With appreciation and gratitude I accept the nomination of Seventh Vice President, and in giving my opinion pertaining to conditions as I see them in our industry, I desire to state first of all, I have always given the first consideration to the interest of our International Union, and after a thorough study I find that on account of the changes in our industry we have gone backwards with leaps and bounds because we have not kept pace with the changes. The result is we have not been able to organize the unorganized workers in our indus-

try and we have not only remained stationary, but we have actually went backwards to an alarming state.

Now, there must certainly be a reason for such a state of affairs when we have approximately about 150,000 workers in our industry unorganized, although the workers in our industry are no different than others.

First of all, being in an unorganized section, I find that the high dues and numerous high assessments are one of the main causes. While I am in favor of reasonably high dues, I am not in favor of prohibitory dues. Secondly, it is imperative that we change our fraternal features so that a cigar maker can choose whether he wants to pay for insurance or not. In other words, we must have a fraternal feature separated from the economic feature; that shall be optional with an applicant.

I desire to state at this time that on account of the top heavy condition of our beneficiary system we have forced good old members out of the union because they could not bear the terrible heavy burden. Some may say that when we had cheaper dues it was also hard to organize the cigar makers, and I believe the statement to be a fact. However, we can not look at the past, but to try to get them into our organization in the future, and I am firmly of the belief that if our present high dues and assessments are to continue, and I am sure we are going to have assessments continuously if we only have a small strike, because it takes all of our present income to pay our fraternal obligations, and any other expenses, namely, organizers and the running of the International office, and anyone having the interest of the International Union at heart can see where we are drifting to.

I am also opposed to the present system of placing our organizers. When conditions warrant the same, I am a firm believer in local autonomy. That is, in a locality where an organizer is needed, the locality shall have the right to say whom they want for that most essential work.

Therefore, I can assure my fellow workers that if elected that I will do everything in my power to work and strive for legislation that will enable us to organize those outside of our International Union and for the ultimate goal—industrial freedom.

Yours for an effective and a greater International Union.

Fraternally yours,

L. HERNFELD.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 20, 1920.

Fellow Craftsmen:

In accepting the nomination for the Seventh Vice President I do so with a knowledge of the responsibility of an executive officer.

The period of reconstruction is bringing us face to face with an opposition which threatens our very existence and the consolidated forces of our organization will be needed to hold our present position.

The special strike fund created by the March and September assessment is a step in the right direction and while the amount is limited to \$5 per capita for this purpose, I am of the opinion that the larger such a fund the less liable we are to need it for the purpose specified.

In the event of opportunity this fund might be diverted toward the gaining of the control of our industry, by what method is a matter of detail and should be worked out if possible by the Executive Board. The control of the raw material, the introduction of the machine, the large distributing agencies and the declining profits of the independent manufacturers are slowly but surely strangling union factories and I feel that the opportunity for many of our members to continue in the trade is growing smaller unless they resort to working for the very agencies who are crushing them. Thus

the money, instead of being used for strike, should be used for control.

I am a strong believer in our chain of benefits, but I also believe that certain amounts should be set aside for investment so that the fund of the International Union might help pay the cost, instead of assessing all of it on the membership, as at present. Our funds as at present arranged draw very little interest, and certain sums should be invested to assist in paying our obligations and at the same time gain a larger and larger influence in the control of the industry.

As to the aims of our union, it is stated very well in the preamble of the constitution. When the final emancipation will take place "God only knows," but the amelioration is taking place and must continue, but can go no faster than the conditions and the membership will permit.

I believe that the Journal should be the medium for exchanging ideas in relation to trade affairs, but should be free from personal attack in such discussions.

The organized attack by the National Chamber of Commerce, manufacturers' associations and kindred associations, should be met by all of our purchasing power being used for union label goods and employing union men and women, and that the International Executive Board should employ the organizers in advertising work during their spare time, as strangers often help the home efforts.

In 34 years of continuous membership I have seen many changes for the better and we have given inspiration to others, and by a solid front we will not only break down the efforts of our enemies, but will continue to advance under the banner of the C. M. I. U. of A.

Fraternally,

JAMES F. MANEE.

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 24, 1920.

Yours of the 8th inst. received and contents noted regarding the nomination of International officers, and in answer will say I accept the nomination for the office of Seventh Vice President and if elected I promise to work for the best interest of the International Union, and when called upon to vote on any question of appeals or otherwise I will do so to the best of my ability without fear or favor to anyone. I believe it should be the duty of the International Executive Board to make every effort in trying to bring about such legislation that will enable the International Union to more completely organize the vast number of unorganized workers of the craft. I also believe that this section of the Pacific coast should be represented on the International Executive Board for several reasons. One in particular is that this section of the country has been the dumping ground for many years for the trust made non-union goods and now some of these firms are contemplating opening branch shops in this locality. So by having a member on the International Executive Board we would be able to meet direct with the other members of the Executive Board and thereby be in a position to fully explain and discuss existing conditions here, and which might be a great help to us in forming some plan whereby we might more fully organize the workers in this section of the country.

Thanking the members for my nomination, and wishing everyone the compliments of the season, I beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,
WM. HESLOP

TREASURER.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 22, 1920.

To the Members of the International Union.

Greeting:

Having received from Union No. 1 and 326

other locals the nomination for International Treasurer, so in compliance with Section 16 of the International constitution I am to give my views of the methods and aims of the International Union. "It is not a theory that confronts us, but a condition"—and a condition that will require the wisdom of the ablest minds to meet and overcome, in the struggle that is now going on, in order to find the best methods in this crisis, to hasten our movement to its final goal—the emancipation of labor. Of course, we will meet all obstacles that confront us with a steady courage and a will to conquer which will end in victory, but the gravity of the situation must be met calmly and the means to be taken to avoid disaster.

Had the International Union had the foresight and taken the steps advocated by the International Treasurer in his letters of acceptance of 1895, 1900 and 1905 the present conditions would not be confronting us now. The old saying is, "Opportunity knocks once at every door," so in these years now gone by it knocked at the door of the International Union, but the knock was not answered and Opportunity passed us by and knocked at the door of the "trust," who opened and are now reaping the harvest that should have been ours. We are still striving for our aims with the same obsolete weapons that should have been discarded long ago. We are still wasting millions in strike benefits which never will bring our aims to fruition.

The "talk" of raising a million dollar defense fund is an abortive measure, as our oppressors can raise ten millions to defeat us. It were a million times better to raise that amount and invest it in establishing International Union factories and jobbing houses.

Twenty-five years ago, when the above method was advocated by the International Treasurer we had within our ranks about three-fourths of the skilled hand and mold workers and we would have had a monopoly of the trade, and would have steadily advanced from then on, until the International Union would have become one grand co-operative association, with all the advantages accruing thereto, and our aims would long since have been reached. As we let Opportunity pass by, we are now confronted by a combination of capitalists whose sole aim is to squeeze the last cent out of labor by its monopolistic power, so it is self-evident that there can be no industrial emancipation without political unity, so in our onward march to our final aim and goal let united labor stand together politically and industrially and the doom of capitalistic tyranny will be sealed, labor's emancipation proclaimed, and a new era dawn on earth.

Thanking the members for their generous endorsement of my course, I will, if elected, discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

Fraternally yours,

GIBSON WEBER.

FOR DELEGATE TO A. F. OF L.

Washington, D. C., 1920.

To the Officers and Members of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

Fellow Cigar Makers—it is a great compliment and honor to be nominated by so many local unions as delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. I accept the nomination with a full appreciation of the responsibility which goes with it.

The modern labor movement of America expresses the best thought and highest ideals for the attainment of the rights and the promotion of the interests and welfare of the toiling masses.

Impatient as I am with the progress made, yet I realize that it is the fastest which can be made continuously, to the attainment and realization of all that to which earnest and enlightened men and women aspire.

in the American Federation of Labor we have four and one-half million organized trade unionists. Perhaps a half million more in the railroad organizations will enter the ranks at no distant time. The most important task before us is the organization of the yet unorganized, to instill the spirit of unity and solidarity and to press forward day by day, year in and year out, for improvement in the standards of life and work, making for the betterment of all and the cultivation of that spirit that shall make for the universal brotherhood of man.

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,
First Vice-President.

Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 25, 1920.

In accepting the nomination for Delegate to the American Federation of Labor and in compliance with Section 16 of the constitution, I herewith submit the following:

To the Officers and Members of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Fellow Members:

Our country—the world—just now is in the midst of an unusual governmental and industrial condition. Cool heads, strong hearts and experience are more than ever needed to lead us. We have them. In my opinion the American Federation of Labor stands out and above any other labor organization that now or ever did exist in this or any other country. Has helped to bring into our lives many of the things necessary for our comfort and is today in better condition than previously (and just as willing) to lead labor's forces as nearly to a safe harbor as the human family will permit. Our good old union can and will weather the storms from within or without. Industrial struggles of the past are ample proof of this. An instance, the 1892-4 panic. We came out of that panic with an increase of more than 4,000 members—and besides maintained our bills of prices. Not another national or international union can say as much, and yet at this time we are facing an element in our trade that is doing more to divide our ranks—before present day issues—than any combination of employers would hope to accomplish by themselves. Industrial conditions of today lead wise men to prepare for a storm. If that time comes those who now are feeding up on fanciful theories and ever ready scandal, attempting to tear down the only organization that ever benefited the workers in our trade, will come back—as they did in a previous progressive movement that some of us lived through and will remember. They failed then, as they will now, because of faulty structure, while our Cigar Makers' International Union, with a constitution made by a referendum vote of our members—its financial system—benefits-wise leadership and our loyal union members, can and will land our grand old ship into harbor safely. We have the structure and a foundation that endures—the rocks of fair dealing, bound by the bonds of unionism.

I believe that union members should elect union men to apply our referendum made union laws—not men in sympathy with other movements possibly in opposition to our International Union—and if I be elected a delegate to the American Federation of Labor it will be with the understanding that thoughts and feelings such as these will govern my actions.

I want to express to Union No. 1, Baltimore, and the 168 other locals my appreciation for the nominations so generously given me.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL.

Int'l Financier, Member of
Union No. 53, New Orleans.

Washington, D. C.

Fellow Workers:

I am in receipt of notification informing me that I have been placed in nomination for Dele-

gate to the A. F. of L. convention, by Union No. 1, Baltimore, and 168 other local unions.

I accept the nomination with full appreciation of the honor conferred by the unions, and mindful of the deep responsibility that is incumbent on him who is chosen to represent the International Union in that capacity. In compliance with Section 16 of the constitution, I herewith set forth briefly some of the principles that shall guide my course in the event that I am returned to office as one of the delegates.

In the reconstructive period that lies ahead of us, and the onward march of civilization, it has become obvious to the enlightened workers that organization is most essential to their welfare, and that it is necessary to extend the scope and possibilities of the organized movement so that it may embody all of the workers in every field of labor and industry, and become a greater potential force and beneficent safeguard in protecting the rights of collective bargaining, as well as the individual against the exploitation of unjust employers and the tyranny of greed and oppression.

The standard of fair compensation must be maintained by the worker, and the basic wages paid to labor not be permitted to descend below the purchasing power of the dollar—or that which is equivalent in compensation to the procuring of necessities and comforts of life, in accordance with the American standard of living.

"In union there is strength." The Cigar Makers' International Union is an integral part of the parent body—the American Federation of Labor, the recognized labor movement, which holds among its fundamental principles the amelioration and alleviation of the burdens of the workers.

It should be the endeavor of those who represent our union to at all times strive to build up and broaden the general labor movement, and especially promote and strengthen the hand of the Cigar Makers' Union in gathering into the fold the unorganized in all branches of the industry.

There should be no hard and fast rule which would destroy a better understanding between the employer and employee, towards the accomplishment of that end, but the militant work of organization and educating the public, and stimulating the ranks of labor by molding them into a more cohesive and formidable body, along co-operative, comprehensive and constructive lines of trade unionism should be diligently pursued.

We are confronted with stern realities in the economic plan of industry, and no amount of theorizing or chasing the "will-o-the-wisp" under the guise of "progressivism" or some new and untried plan which is heralded as a panacea can extricate the worker from the task which involves his labor. The issue must be met in a formidable way and combatted by practicable methods through economic and legislative efforts which will insure permanent relief and a lasting benefit to humanity on its triumphant march to a better plane of equality.

Respectfully,

R. S. SEXTON

Local Union 110, Washington, D. C.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 25, 1920.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

This will advise you that in accepting the nomination as Delegate to the American Federation of Labor that I do so at the request of many friends, and that if elected it will be my aim to bring together all of the interests of labor as closely as possible, that the producer may get a greater share of that which he produces than they receive now under our present system.

I believe in organization of the workers in their various trade unions, but believe that there should be closer affiliation of all those unions, i. e., the building trades, metal trades,

mining trades, railway workers, as well as miscellaneous trades, and shall work to that end; as well as work to that end of a most thorough organization of all of the workers, and having at all times the interest of our International Union and its membership.

Thanking the membership for their confidence in behalf of my candidacy and assuring all of my best efforts at all times in behalf of the Cigar Makers' International Union of A., I am

Fraternally yours,

E. G. HALL.

Fifth Vice President.

Chicago, Ill.

Fellow Members:

With deep appreciation I accept the nomination for delegate. I have always held to the view and advocated that the American Federation of Labor should be a close bound organization of workers for offensive and defensive purposes. The need for such unity was never more apparent, with open shop campaign of the Chambers of Commerce in full swing. The bosses fight en masse, so must the workers.

However, we can be honest and say it is a fight between the producing class and the job owning class; while the profiteers, always hypocritical, call the open shop the patriotic American plan of industry.

As a delegate I have always opposed the Civic Federation, which happily, I think, has now been exposed to all as a crafty servant of the interests. I opposed the League of Nations, holding it to be a major organization designed to defend profits and the profit system and to provide an international police force to take care of unruly workers wherever found.

I have opposed the policy of labor's representatives bowing into and being bowed out of capitalistic political party conventions. The promises made to labor during the war and the subsequent actions of "political friends of labor" should, in my judgment, put a stop to such foolishness forever. In the above positions, most times I have been in the minority, yet happy to be so, believing that I was making a stand against the forces of mammon in the interest of the working class.

The tide of reaction is now at its flood, but the age-long fight for freedom cannot fail, and moreover the renewed war will be for control of the world by the workers. With the end of that war, will be peace.

Fraternally yours,

J. MAHLON BARNES.

Jacksonville, Ill., Nov. 27, 1920.

Fellow Members:

In accepting the nomination for Delegate to the A. F. of L. given me by so many of our locals, I wish to say that I believe in energetic organization of all branches of labor into a closer knit industrial form of organization. The employing class is showing you that it is a more effective form for them. So it is to us. Therefore, I favor revision of the basic laws of the A. F. of L. so as to make it an effective central organization, not merely an advisory one.

Whether a man is English, Russian, French, German or any other nationality, his labor is needed in the co-operative social thing he works at. His mind has been neglected, in that he has been told that it is radical, foreign, to think of organizing industrially; that he must join the union of his craft, but ignore rights of others in intercourse with employers. That is how we have lost so many strikes. Let experience teach us to get away from this and start building an industrial organization which is to occupy its rightful place in the labor

movement. For my part I do not care to be a delegate to conventions just to have a good time and without a real interest for the uplift of my class. I am for real progress, and will work for it if elected.

Thanking the members for their support,

Fraternally,

L. P. HOFFMAN.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 28, 1920.

To the Officers and Members of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

Greeting:

I am herewith accepting the nomination as Delegate to the American Federation of Labor to represent the Cigar Makers' International Union in that body. The same rule that applies to the accepting of a nomination for any other office in the International seems to hold good in regard to a delegateship to the American Federation of Labor, and in response to the requirements that my views shall be given as to the aims and objects of the American Federation of Labor, I have this to say, that I believe that the American Federation of Labor should continue its policy of organizing into trade unions all the workers within its jurisdiction, and its objects should be the closest federation without interference with the autonomy of Internationals or local unions. I am in favor of eliminating wherever possible jurisdictional lines by the amalgamation of organizations within an industry, but am not now, nor do I believe that shall be convinced, that there is any logic or reason in the one big union idea. I believe that education is the chief means of raising the standards of the American working people, and I consider the greatest mission that the American Federation of Labor has is to continue in spite of all opposition to educate, agitate and organize until the wholesome and necessary changes affecting the lives of working people will be consummated.

Fraternally yours,

E. J. STACK.

To the Officers and Members of Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

I herewith accept the nomination for Delegate to the American Federation of Labor conventions of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

I am heartily in accord with the aims and objects of the American Federation of Labor and the trade union principles of organization as expressed.

I believe in adhering strictly to the trade union principles as now advocated by the American Federation of Labor, with such changes from time to time as may be deemed necessary.

If elected, I promise to represent the interests, laws and policy of our International Union as expressed by the constitution and resolutions adopted, and assure the members that I will use my best efforts to further the trade union movement in general and the interests of the Cigar Makers' International Union in particular, if I should be elected and have the honor to represent our organization at the American Federation of Labor conventions.

Fraternally,

HENRY F. HILFERS

Chicago, Nov. 20, 1920.

In accordance with constitution, I am hereby notifying you of my acceptance of the nomination for Delegate to the A. F. of L.

Permit me to express sincere appreciation of the honor bestowed by the various locals who have seen to present my name as their

choice as one of the Delegates to the A. F. of L.

To be deemed worthy to serve the interests of your fellow craftsmen in any capacity is an honor. To be deemed fit to serve in the capacity of delegate to what I consider the foremost labor council in the entire world becomes a distinction.

The C. M. I. U. has played more than a passing part in the formation and perpetuation of the American labor movement. It should be our aim, and it would become my duty, if elected, to lend our best efforts toward the expression through the A. F. of L. of those ideals of constructive trades unionism that has put American labor in the forefront of the world's progress.

We must provide for the expansion of our hopes. We must legislate to retain the good things so far accomplished. We must inaugurate new and better things for the future. This can be accomplished only through solidarity and my efforts in any capacity I may in the future serve will be to the end that makes for but one union in our industry. Our policies must be so shaped that we may serve the best interests of all those who work in our industry and our goal must be the organization of every person in the industry under the banner of the C. M. I. U.

Yours fraternally,
R. E. VAN HORN.

San Juan, P. R., Nov. 22, 1920.

Realizing the responsibility involved, I gratefully accept the 26 nominations so spontaneously tendered for the office of Delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

I firmly stand for the preamble of our constitution and will continue to strive to make effective such principles by enlisting in our union all the workers of our industry, regardless of the branch in which they are employed. Class B members legislation shall powerfully help in the accomplishment.

If we want to perpetuate our organization we should maintain undividedly all the benefits we enjoy at the present, and also grant the unemployed member an out of work stamp in lieu of the weekly due and assessments from the first week of unemployment and until such member shall have secured employment.

I believe in an adequate due without splitting up our strength so that we can meet all our obligations and spend our money when and where more urgently needed.

In my letter of acceptance for this same office in the last election, published in the issues of our Journal for December, 1915, and January, 1916, I stated, among other things, what follows:

"I have a strong conviction that we shall enjoy much more progress and that this will be much better if the necessary efforts are made to succeed in organizing the cigar makers in Cuba."

Such efforts were made with splendid results. Cuba has at this time a strong national organization of the trade firmly based upon trade union principles. The ideals cherished by me were accomplished.

In May of this year I was appointed by President Perkins to visit Cuba for the purpose of negotiating an agreement with the Cuban Cigar Makers' Federation and it was my pleasure and privilege to draft and negotiate the "Covenant of Friendly and Reciprocal Relations for the best protection of the trade and the practice of solidarity," as published in the September, 1920, issue of our Journal, and which was unanimously approved by our International Executive Board. Kindly read it.

Results of this covenant have been already felt. Thousands of our members on strike in Tampa have been welcomed in Cuba and work provided for them by the Cuban Cigar Makers' Federation because of membership. Those

reading our Official Journal for June to September of this year know how the Cuban Federation of Cigar Makers is practicing solidarity. Those Journals briefly tell you that in the neighborhood of \$125,000.00 have been generously donated by them to the Tampa strikers up to that date.

Now, why should we not intend connection by similar bonds of solidarity with Cigar Makers' Federations of South and Central America and Mexico for general defense of the trade, and a simultaneous action with the United States, Canada and Cuba to abolish piece work?

Don't you care for the always increasing importation of millions of cheap cigars from the Philippine Islands, where the trust controls? Wouldn't you favor with me a resolution in the A. F. of L. convention to make a thorough investigation of the cigar industry in the Philippines by a competent committee appointed and paid by the A. F. of L.?

P. RIVERA MARTINEZ.

Danbury, Conn.

In accordance with the constitution, in accepting the nomination as a delegate to represent the C. M. I. U. of A. at the conventions of the A. F. of L., will briefly state my views on three important things necessary to success—Organization, Education and Legislation.

Organization.

First we must organize all the workers in our craft. And in order to do this every member of the C. M. I. U. of A. should become an organizer and build up that which is ours and ours alone, the C. M. I. U. of A. We have too many tearing down our organization. They should cease, as we have enough on the outside; until this is done all efforts will be in vain.

Education.

We should educate our members as to their duty to their organization and also other organizations. As we do not live by ourselves alone, as we produce something but do not consume it, and we depend on others to help in making our conditions. The Union Label Department should be a greater factor than they are at the present time. We should all demand goods bearing the Union Label. And some plan should be adopted to regulate the use of the Union Label. We should not only look for shop conditions and the bill of prices but should also pass on the quality of the goods that are to bear the Union Label and that we are to ask our friend to purchase same. This holds good for other organizations, but we should remedy this at once if we hope to make our Union Label the factor it should be.

Legislation.

Legislation beneficial to the C. M. I. U. of A. can only come when we are thoroughly organized and our members educated, when they know their strength and have a good organization at their back. Not till then can we hope to accomplish the things we organized for. Our present bill of prices is not all, shop conditions and a minimum rate of wages, or in other words, an earning power. When we can show those outside our organization what can be done by becoming members of the C. M. I. U. of A. A union shop should have a greater earning power than those not entitled to the Union Label. The Union Label has class in many sections of the country and the goods should have class also if they carry the Union Label.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN H. RILEY.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 16, 1920.

I accept the nomination for Delegate to the American Federation of Labor and thank the locals who have placed me in nomination.

In order to improve the conditions of the worker the first step is organization; next, the

shorter work day. The raising of the school age and the maintaining of an American standard of living. The A. F. of L., realizing we are all links in the same chain, was organized for the purpose of promoting unity of action and is the only force in the labor movement that has accomplished anything. It is evolutionary. It changes with changed conditions. Its laws are those enacted by the majority. Every organization of wage earners should affiliate with it. It is composed of the representatives of American labor. We are part of it. Its success means ours. It is democratic. It is what we make it. I believe in its policy and if elected will do what I can to promote the interest in organized labor and the union label, which is the keystone of the arch.

Yours fraternally,
HENRY ABRAHAMS.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 22, 1920.

I accept the nomination as Delegate to the American Federation of Labor for the following reasons: Its motto is "Labor Omnia Vincit," which means in plain English, "Labor conquers all." For labor to conquer all it must do so economically and politically. The first it is doing. The second it must begin to do. Organize a national labor party along the lines of:

1st. To make the trade union state the state of the nation as a whole.

2nd. That all the land and workshops and public utilities be conscripted for the control by the A. F. of L. in the interest of all the people.

3rd. That the hours of work be six per day, or in proportion so that all male and females, 18 years of age or over, shall have the right to work, who so desire.

4th. That each respective national union shall designate what shall constitute an average day's work, when working day work. Piece workers to so decide for their own best interests what shall constitute a day's work, or their bill of prices.

5th. That the remuneration shall be \$1.00 per hour.

We must put human rights above property rights in the fields of wealth production. We must organize a state where the youth of the nation will be able to enter the married state with a guarantee of steady work, so that prostitution and all diseases flowing from it shall cease, giving us a nation of strong men and women, intellectually and physically. We must stand for the complete elimination of poverty, with all its woes and anguish and suffering. The A. F. of L. must be the only positive force opposing war with all its horrors and destructiveness to the people. We are the only great force in the nation today which carries within our unions the great co-operative spirit of the working millions of all the ages. Seeing in every man and woman a part of the supreme being of the universe, we should organize to usher in to the very life blood of the nation health, joy, justice and plenty for all, the whole nation smiling in happiness and contentment. These must be some of the aims of organized labor through the A. F. of L. to bring into daily existence "Labor Omnia Vincet." For labor to conquer all the A. F. of L. must be made the vanguard of labor's highest aspirations. Thanking the members of the various locals for the honor bestowed in nominating me as a delegate, I ever remain, yours in the great cause of labor.

Fraternally,
CHARLES F. CLAUS.

Denver, Colorado.

Having been officially notified that my name has been placed in nomination for Delegate to the American Federation of Labor, beg to say

that I accept the nomination and declare a general adherence to the policies of the A. F. of L. as set forth in its platform, which, among other things, stands for the shorter work day with adequate pay, sanitary work shops, the right of collective bargaining with the employer, protection of women in industry, more stringent immigration laws, compulsory educational laws, the elimination of children in factories and mills as employees, arbitration of difficulties with the employer before the difficulty starts, with the aim of avoiding long drawn out, disastrous strikes, if possible, yet reserving the right to strike on short notice when unfair advantages have been taken of the working men and women. Better and more thorough preparation for strikes and more deliberation on matters that lead up to strikes. I believe that the question of strikes should first be referred to a competent committee, whose duty it should be to investigate every phase of the situation or grievance, after which it should be submitted to a referendum of the members involved and their decision be final. I favor any workable system of co-operation in the production and sale of the necessities of the working men and women and their families. The restriction of any class of immigration that there is not hopes of raising to the American standard of citizenship. I do not look with favor on the so called progressive ideas that would tear down what we have built before having better material to replace it. Nor do I favor the one big union idea that would destroy the autonomy of craft unions. I advocate more loyalty on the part of the members of organized labor in the purchase of label goods or goods that are known to be the product of organized labor, and that less perfection should be required of our officers and more aimed at by the critics.

The foregoing remarks are a few of my sentiments relating to the labor movement and are herewith submitted for the consideration of the membership at our coming election for International officers and delegates to the A. F. of L., Feb. 12th, 1921.

Fraternally,
J. W. SANFORD.

Reading, Pa., 1920.
To the Officers and Members of Cigarmakers' International Union.

I have accepted the nomination for delegate to the A. F. of L., and in compliance with the constitution, I hereby state my views on policies that should govern the A. F. of L. I have attended several conventions of the Federation and my observation has been that the Federation is "top-heavy." The officers and the Executive Council make reports and recommendations that are referred to committees, who in turn report, and in nearly every instance recommend that the policies and recommendations and even changes in the constitution be adopted by the convention. Many questions that should be settled by action of the convention are referred to the Executive Council. This has resulted in placing a great deal more power in the hands of the Executive Council than I believe that body should have. I believe that the A. F. of L. should be a democratic organization not only in name but in fact and that the policies and activities of the organization should be changed from time to time as conditions change. That more time and attention should be given to the educational work, so that the members of the various unions will have a clearer understanding of just why they are trade unionists. This, I think, could be accomplished by reducing the number of organizers and appointing men who are qualified to teach and lecture on economic subjects. I think that more attention should be given to the development of the co-operative movement. That the departments of the Federation should be reorganized and the various unions grouped on the basic industry plan.

I am in full accord with the present position

of the Federation in the matter of dual organizations. Every delegate representing an organization should be given the fullest opportunity to assist in defining and fixing the policy of the organization, and when a policy has been agreed upon, all members of the organization should support that policy. I have no sympathy with the element that stands for a fixed, definite thing, and if they fail to have it adopted, refuse their support, and in some cases actually knock and create dissension within our ranks. We should all be democratic enough to support the opinion of the majority.

If I am elected to represent the Cigarmakers International Union, I shall consider it my duty to support the constitution of the American Federation of Labor and to work for the cause of labor through that organization.

Yours fraternally,

A. P. BOWER.

Buffalo, 1920.

Fellow Craftsmen:

While the views expressed below may not be in strict accordance with Section 16 of our constitution, calling on me, as a candidate for Delegate to the A. F. of L., to express my views as to the aims and objects of the C. M. I. U., I wish to state briefly that:

If the C. M. I. U. would live and thrive as it should, the element of destructive membership must be eliminated in its entirety.

The constitution provides benefits, all of which I approve, that will be cast to the four winds unless the conservative forces within our organization exercise extreme caution.

Some of the questions that have recently arisen have accomplished the only result they so richly deserve—defeat. I have no patience with the man who would destroy me, and whatever influence I may possess I shall use in an effort to defeat him; for ultimately it is either he or I who must be wiped off the books.

I stand with the conservative element of the C. M. I. U., and have so stood ever since my initiation in 1890. I have always voted "yes" on all constructive measures and always will until such time as it can be proved to me that I may be of some benefit to humanity by voting for destruction.

It is my firm conviction that the influence exerted by the A. F. of L. upon the labor movement is of a highly beneficial character, tending always to the uplift of the man who toils, and I am just as firmly convinced that without that influence the plight of the working man would indeed be a sorry one.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN HADIDA.

St. Louis, Mo., 1920.

In accepting the nomination as Delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention permit me to state that I have been a member of Cigar Makers' Union No. 44 of St. Louis, Mo., since Jan. 10, 1886, and have had and still have the honor of being secretary and treasurer of the said local since April, 1898. My principles are trade unionism first, last and all the time, but I think the time has come when organized labor must organize in the political field as well as in the economic field. I believe in organizing the unorganized and I believe in the American Federation of Labor, and I think some great changes can be made in the said body. For instance, the creation of a strike fund of at least \$5.00 per capita so the said body will be in a position to fight the battles of organized labor with the same weapon that capital is using, namely money. It is my firm belief that if organized labor had a backing of this kind we would have less strikes to contend with. Some say this can not be accomplished because a great number are not willing to stand the gaff. This may be true in the beginning, but

it will be overcome. I hold a cock that is not willing to stand the gaff has no business in the pit. Some say, how are you going to handle and regulate this strike fund? Answer, let us get the law creating it and we will get the laws to govern it. I do not believe in the manner and the mode of the A. F. of L. at the present by approving a strike and sending out begging letters in its support, as the willing ones come to the assistance and others pass it up. The feeling of the cause of one should be the cause of all and all stand the burden alike.

Respectfully yours,

ED. H. HEILMAN.

Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 27, 1920.

Fellow Members:

The notice of my nomination for delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor impressed me deeply, and whether successful or not in the candidacy, it will stand as an inspiration to me of a great duty by everyone to do his part to the extent of his ability in promoting the welfare and standards of his fellow human beings. With this ideal in mind the nomination is accepted.

If elected my actions will be in accord with my positive belief that the American trade union movement, as typified and co-ordinated under the American Federation of Labor, has been, is now and will continue to be the one sane, effective and progressive movement promotive of the best interests of the working class. This because it is never revolutionary, but always evolutionary, by taking into consideration ever changing conditions of industry and of human needs, ambitions and standards, legislating with the purpose in view of expanding opportunities for the acquirement by the man and woman of labor of all things material and otherwise that enter into enlarged and fuller lives.

At this time I am fully conscious of the organization of the reactionary part of employers and financiers to nullify all of the past successes of the trade union movement, so that their greed and selfishness may be fully satisfied without hindrance, in the control not only of industry, but of the lives and standards of living of the working people. Their activity is carefully timed to the period of readjustment incident to the recent greatest destruction of human life and property known to mankind. The trade union movement, and no other, can successfully meet this powerful organization; so if elected I will firmly stand for every right, benefit and advantage thus far acquired in the interest of the working man and woman, and I will work and vote for every change found necessary, after full and free discussion, to place the trade union movement in position to defend and promote the welfare of the men and women of labor.

Fraternally yours,

CARL KRAEMER.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 25, 1920.

Dear Brothers and Sisters:

Having been favored with the nomination of Delegate to the American Federation of Labor, it becomes my duty to say a few words giving my views and methods in which to still further push forward the movement of the International Union and its constant partner. It has been my privilege to have been a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union for upwards of 23 years and during that time have done in my humble way those things which would assist our organization and organized labor as a whole. Through my affiliation with the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati I have been enabled to enlist the services of some 50,000 trade unionists of this city in our behalf. That my efforts have not been in vain is attested by the fact that at the present time non-employment of our members is the lowest for

many years. The work of educating the general public along the line of asking for and demanding the union label upon all products has met with signal success in Cincinnati, and the assistance given by myself in the movement has materially assisted in the creating of a greater demand for the union label upon our product. I have been an active member of the Trade Union Label League and have received the unqualified support of all the trades unions of this city and thousands of men who do not hold membership in the ranks of organized labor.

Should I be elected to the position to which I have been nominated it is hardly necessary for me to say that it will be my privilege to do my utmost to still further spread the gospel of greater opportunities for all men and, and especially those who are affiliated with our International Union to forge ahead. Eight hours for work, eight hours for recreation, eight hours for sleep and a wage which will permit the enjoyment of all three. In the 28 years with which I have been associated with you and the labor movement I have found that co-operation with other organizations has been of great value and that in giving publicity to conditions as they affect the unorganized worker has shown hosts of men that the men and women affiliated with the Cigar Makers' International Union are worthy of the support, and in the Queen City of the West we have received the support to a very considerable degree.

If elected I will do all that is in my power to further the cause of all affiliated organizations of the A. F. of L. That means his freedom, his liberty and his union rights to work as a free man. Fraternally yours,

JOHN L. GILLIAM.

New York, 1920.

Fellow Workers:

In accepting the nomination for Delegate to the A. F. of L., I desire to state that my sole aim and object is to try my utmost to help perfecting the organization in accordance with modern views and ideals that we have been confronted with in the last few years. I believe that the A. F. of L. should have the power to supervise agreements entered upon by unions under its jurisdiction wherever more than one craft is involved, to the end that the interests of all concerned are safeguarded, and not allow a single craft to sign up with the employer to the detriment of the others.

Furthermore, the same principle should also apply to strifes and struggles within a national or international organization, to the end that the wish of the majority of its members should prevail. This would prevent the many secession movements that have occurred from time to time.

I do not believe that justice to the toiling masses can, nor that it was ever achieved, at the banquet table or at social gatherings. Events of the last few years have proven conclusively that whatever promises were made to labor by those in power when they needed labor, support were all repudiated the moment they had to make good their promises.

Organized labor must fight on for its existence at all times and should never expect anything from others nor surrender any of its achieved rights upon the request of others.

Labor has no friends outside of its own ranks, therefore the policy "to reward your friends and punish your enemies" politically is absurd. The existing political parties (excepting the socialist) are all subsidized by the employing class—friends and foes alike must do their bidding.

The example set forth by the British trade union movement in establishing a labor party should be encouraged and followed by the American labor movement.

Space will not permit me to go into details about the many changes necessary to make the A. F. of L. the aggressive and abreast of the

times organization it should be. Suffice it to say that if elected I will endeavor my best to work to that end in conjunction with the numerous others already there. In conclusion I thank the locals that honored me with this nomination.

Yours fraternally,

JACOB RHINE.

The following became eligible as candidates, by reason of the declination of nominees with a greater number of nominations, after the issuance of the November Journal:

For International President.

W. E. Stacy, Peoria, Ill.....	1
E. Klindorf, St. Louis, Mo.....	1
Jas. C. Spyker, York, Pa.....	1
A. P. Schwaubaur, Ft. Dodge, Ia.....	1
J. C. Baker, Miami, Fla.....	1
J. S. Smith, Janesville, Wis.....	1
Moses Brown, Boston, Mass.....	1
*F. G. Hopp, Chicago, Ill.....	1
*John Van Vaerenewych, Boston, Mass.....	1
*W. D. Willson, Troy, N. Y.....	1
*R. S. Sexton, Washington, D. C.....	1

*Declined.

Members who became eligible as candidates by reason of the declination of some of those on the eligible list, published in the November Journal, were notified and given an opportunity to qualify by writing letters of acceptance for publication in the December and January Journals in compliance with Section 12, paragraph 4, and Section 16, of the Constitution. Those who sent letters of acceptance are the eligible candidates and their names will go on the official ballot.

Those who were eligible but did not qualify by sending letter of acceptance, decline with thanks and appreciation to the unions that nominated them.

CORRECTION.

Union 329 states that through an oversight on their part, Mr. Samuel Gompers was recorded as one of the delegates nominated as delegate to the A. F. of L. instead of H. Abrahams.

Correction—The number of nominations received by Mr. L. P. Hoffman for Second Vice-President was erroneously published in the November issue as 376; it should have been 276.

It has occurred in a few instances where a member was nominated and the place of residence plainly given on the nomination blank, and a notice of nomination and eligibility mailed to the nominee in care of the secretary of the local union, that the notice has been returned to this office, just before the Journal went to press, with the statement written on the envelope, "Not here."

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

Monon Building, Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

L. P. HOFFMAN, 729 N. Diamond St., Jacksonville, Ill., Second Vice President.

A. GARIEPY, 239 Ave. Hotel De Ville, Montreal Canada, Third Vice President.

JOHN REICHERT, 1070 12th St., Milwaukee, Wis., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

E. J. STACK, 412 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 1530 Bailey Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to your Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 131 distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out of work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children, and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free, and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members, secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book and in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member, secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per Section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully un-

derstand the necessity of complying with the request carefully study Section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if there is no such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Official Notice.

In compliance with Section 180 of the Constitution, the International Executive Board levied a running weekly assessment of 50c to replenish the General Fund, on each sixty-cent, forty-cent and thirty-cent member.

This assessment takes the place of the \$1.00 assessment, which is discontinued Sept. 25.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

James S. Smith appealed against 290 Janesville for paying 13 weeks' sick benefit to a member who was not reported sick in compliance with the Constitution, and in which case no sick cards were filled out. The appeal was sustained.

Charles Specht appealed against the Joint Unions of St. Louis reference the construction of the bill on certain kinds of cigars. The appeal was not sustained.

James Coffey and R. N. Davis appealed against 4 Cincinnati reference permitting members to work in a certain shop. The appeal was not sustained.

J. C. Farrell appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him for nonpayment of dues and assessments. The member shows that he ran over the limit four days through uncontrollable circumstances. The appeal was sustained.

Chas. W. Morris appealed against 44 St. Louis for refusing to fine certain members for an alleged offense in a certain shop. The appeal was not sustained.

Abe Fried appealed against 17 Cleveland reference recognizing the bunch breaking and roll up system. The union replied that it had not refused to accept to membership those who were bunch breakers and rollers; that no demand had been made by the employers in any of the strictly union shops for this system; that a few members who were full-fledged cigarmakers sought the permission of the union to work under the bunch break and roll up system in shops in which the system did not prevail. The union declares that any time a bunch breaker or roller applies for admission to the union he will be promptly admitted and permitted to work in any union shop. With this understanding the appeal was not sustained.

C. W. Pulver appealed against 97 Boston for compelling him to pay assessments on an unauthorized strike. The appeal was sustained.

R. H. Rosenberg, secretary, appealed against Union 130 Saginaw for deciding that a member had paid an assessment which his books, the shop collector's lists and the general evidence showed had not been paid. The appeal was sustained.

N. J. Fuss appealed against 41 Aurora for fining him \$50. The fine on the recommendation of the union was reduced to \$10.

Chas. H. Davis appealed against 442 Cape Girardeau reference the secretary. The appeal was not sustained.

UNION BUSINESS

Don't forget the election for International Officers and Delegates, February 12, 1921. Members who are entitled to vote are fined if they fail to do so.

Important.—Between January 7th and 14th we shipped to all local unions a sufficient number of official ballots, sample ballots, three inspectors' report blanks and registration blanks, to be used in the election of International Officers and Delegates, February 12, 1921. Secretaries who failed to receive them should immediately notify this office and duplicates will be forwarded.

In accordance with Sections 58, 59, and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

337 Key West	\$250	396 Northampton	100
338 Eureka	100	399 Vincennes	100
339 Kokomo	150	400 Red Wing	50
341 San Bernardino	150	402 Quakertown	150
342 Batavia	75	403 Marquette	150
344 Atlanta	50	405 Birmingham	100
345 Rapid City	75	407 Norwich	100
346 San Antonio	75	409 Kewanee	100
348 Corning	75	410 Centralia	100
352 Brookville	75	415 Elkhart	100
353 Brooklyn	150	416 Norwalk	75
355 Honesdale	100	423 Sterling	75
358 Fremont	75	425 Astoria	75
359 Atchison	75	426 Virginia	75
360 Delaware	100	427 Perth Amboy	50
362 Great Falls	150	428 Trenton	75
365 Havana	100	429 Niagara Falls	100
366 Ann Arbor	100	430 Fulton	75
367 Ogden	100	431 Litchfield	100
369 Sherman	100	433 Mobile	100
370 Jamestown	100	434 Faribault	100
372 Marshfield	75	435 Kenton	50
375 Anaconda	100	437 Cairo	100
377 Webb City	100	443 Albuquerque	100
379 Rochester	100	444 Walla Walla	100
380 Wallace	150	445 Billings	50
381 Watertown	150	447 Kenosha	100
382 Rushville	100	450 Enid	75
383 Chicago	250	451 Bushnell	100
384 St. Augustine	250	454 Cedar Rapids	75
387 Yankton	100	455 Galena	75
389 New York	200	456 Albia	75
390 Thomasville	100	457 Benton Harbor	100
391 Bellingham	75	458 Easton	75
393 Cadillac	100	468 Albion	100
394 Sycamore	100	470 Portland	75
395 Waterbury	100	471 Macon	100

PRIVATE LOANS.

Members owing private loans to No. 20, Decatur, will please pay up. Some of the private loans date back to 1915, and if not paid by the next issue of the Journal will advertise.

Secretary holding card of A. G. Campbell, 8168, please send in card for correction on loans.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR DECEMBER, 1920

RECEIPTS—TAX.

109 Hoquiam	\$100	162 Green Bay	150
114 Jacksonville	100	163 Maryville	50
124 Watertown	150	164 Ft. Collins	50
125 Norwich	150	168 Oshkosh	150
128 El Paso	150	172 Davenport	150
129 Denver	200	173 Zanesville	100
135 Appleton	150	181 Ft. Madison	100
137 Massillon	150	182 Madison	100
138 Newark	200	185 Paducah	50
139 Long Hill	100	188 Seattle	200
141 New York	200	191 Morris	50
142 Lockport	100	200 Galesburg	100
143 Lincoln	100	201 Rock Island	100
146 New Brunswick	100	202 Portland	150
147 Union Hill	150	206 North Adams	150
150 Sioux City	150	208 Kalamazoo	100
153 Sioux Falls	150	210 Rome	100
155 Mt. Pleasant	50	212 Superior	150
156 Suffield	100	213 New York	100
157 Rockford	100	329 Fond Du Lac	100
160 Milford	100		

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

218 Binghamton	\$ 6.40	434 Faribault	1.90
204 New Albany	.75	46 Grand Rapids	10.90
E. G. Hall label		32 Louisville	.35
182 Madison	.75	43 Toledo	5.70
449 Ponce	6.10	332 San Diego	5.80
481 Bayamon	.80	149 Brooklyn	6.30
278 London	2.50	73 Alton	3.25
314 Jackson	2.15	290 Jacksonville	6.60
7 Utica	3.20	220 New Orleans	9.50
476 Pontiac	1.35	316 McSherrytown	.70
201 Rock Island	1.25	140 Niagara Falls	2.20
360 Delaware	2.15	85 Eau Claire	6.50
128 El Paso	1.00	12 Oneida	1.50
162 Green Bay	3.80	126 Ephrata	1.00
305 Monmouth	.45	41 Aurora	.70
118 Peoria	3.25	102 Kansas City	1.70
41 Aurora	2.95	39 New Haven	12.50
500 Tampa	32.15	335 Hammond	6.50
416 Norwalk	1.50	422 Kitchener	4.60
42 Hartford	3.25	25 Milwaukee	12.20
273 Rockland	3.80	370 Jamestown	2.20
49 Springfield	10.00	501 Wheeling	3.90
462 Tampa	8.00	283 Geneva	1.75
108 Lock Haven	.10	453 San Juan	1.05
23 Springfield	1.00	242 York	7.00
9 Troy	.90	479 Wheeling	1.60
16 Binghamton	3.15	98 St. Paul	14.30
228 San Francisco	1.25	62 Richmond	.75
456 Albia	2.55	15 Chicago	3.00
4 Cincinnati	38.00	140 Niagara Falls	.15
Interest on Liberty Bonds			5.56
E. H. Morrow, Journal subscription			1.00
Alex. Olson, Journal subscription			1.00
E. C. Secor, Journal subscription			1.00
G. H. Lamotte, Journal subscription			.50
509, Puerta de Tierra, charter and sup.			8.40
504, returned funds			4.90
529, returned funds			63.50
Returned duplicated expense by error in account of J. G. Phillips			25.00

Receipts for December \$ 5,493.31
Balance Nov. 30 3,925.98

Total \$ 9,419.29

EXPENDITURES FOR DECEMBER, 1920.

Office rent	\$ 115.00
Salary to Intl. President	240.00
Salary to Stenographers and Clerks	943.85
Printing Nov. Journal	687.65
Printing letters to nominees	9.00
Printing strike application La Crosse	14.00
Printing amendment and blanks on Nos. 3 and 129	10.00
Printing envelopes and letterheads for locals	76.80
Printing 5,000 envelopes for office	35.00
Printing 1,500 postals for Form 1	6.75
Printing 150,000 50c asst. stamps	34.00
Printing 2,000,000 labels	250.00
Expressage on supplies	36.53

Postage on letters and supplies.....	71.70
Postage on Nov. Journals.....	42.72
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as organizer	300.00
M. Simmons, sal. and exp. as organizer	350.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. and exp. as organizer	300.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as organ'r	100.00
H. M. Heidt, sal. and exp. as organizer	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as organizer	250.00
J. A. Sullivan, sal. and exp. as organizer	300.00
Sol. Sontheimer, sal. and exp. as org'r	300.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as organ'r	300.00
M. Gasella, sal. and exp. as organizer	200.00
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. financier	350.00
Int'l. Pres., R. R. fare and exp. to	
Washington.....	99.01
Tax to A. F. L. for Nov.....	130.00
Tax to Label Department.....	165.00
Postage to V. P. C. H. Stevens.....	9.63
Storage charges on property.....	23.00
Returned charter fee to Binders of	
Agua Buena.....	12.20
Carting to No. 14.....	70
Supplies for office.....	10.43
Spanish translation.....	2.75
Telephone charges.....	6.75
Electric light.....	5.61
Addresso. plates.....	1.09
Cancellers' type and seals for unions..	24.25
Expressage on package from Ports-	
mouth.....	1.18
Exchange on checks.....	1.69
Telegrams.....	23.08

Expenses for December.....	\$ 6,037.63
Balance, including \$1,150 liberty bonds,	
Dec. 31.....	\$ 3,831.67
Total.....	\$ 9,419.29

INTERNATIONAL FINES

International Executive Board approved the application of 37, Fort Wayne, to fine E. E. Wy-song, 93338, and Roy Leonard, 112402, suspended members, each \$100 for taking jobs in the non-union C. A. D. cigar factory when there were plenty of jobs in union shops. Vote: Affirmative, 6; one member approved \$50, and one member approved \$25.

Approved the application of 87, Brooklyn, N. Y., to suspend Ernest Grotz (76616) and fine him \$50 for refusing to leave the Central Cigar Company factory after it was declared closed to union members. Vote: Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Fines of \$10 or Less.

Union No. 22, Detroit, Mich., has fined the following members \$10.00 for going to work in non-union shops: Tillie Zink, No. 55164; Francis Jankosky, No. 6735; Anna Radtke, No. 57968; Josephine Joswiak, No. 33319.

DECISIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

December 23, 1920.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by certain members of Union No. 16, Binghamton, N. Y., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Hoffman, Garlepy, Reichert, Hall, Stack, Stevens and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was Union No. 16 fined certain members for working in a strike shop. These members appealed to the International President against the action of the union. The International President sustained this action. The members, thereupon, appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President. Members of the union claimed that their trial was illegal and that they were not permitted to be present.

They claim that the strike was not a union strike and that said shops should have been legally declared "closed shops" before union workers could be called out.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds:

That the union had legally ordered out its members in these strike shops. That these members failed to respond to the call and consequently the penalty exacted by the union seemed to be justified by the evidence. The fact that the strike was composed largely of unorganized cigarmakers can have no bearing, since the union by vote had ordered the strike. Those who failed to respond to this call naturally deserved the penalties imposed by the union.

In accordance with the vote cast and above reported, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
First Vice-President.

December 13, 1920.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by certain members of Union No. 218 of Binghamton, N. Y., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Hoffman, Garlepy, Reichert, Hall, Stack, Stevens and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was Union No. 218 fined certain members for working in a strike shop. These members appealed to the International President against the action of the union. The International President sustained this action. The members thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President. Members of the union claimed that their trial was illegal and that they were not permitted to be present. They claim that the strike was not a union strike and that said shops should have been legally declared "closed shops" before union workers could be called out.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds:

That the union had legally ordered out its members in these strike shops. That these members failed to respond to the call and consequently the penalty exacted by the union seemed to be justified by the evidence. That the fact that the strike was composed largely of unorganized cigarmakers can have no bearing, since the union by vote had ordered the strike. Those who failed to respond to this call deserved the penalties imposed by the union, and its action should be sustained.

In accordance with the vote cast and above reported, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
First Vice-President.

December 23, 1920.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Walter C. Roesser of Union No. 49, Springfield, Mass., against a decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—Hoffman.

Negative—Garlepy, Reichert, Hall, Stack, Stevens and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was the appellant secured a retiring card from Union No. 49 with the intention of entering the military service. Upon being called for this service the appellant did not respond and was published by the War Department as delinquent. The member made application for reinstatement by War Retiring Card privilege, but for the above reasons the union refused to reinstate him. He thereupon appealed to the International President, who sustained the action of the union. He thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds:

That the International Union made every provision to protect the rights of its members who entered the service during the war. That no technicality has been allowed to stand in the way of such members receiving absolute justice. That according to the evidence this member was not entitled to a War Retiring Card and that since he performed no war service should not be allowed to avail himself of a War Retiring Card privilege. That the action of the union in refusing to grant this card is constitutionally correct.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
First Vice-President.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

(Do not endorse two or more amendments on the same sheet of paper. Send in a separate endorsement for each amendment, as they have to be filed separately.)

Union 141, New York, proposes the following amendment to Section 117, referring to O. of W.:

Add after the word "stamp," on line 2, the following: "And International or local assessments that may be in force." Section to read: Section 117—Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out-of-work stamp, and International or local assessment that may be in force at the time of such unemployment, which shall be credited to member in lieu of weekly due stamp on International or local assessments of the denomination and in class to which said member belongs.

Balance to read the same in all sections pertaining to the out-of-work stamp. The words "International and local assessments" to be placed after the word stamp, section to read accordingly.

Amendment proposed by Local Union 429, Niagara Falls:

Amend Section 50 of the Constitution by adding the following: "Whenever a local union forwards to the International President a communication bearing the seal of the said local it shall be the duty of the International President to publish the same in the official Journal, and upon failing to publish the said communication or communications within sixty days from the date of mailing communication it shall be considered a breach of trust and the International Executive Board shall discharge the International President. Upon proof of any local union that they have forwarded two communications by registered mail and have receipts as proof, and upon the removal of the International President the International Vice-President shall take the office in their order and an election shall take place at once to fill the vacancy of the International President in the usual manner."

Union 39 of New Haven, Conn., proposes the following amendment to our International Constitution:

Amend Section 117 by inserting after the words "weekly due stamp," on line 3, the following: "And International assessment stamp." Section to read:

Section 117—Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out-of-work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and International assessment stamp of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of employment for at least two weeks, etc.

Union 39, New Haven, Conn., proposes the following amendment to our International Constitution:

Amend Section 64, Class B, fourth paragraph, by inserting after the words "Class B," on line 5, the following:

"In localities where the tobacco strippers and bookers are thoroughly organized in federal locals of the American Federation of Labor it shall be optional with them to become members of the International Cigarmakers' Union. Fourth paragraph to read:

Fourth—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearsages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in payment of benefits and all other laws governing the members paying regular dues shall apply to members enrolled in Class B. In localities where the Tobacco Strippers and Bookers are thoroughly organized in Federal Locals of the American Federation of Labor it shall be optional with them to become members of the Cigarmakers' International Union. All who are already members of the American Federation of Labor may deposit their cards with the International Union without payment of the initiation fee.

Union 208, Kalamazoo, Mich., proposes the following amendment:

That a weekly assessment be levied on each member of the Cigarmakers' International Union of 50 cents for the purpose of establishing International cigar factories to be placed in strike zones.

That a board or commission, the members of which shall be appointed by the International President, to devise means to create a business board for the establishment and management and operation of the factories.

That the assessment shall be continuous until the return of money from the sales afford its release, and such release to be determined by the business board.

The amendment of 353, Brooklyn, as published in the November issue, as follows: To levy a 50c assessment on all 60c, 40c and 30c members for one week, in aid of the Tampa strike.

Received the endorsement of Unions 92, Worcester; 402, Quakertown; 179, Bangor; 144, New York; 248, Jacksonville; 357, Vancouver; 383, Chicago; 168, Oshkosh; 337, Key West; 130, Saginaw; 129, Denver; 474, Tampa; 274, Pekin; 218, Binghamton; 312, Livingston.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it will not be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of 37, Fort Wayne, as published in the November issue, as follows: Add to Section 150: It shall be optional with local unions to compel union cigar manufacturers to place the union label on all cigars manufactured in such shops.

Received the endorsement of Unions 92, Worcester; 218, Binghamton; 168, Oshkosh; 130, Saginaw; 281, St. Louis.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it will not be submitted to popular vote.

The amendment of 353, Brooklyn, as published in the December Journal, as follows: As soon as any amendment in aid of Tampa strike is endorsed by the required number of unions, it shall be put to a popular vote under the same regulations as govern strike applications.

Received the endorsement of 218, Binghamton; 274, Pekin; 383, Chicago.

The amendment of 74, Poughkeepsie, as published in the December Journal, as follows: Amend Section 117 by adding after the words due stamp on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted

an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied, of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

Received the endorsement of 215, Logansport; 149, Brooklyn; 248, Jacksonville; 201, Rock Island; 218, Binghamton.

The amendment of 97, Boston, as published in the December Journal, as follows:

Union 97, Boston, offers the following amendment to the constitution: Strike out Sections 117 and 118 and insert the following. Section 117 to read:

Any member having paid weekly dues and assessments and in good standing for a period of one year losing his or her job shall report to the secretary of the local union at least twice a week and said member shall be exempt from all dues and assessments until such time as the member shall be again employed. No benefit will be granted for the first week of unemployment.

Section 118 to read:

But in no case will a member receive other benefits provided for in the constitution until he or she has paid 52 weeks' dues and assessments.

Received the endorsement of 447, Kenosha; 218, Binghamton; 215, Logansport; 353, Brooklyn; 160, Milford; 23, Detroit; 321, New Britain; 149, Brooklyn; 333, Chicago; 201, Rock Island.

UNION NOTES

Union 182, Madison, Wis., advises all union men to keep away from Madison as there are at present no union factories in that city.

Union 312, Livingston, Mont., would like to hear from A. J. Hamp, 8379.

Union 27, Toronto, Canada, states that trade is bad and members are out of work, and that traveling members will save themselves a lot of inconvenience by staying away from Toronto.

Union 133, Richmond, Va., reports that business is fair and jobs are open.

G. R. Kehm, 14963, is notified that where there are charges filed against him he should correspond with Union 4, Cincinnati, or appear in person; that time will be given him until March 15, 1921.

Donations received by the J. A. B., Tampa, for December, 1920:

Dec. 1—Cuba Special Cigar, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$2.50; Union 312, Livingston, Mont., \$11; Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., \$100; M. S. Rojas, Caibarien, Cuba, \$10; Dependientes de Jacksonville, Fla., \$4; Cigar Makers, King Bee, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$84.

Dec. 2—America Pines, San Augustine, "Cruz Roja," \$41.90; Union 180, Danbury, Conn., \$10; Union 165, O. P. Y. A., Hammond, Ind., \$10; Benito Martinez Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$15.40; Abelino Pelaez, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$1; Antonio Vasquez, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$1; Amado Valiente, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$1; Ana Valiente, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," 50c.

Dec. 3—J. M. Mora, Key West, Fla., \$1.168.25; J. M. Mora, Key West, Fla., "Cruz Roja," \$148.25; Carlos Corces, Jacksonville, "Cruz Roja," \$17; G. W. Perkins, appeal A. F. of L., \$176; J. A. B., Chicago, \$1.051; Union 384, St. Augustine, Fla., \$54.30; Union 460, B. of P. D. V. P. of America, \$25; B. Gonzalez, Tampa, \$6; M. M. Romero, Tampa, \$6; Rusolino Provenzano, New York, \$250; Escogedores, Key West, \$500; Dependientes, Key West, \$45.42; W. A. Riggs, Tampa, \$5.

Dec. 4—F. Vallina, Tampa, \$5; Union 97, Boston, Mass., \$400; Union 335, Hammond, Ind., \$50; La Josefa Cigar Co., "Cruz Roja,"

\$8.10; Oscar Hernandez Cigar, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$6.35.

Dec. 6—Pena Bros. Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$9; La Resistencia, Canada, \$37.50; Union 129, Denver, Colo., \$365; J. A. B., Chicago, \$715; Union 179, Bangor, Me., \$8.15; Amalgamated Cigar F of Workers, Chicago, \$200; Cigar Makers, Lakeland, Fla., \$14; M. G. Garcia, Tampa, \$2; J. G. Santos, Tampa, \$2; M. Gonzalez, Tampa, \$2; M. Lovato, Tampa, \$2; G. Vaccaro, Tampa, \$2; "Cruz Roja," Santiago delas Vegas, "Cruz Roja," \$169.87; Comité Industria, Habana, Cuba, \$429; Federación Bahía, Habana, "Cruz Roja," \$334.20; Federación Habana y Pinar del Rio semana del 13 de Noviembre, \$5,000; Federación Habana y Pinar del Rio semana del 21 Noviembre, \$5,000; M. S. Rojas, Caibarien, Cuba, \$18; Miguel Cruz, Tampa, \$1; Strippers, Key West, Fla., \$19; La Josefa Cigar, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," 70c; Candido Carranza, \$1; R. Artiga, \$1; R. Santana, \$1; Lucia Rego, \$1; Sara Rodriguez, \$1.

Dec. 7—Union 248, Jacksonville, Fla., \$4.50; Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., \$100; Gonzalez Sanchez, Jacksonville, Fla., \$22.75; Cuba Special, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$2.25 Union 259, Bloomington, Ill., \$25.

Dec. 8—Neil la Rosa, New York, \$1; Dependientes, Jacksonville, Fla., \$4; Gremio de Metalurgicos Banes, Cuba, "Cruz Roja," \$62; King Bee Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$88; Puente Cuervo Co., Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$7; Tony Chapuzo, Colectado en Sanford, \$5.80; J. F. Cimadevilla y M. Gonzalez, Jack., Fla., \$4.

Dec. 9—P. Rivera, Martinez, \$170; Union 384, St. Augustine, Fla., \$63.95; Benito Martinez Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$11.50; W. A. Riggs, Tampa, \$5; J. A. B., New York, \$117.80; Primitivo Castillo, Guanagay, Cuba, "Cruz Roja," \$100; Rosina Bidella, St. Augustine, "Cruz Roja," \$40.65; D. A. Garcia Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$23; La Cirila Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$87.95.

Dec. 10—Pena Bros. Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$13.50; Union 92, Worcester, Mass., \$20; F. Vallina, Tampa, \$5; Escogedores de Key West, Fla., \$500; Union 192, Manchester, N. H., \$210.64.

Dec. 11—Union 97, Boston, Mass., \$105.60; Union 179, Bangor, Me., \$8.70; Amalgamated Cigar Tobacco Workers' Union, Chicago, \$200; "Cruz Roja Obrera," Moron, Cuba, \$307.30; Carlos Corces, Jacksonville, Fla., \$9.15; Carlos Corces, Jacksonville, Fla., \$27.55; J. M. Mora, Key West, Fla., \$957; Union 97, Boston, Mass., \$9.36; Oscar Hernandez Cigar, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$6.55; Cigar Makers, Gradiaz Annis Co., New York, \$81; Federación Habana y Pinar del Rio de Nov. 27, \$5,000; Federación Habana y Pinar del Rio del 4 Dic., \$3,500; Sociedad Torcedores Calabazar, Cuba, "Cruz Roja," \$15.80; M. Suarez, La Corona, Habana, Cuba, "Cruz Roja," \$6.50.

Dec. 13—W. A. Riggs, Tampa, \$5; Miguel Cruz, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$1; Union 129, Denver, Colo., \$363; J. A. B., of Chicago, Ill., \$950; Union 97, Boston, Mass., \$515; Escogedores Gonzalez Sanchez, Jacksonville, Fla., \$28.60; Juan Suarez Victoria de las Tunas, Cuba, "Cruz Roja," \$76; C. de Mar Cigar Factory, New York, "Cruz Roja," \$9.

Dec. 14—Union 39, New Haven, Conn., \$250; Union 248, Jacksonville, Fla., \$4.35; Tony Chapuzo, Sanford, Fla., \$10.85; L. Suarez, Hammond, Ind., \$1.10; Mineros de Brewster, "Cruz Roja," \$64.77; A. Fuentes Cigar, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$22.35; Cuba Special Cigar, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$1.75; Jose Barro, Jacksonville, Fla., \$20; Amado Valiente, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$5; Manuel Gonzalez (Lomita), Jacksonville, "Cruz Roja," \$2; J. F. Cimadevilla, Jacksonville, Fla., "Cruz Roja," \$2; B. Gonzalez, Tampa, \$4; M. M. Romero, \$4; M. G. Garcia, \$2; J. G. Santos, Tampa, \$2; G. Vaccaro, Tampa, \$2; M. Gonzalez, Tampa, \$2; M. Lobato, Tampa, \$2; La Josefa, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$2.70; Cigar Packers, San Juan, Porto Rico, \$150; Dependientes, Key West, Fla., \$41.85; Manuel Marrero, Key West, Fla., \$10.

Dec. 15—Union 192, Manchester, N. H., \$276.23; Local 312, Livingston, Mont., \$8; Binito Martinez Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$11.50; Lakeland Cigar Makers, Fla., \$15; D. A. Garcia Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$27; Neil la Rosa, New York, \$1; Korn County Labor Council, Bakersfield, Calif., \$25; Union 314, Painters, Bakersfield, Calif., \$25; King Bee Factory, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$85; Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., \$200.

Dec. 16—G. Camano La Cirila Shop, "Cruz Roja," \$75.10; Union 4, Cincinnati, \$79.19; Fautino Liano, Pierce, Fla., "Cruz Roja," \$32.

Dec. 17—Escogedores, San Juan, Porto Rico, \$150; Key West Strippers, Fla., \$19.75; Torcedores de Ranchelos, Cuba, \$37.05; G. W. Perkins, A. F. of L., \$65; Union 384, collected San Augustine, Fla., \$63.95; Union 39, New Haven, Conn., \$150; Emilia Priede, St. Augustine, Fla., \$38.90; Torcedores de Caibarien, Cuba, \$15.

Dec. 18—Puente Cuervo Co. Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$8; Union 97, Boston, Mass., \$532; Jose M. Mora, Key West, Fla., \$943; Union 39, New Haven, Conn., \$50; Union 129, Denver, Colo., \$374; Amalgamated Cigar Tobacco Workers' Union, Chicago, \$200; Jose Freyre, Jacksonville, Fla., \$18.80; Escogedores de la Habana, Cuba, \$800; Adelalde Lopez Devolucion de Prestamo, \$30; Escogedores de Key West, Fla., \$500; A. Yanes Cigar Co., "Cruz Roja," \$8.80; Oscar Hernandez Cigar, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$5.35; La Resistencia, Toronto, Can., \$25.50.

Dec. 20—J. A. B. Chicago, Ill., \$1,210; Rusolino Provenzano, New York, \$200; Rusolino Provenzano, New York, \$300; A. Yanes Cigar, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," 75c.

Dec. 21—R. P. Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$5; Leonardo Suarez, Hammond, Ind., \$1.10; Union 179, Bangor, Me., \$9.02; L. Rodriguez, Jacksonville, Fla., \$2.50; J. Menendez, Jacksonville, Fla., \$23.88; La Resistencia, Toronto, Can., \$30; Lakeland Cigar Makers, \$17; M. Lobato, Tampa, \$2; M. Gonzalez, Tampa, \$2; G. Vaccaro, Tampa, \$2; M. G. Garcia, Tampa, \$2; J. G. Santos, Tampa, \$2.

Dec. 22—W. A. Riggs, Tampa, \$5; Nell La Rosa, New York, \$1; Fautino Liana Mineros de Pierce, Fla., "Cruz Roja," \$23; Un Conejo de la Habana, "Cruz Roja," \$5; Rosa Artiga, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," 75c; Maria Piloto, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," 75c.

Dec. 23—R. Provenzano, New York, \$200; Union 12, Oneida, N. Y., \$53; Union 15, collection of Jose Arango, Chicago, "C. Roja," \$71.10; Union 39, New Haven, Conn., \$250; Amado Valiente, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$3.50; Gremio Estivadores, Caibarien, Cuba, \$200; Gremio de Marineros, Caibarien, Cuba, "Cruz Roja," \$300; D. A. Garcia, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$27; Benito Martinez Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$10.50; Cuba Special, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$1.50; Federacion Habana y Pinar del Rio, Semana del 11 de Dic. \$5,000; Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., \$100; King Bee Shop, "Cruz Roja," \$93.

Dec. 24—Jose M. Mora, Key West, Fla., \$718; F. Vallina, Tampa, \$5; Santos Bidella, St. Augustine, Fla., \$59.90; Pena Bros. Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$11; R. Provenzano, New York, \$175; Escogedores de San Juan, Porto Rico, \$150; Escogedores de Key West, Fla., \$400; J. F. Rivera Devolucion de Prestamo, \$15.50; America Pines Colecta de St. Augustine, Fla., \$36.20.

Dec. 25—Manuel Carrera, Hammond, Ind., "Cruz Roja," \$5; R. Casals, Toledo, Trinidad, Cuba, \$14; Union 97, Boston, Mass., \$510; Union 192, Manchester, N. Haven, \$300; J. A. B., of Chicago, \$470.

Dec. 27—Union 450, Erie, Okla., \$1.75; W. A. Riggs, Tampa, \$5; Amalgamated Cigar Tobacco Workers, Chicago, \$200; Orduello Garrido Devolucion Prestamo, \$7; La Resistencia, Toronto, Can., \$28; Cigar Makers, Lakeland, \$11.50; Gremio de Jornaleros, Caibarien, Cuba, "Cruz Roja," \$200; Dependientes de Key West, Fla., \$66; Dependientes de Jacksonville, Fla.,

\$6; Cirilo Martinez Banes Oriente, Cuba, "Cruz Roja," \$51; K. C., B. F. Council, Bakersfield, Calif., \$10.

Dec. 28—Don C. McMullen, Tampa, \$25; Union 129, Denver, Colo., \$263; Salvatore Reina, Tampa, \$5; Luis Lopez, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$9; Cirilo Martinez, Banes, Cuba, "Cruz Roja," \$77; Manuel S. Rojas, Caibarien, Cuba, "Cruz Roja," \$10.50; Union 90, New York, \$25.

Dec. 30—D. A. Garcia Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$25; Union 179, Bangor, Me., \$8.25; Calumet Cabinet Cigar Co., "Cruz Roja," \$14.75; F. E. Welch, St. Augustine, "Cruz Roja," \$25.40; Escogedores San Juan, Porto Rico, \$150; M. Lovato, Tampa, \$2; M. Gonzalez, Tampa, \$2; G. Vaccaro, Tampa, \$2; M. G. Garcia, Tampa, \$2; J. G. Santos, Tampa, \$2.

Dec. 31—Marino Rodriguez, C. Demar Shop, New York, \$4.50; J. A. B., of Chicago, \$530; R. Prida, Cleveland, O., \$19.70; N. Lara, Chicago (personal), \$3.77; F. Vallina, Tampa, \$5; Escogedores, Key West, Fla., \$400; Union 97, Boston, Mass., \$380; G. W. Perkins, A. F. of L., \$215; Manuel M. Mora, Key West, \$376; Puente Cuervo Co., Chicago, \$9; B. Gonzalez, Tampa, \$4; M. M. Romero, Tampa, \$4; Ricardo Menendez, \$2. Total, \$50,145.80.

DONATO MARTINEZ.

Local Union No. 25 received the following amounts in answer to appeal for assistance on account of our strike: Local Union 85, \$10; 447, \$2; 98, \$10; 17, \$10; 44, \$25; 247, \$5.50; 202, \$10; 141, \$10; 527, \$25; 353, \$2; 129, \$50; 218, \$10; 5, \$15; 224, \$2.50; 144, \$25; 90, \$10; 15, \$50; 259, \$5; 290, \$20; 37, \$5; 160, \$2; 274, \$2; 426, \$10; 282, \$10; 39, \$125; 73, \$5.25; 491, \$2; 228, \$75; 162, \$5; 279, \$2; 41, \$5; 76, \$5; 12, \$5; 172, \$25; 92, \$10; 114, \$25; 402, \$2; 179, \$9.32; 9, \$10; 42, \$10; 118, \$5; 77, \$10; 80, \$2.50; 239, \$1; 357, \$2; 449, \$5; 332, \$15; 111, \$10; 179, \$10.25; 321, \$2; 381, \$5; 107, \$5; 97, \$50; 312, \$2.75; 98, \$10; 44, \$50; 179, \$9.82; 192, \$10; 179, \$7.02; 150, \$10; 179, \$9.28; 225, \$5; 447, \$2; 304, \$10; 402, \$2; 22, \$10; 250, \$5; 2, \$10; 321, \$2; 73, \$2; 187, \$10; 1, \$2; 141, \$10; 242, \$5; 111, \$10; 48, \$3; 247, \$5; 5, \$10; 37, \$12.50; 179, \$10; 337, \$5; 90, \$5; 353, \$2; 97, \$15; 120, \$1; 118, \$5; 129, \$150; 39, \$100; 34, \$2; 20, \$2; 206, \$5; 193, \$2; 41, \$5; 179, \$9.55; 491, \$5; 394, \$2; 179, \$8.40; 100, \$5; 274, \$1; 4, \$25; 228, \$50; 267, \$3; 114, \$25; 219, \$3; 287, \$5; 338, \$5; 38, \$5; 9, \$15; 179, \$7.14; 312, \$9.50; 224, \$2.50; 205, \$5; 212, \$5; 179, \$6.06; 290, \$5; 179, \$5.76; 299, \$2; 179, \$4.48; 179, \$5.93; 179, \$4.89; 179, \$5.22; 300, \$2; 179, \$5.41.

Travelling members requested to stay away from Minneapolis, Minn., on account of 38 men and women being locked out of W. J. Pauly cigar factory. No cards will be accepted until all are employed again.

UNION NOTES BY H. ABRAHAMS, 97, BOSTON.

Don't you think, with the great number of strikes in the early part of last year financed by our Int. Union and the expenditure of \$900,000 for Tampa is sure proof that our organization is a militant body?

Does personal abuse of Int. Officers in the labor movement have a tendency to strengthen the movement—or to improve our conditions?

No official objects to honest criticism, nor does it follow because a man does not agree with him that the official is a knave.

Yes, we gave our usual donation to Carney, also to the Free Home for Consumptives.

Label Committee did their usual holiday advertising in all the daily papers and distributed the usual number of calendars.

I wonder who inspires the various tobacco journals?

Fewer Boston manufacturers are trying to sell their nonunion goods in the middle west.

There is no law that can compel me to buy what I don't want or to patronize any merchant I don't like.

If all the trades who do not use a label would demand the Union Label on all the commodities

they buy, there would not be anyone loading or such decisions from the Supreme Court.

Some of our legislatures want a state constabulary like Pennsylvania.

What we need in every locality is a Peter the Hermit who will arouse the worker from his apathy.

The only force that has improved the condition of the worker is the trade union.

While the radical is growing more radical, the conservative is growing more conservative—a little too much so.

Boys, stick to Tampa.

One for all and all for one.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the A. F. of L. Fund in aid of the Tampa Strikers, since December 13, 1920:

Receipts.

Meat Cutters 506, San Jose, Calif., \$74.00; St. and Elec. Ry. Employees 265, San Jose, Calif., \$2.50; Cigar Makers 321, New Britain, Conn., \$21.00; Central Labor Council, Marysville, Calif., \$10.00; Plumbers 447, Sacramento, Calif., \$50.00; Typographical Union 231, San Jose, Calif., \$49.25; Cigar Makers 357, Vancouver, B. C., \$20.00. Total receipts, \$226.75. Balance on hand December 13, \$3.45. Total, \$230.20.

Expenditures.

Sent to Donato Martinez, Treasurer J. A. B., Tampa, Fla., December 28, \$215.00. Exchange on check, \$0.20. Total, \$215.20. Balance on hand January 13, \$15.00. Total, \$230.20.

Total contributions, including those published in previous issues of the Journal, \$5,933.28. Total expenditures, \$5,918.28. Balance on hand, \$15.00.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted a resolution of respect and condolence relative to death or deaths as follows and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Dave Stern, age 72, who died December 2nd; Thomas Kenny, who died December 21 at Boulder, Colo.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: E. Boege, Wm. Emde, Augustus Reachard.

Union 294, Duluth, Minn., for John Doherty, 8472.

Union 118, Peoria, Ill., for Mrs. Pearl Melcher, Neal Terrance.

Union 437, Cairo, Ill., for L. Schroeder.

Union 402, Quakertown, Pa., for M. J. Gallivan.

International Office, for Frank Hirt.

Union 20, Decatur, Ill., for Henry Stillman.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

M. G. Farnham, 1800 Market St., San Francisco, Calif., would like to hear from E. J. Beaver.

Carl Malchow would like to hear from Harry Beyers. Address Box 7, Sacramento, Calif.

The mother of J. L. McGar, 28298, is very anxious to hear from him, and any secretary holding his card would confer a great favor by notifying his mother, Mrs. J. B. McGar, 1021 Sherman St., Albany, Ala.

Charley Klind would like to hear from Al Youngquist and Peter Stoffels, 619 Boston Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

LOST CARDS

8062 Susano Diaz, Init. July 5, 1913, at 148; lost Dec. 31, 1920.

E. P. Dutton and Company announce the publication of the following interesting and timely books by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

In two volumes his writings and addresses under the general title,

Labor Movements and Labor Problems in America,

compiled and edited by Hayes Robbins, who has long been connected with the labor movement and is in close association with Mr. Gompers.

The first volume, under the title of "Labor and the Common Welfare," will deal with the philosophy of trade unionism, labor's relation to the community, government and law, labor's view point on national and civic issues, the political policy of organized labor, labor's share in modern progress, labor and the world war, and organized labor's challenge to socialism, the I. W. W. and Bolshevism.

The second volume, to be called "Labor and the Employer," will include topics dealing with the historic, philosophic and practical relations between employer and employed. Among its subjects will be the history of the American Federation of Labor, the controversy over the union and the non-union shops, the economic basis of higher wages and the shorter working day, child labor, women in industry, collective bargaining, co-operation, the labor view of profit-sharing, the true democratization of industry.

Killed in Industry.

The battle of the Marne was only a skirmish compared to the every-day hazards of peace, according to members of the health and accident underwriters' association, at their meeting in Chicago.

It was stated that 105,000 persons are accidentally killed every year. During the war 31,000 Americans were killed in battle, whereas here at home, with no battle going on, 126,000 Americans died of accidents during the same period.—Exchange.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) ..	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district) ..	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) ..	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district) ..	.85
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) ..	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4½, duplicate ..	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3½ ..	.75
Year dates for label canceler ..	.20
Type holder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps.	1.00
Set of type for canceling small labels	1.00
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x¼ in. ....	.30
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x¼ in. ....	.35
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4¼x1¼ in. ....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3... ..	1.00
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1—200-page label record .....	.75
1—100-page label record .....	.50

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4½-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and Ledgers only.					
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.65	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 mi. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2d zone, 50 to 150 mi. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3d zone, 150 to 300 mi. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 mi. from Chicago	2.25	3.20	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.25
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.90
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.25
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.90
600 treasurer's vouchers receipt book form perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will ONLY be shipped when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50 init. fee stamps; 25c Class B Initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with'l cards; total disability cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. cards; out of work trav. certs.; out of work and loan receipt blanks; constitution; sick relief certs.; monthly report blanks; strike report blanks; financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; Int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

"What's all this that's in the papers about the open-shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey. "Why, don't ye know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Really, I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hennessey. What is th' open-shop? Sure, 'tis where they kape th' doors open to accommodate th' constant stream av' min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper than th' min what has th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hennessey: Suppose wan av these freeborn citizens is workin' in an open-shop f'r th' princely wages av wan large iron dollar a day av tin hours. Along comes another son-av-gun and he sez t' the boss, 'O! think O! could handle th' job nicely f'r nety cints.' "Sure," sez th' boss, an th' wan dollar man gets out into the cool world to exercise his inalienable rights as a freeborn American citizen an' scab on some other poor divil. An' so it goes on, Hennessey. An' who gits th' benefit? Thru, it saves the boss money, but he don't care no more f'r money thin he does f'h his right eye.

"It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see men robbed av their independence. They must have their indipendence, regardless av anything else."

"But," said Mr. Hennessey, "these open-shop min ye menshun say they are f'r unions if properly conducted."

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley. "Iv properly conducted. An' there we are: An' how would they have thim conducted? No strikes, no rules, no contracts, no scales, hardly iny wages an' dam few mimbers."

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary.
Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

§Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Leland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
*405 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
*433 Chas. Peterson, 359 S. Scott st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
293 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 D. O. Deane, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
†228 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
Laddor Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
228 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
†263 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
332 H. P. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
338 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
341 E. E. Worden, 765 Third st., San Bernardino.
469 A. H. Silder, 2518 Chester av., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
*35 E. Jennings, 32 Ingham st., Hamilton, Ont.
*58 A. Carlepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
140 D. W. Kennedy, 71 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
211 G. Raabe, 818 Cofmorant st., Victoria, B. C.
278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
349 C. H. Stevens, Jr., 108 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
357 Robt. J. Craig, 36 Kootenay st., Vancouver.
*375 J. C. Gosselin, 69 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
*420 J. Geo. McCool, Box 325, St. Thomas, Ont.
422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louise st., Kitchener, Ont.
459 W. B. Rose, 320 Avenue Q, S. Saskatoon, Sask.
473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
498 Jas. Fitzgerald, 441 13th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- *129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
164 Ed Lambert, 131 S. College av., Ft. Collins.
*304 J. J. Listerman, 608 E. 3rd st., Pueblo.
492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
499 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 2 Burritt av., S. Norwalk.
†29 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
*42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
108 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
133 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
196 Fred Welch, Suffield.

- *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
*282 Geo. Englehard, 90 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
*299 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.
*321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
*395 Val Hahn, 420 Willow st., Box 560, Waterbury.
*398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
*407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
*484 C. MacKinnon, 216 Hobart st., Box 236, Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 224 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
L. E. Bamberger, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
*248 Luis Rodriguez, 504 Spearing st., Jacksonville.
289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av. N. E., Miami.
B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., Miami.
†338 Manuel Gonzalez, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
337 Manuel Marrero, 301 Ellis st., Box 65, Key West.
356 Louis Bushey, 326 Lemon st., Palatka.
*384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
402 B. Gonzales, Box 135, W. Tampa.
464 Giovanni Vaccaro, Box 116, Ybor City, Tampa.
†474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
*480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., care of Hawley Cigar Fact., Orlando.
†496 Angel Cueto, Box 188, Ybor Sta., Tampa.
500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 Mrs. Claude Reeves, 112 Trinity av., Atlanta.
380 Gus Levine, Box 26, Thomasville.
471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 256 M. E. Mills, 307½ S. 5th st., Boise.
380 Alex Chayne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., Room 4, Chicago.
†15 I. Sommerfeld, 165 N. La Salle st., Chicago.
*20 N. Marsh, 504 E. Sheridan st., Decatur.
*39 W. B. Robson, 1911 N. 9th st., Springfield.
41 Elmer Ford, 378 Second av., Aurora.
C. H. Patterman, 487 Watson st., Aurora.
*47 Hy Member, 801 Oak st., Quincy.

*57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).

*73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *80 A. C. Zimmerman, 108 N. Beard st., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elzer, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Phillip Sieffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zeller, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.

*118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
 *157 Fred W. Greene, 2213 18th av., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Peter Schlosser, 502 N. 4th av., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 408 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 H. Russ, 1030 First av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Tronte, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 217 J. B. Pierce, 9047 Mackinaw av., South Chicago.
 222 Albert Welland, Box 95, Peru.
 *227 Nic Medlinger, 743 Oakdale av., Chicago.
 243 Chas. Mazur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 J. F. Oberholtzer, 211 New st., Blue Island.
 250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 Geo. Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 405 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 879 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 R. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 319 Earl G. Hicks, 424 Oak st., Waukegan.
 *385 Wilber Hughes, Havana.
 *393 A. Blanco Fernandez, 2201 Monroe st., Chicago.
 Antonio Vasquez Bassette, 1832 Warren av., Chicago.
 394 J. F. Burcum, 850 Home st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chauncy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochenedel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 Harley Morris, 416 Miller st., Bushnell.
 *455 Frank Bowen, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 33 Carl Ott, 652 Arch st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 371 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 *37 Sam H. Randolph, 505 La Salle st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 John H. Angel, 816 Michigan st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Belsaman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *153 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birk, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 *221 Jno. La Pointe, 218 N. St. Louis bldg., South Bend.
 *225 Edward Probst, 111 E. 6th st., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. McGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 335 M. Maier, 44 Rimbach bldg., Box 484, Hammond.
 339 Wm. Kraft, 700 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 352 Willard Hall, 508 Main st., Brookville.
 *379 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed Gantner, 727 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
 389 Henry Yunkhaus, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *400 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marlon st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

*90 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *98 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 Carl Kraemer, 2400 S. E. 6th st., Des Moines.
 *120 L. O. Rhodes, 120 W. 2nd st., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Albert S. Aout, 929 W. 64th st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Feuermann, 223 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry S. Smith, 845 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 501 N. 3d st., 2d flat, Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigurd Olson, 704 1/2 Central av., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Ira Johnston, 203 High av., W. Okaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 Third av., W. Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhagen, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

*32 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *105 W. A. Cole, 821 Limestone st., Maysville.
 135 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 187 Theo. Kenneweg, 641 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
 *129 Andrew Marero, 2122 Conti st., New Orleans.
 * R. Pavageau, 1524 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

*40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 20 Washington st., Biddeford.
 68 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Patck McAuliffe, 27 Water st., Rockland.
 470 J. C. Malampy, 50 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

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IS
POWER

BETTER WORKING
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March 3, 1879.



Tampa Strike.

At no time in the history of the International Union has there been a more determined and prolonged strike and lockout than that of Tampa, Fla. Never has there been fighting against more desperate odds. The strikers returned without a reduction of wages, with the exception of the Selectors, who had to return from the piece system of selecting to the per day work system. The spirit of organization is stronger today there than ever before. Not one single member of the International Union had to wait one minute more or less for the strike benefit due him. We paid out in strike benefits more than a million dollars from the General Fund, besides hundreds of thousands in voluntary contributions.

While the strike may not have terminated to the satisfaction of the unions, it can not by any stretch of the imagination be considered a lost strike. It demonstrated the solidarity of the workers there in the first place, and in the second place the ability and willingness of the International Union to meet its financial obligations.

The real purpose of the open shoppers who tried to hide the real object of their onslaught against the

"Americanization" Smirched. American plan of employment, is to cripple and if possible destroy the unions, and in the attempt to accomplish their selfish aims they drag the sacred name of "Americanism" into the mire of sordid, selfish propaganda. The real purpose, stripped of its spurious disguise is to place the shops, mines and mills of our country under the European plan, and conduct them upon the system of starvation wages and long hours of labor

If they should succeed (but they won't) it would usher in with it the former Russian plan of secret organization, such as nihilism, syndicalism and communism, with their underground, secret, oathbound plans of propaganda and action. Society can well afford to take note of the attempt to destroy the constructive trade union movement, which stands for advancing, enlightened civilization along constructive lines as against the extreme, destructive radicalism.

To all of this some may say "All-bunk." That is what the Czar of Russia and his followers and advisers said, and he reaped the harvest of his short-sightedness and criminal folly of brutal oppression and repression of all open and constructive movements.

During this period of reconstruction and rehabilitation it becomes the duty of all loyal Americans and true friends of human rights and liberty and justice to consider the whole question in the calm light of reason and justice. Selfishness, greed, hatred, and profiteering should not enter into the solemn duty of adjustment of this mighty question. The period of cheap labor, long, oppressive hours, and brutal disregard of the rights of the worker has passed, and forever. The workers, generally speaking, are fair and will be found responsive in all plans conceived in righteousness and worked out on the broad principle of justice, equity, and equal opportunities.

We publish herewith in full an address delivered by William J. Cannon of Cleveland, Ohio, who was

Strikes.

President of the International Union during the long period of industrial and commercial stagnation commencing in the early seventies. Many of the things he said then, especially concerning arbitration, are as true today as they were then. Our laws, however, reference strikes and financing them have been materially changed and to the advantage of the organization and the members thereof.

At that time there were practically no fraternal beneficial features except the strike benefit, and with the low dues prevailing and the absence of a law automatically levying assessments as we now have, there were no funds with which to pay even the strike benefit, and as there were no means of applying the principles of mediation, conciliation, and arbitration, confusion, chaos, and disintegration followed in rapid succession.

What Mr. Cannon said forty-eight years ago reference arbitration applies with considerable force at the present time. His views expressed in connection with arbitration, were written during a crisis and were predicated upon the stern facts and happenings that were the result of a lack of any means at that time whereby we could protect ourselves.

If all labor organizations today, when we are passing through another crisis, were equipped with workable, well-defined laws of mediation, conciliation, and arbitration, which would have to be put into operation before a strike took place, some wrecks would be averted and much lost time and money saved, and without any material loss to the members and workers involved.

Any cause that is just will not suffer because of the application of mediation, conciliation and arbitration. A just cause, backed up by facts and dispassionate argument advanced in a spirit of co-operation, wears down bitterness and the spirit of hatred and vindictiveness, and is always helpful in reaching mutually satisfactory adjustments.

Mr. Cannon's address follows:

The Question of Strikes.

(Address delivered by President William J. Cannon, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1873.)

"In conformity with the terms of said resolution, we desire first to call your attention to the change in the laws relating to strikes. It was fully admitted by all members that the alarming frequency of strikes was fast reducing the number of our members, and destroying the usefulness of the International and local unions; and that some change whereby useless strikes could be restricted, if not entirely avoided, was imperatively demanded. At previous sessions of the International Union, several plans looking to arbitration as a peaceful means of preventing strikes have been submitted, but it was not until the last session that the system of arbitration was engrafted in the Constitution as a means to which we could resort in time of difficulty. The plan is perhaps crude, but that it affords a basis for future legislation will be evident to all. Any method of settling disputes by arbitration is highly commendable, and the first efforts of the International Union in this direction should be hailed with delight by all.

"We have learned by the bitter experience of the past that strikes are as a two-edged sword in the hands of those who resort to them, and are not productive of

the amount of good their advocates claim for them. We are opposed, utterly opposed to strikes, except in cases where a proposition to submit a question in dispute to arbitration had been rejected by the employers, and all other means have failed to bring about a just and peaceable settlement of the questions in dispute. Let any member of our organization look at the rise, the progress and termination of the various strikes in our trade for the last two years, and what are the results? In nearly every instance the same. Large sums of money expended, and invariably the dissolution of the union engaged in it. We do not wish to be understood that we are hostile to those unions who engage in strikes; but to the principle only, simply because we know that if persisted in it will inevitably work destruction to our organization. Shall we continue, then, to employ such a ruinous system for the redress of our wrongs? We sincerely hope our fellow-craftsmen throughout the country will never again have recourse to anything of the kind, as they only engender bitter feelings and hatred in both parties. Let us, then, try and supersede them by a more peaceful mode of redress, one calculated to preserve the utmost good feeling between the employer and the employee. We earnestly hope that our fellow-craftsmen will ponder and weigh this matter carefully in their minds, and give us their aid and support in bringing about the reform which our trade imperatively demands. But that strikes can always and entirely be avoided, we do not assume. There are occasions when it is absolutely necessary (when all other means have failed) in order to preserve our principles of right, justice and manhood, to resort to a strike. Then our action should be short, sharp and decisive, in order to insure success. The required assistance to sustain such strike should be promptly forthcoming. No delay, no dilatory action on the part of those from whom support is expected, should be permitted. We have had too much of this in the past, and we now desire to impress upon all local unions the necessity of rendering the necessary assistance promptly to aid an approved strike. By withholding the assistance called for, you not only violate your obligation to the International Union, but it is a gross breach of faith to those Local Unions who render assistance, and those who stand in need of it while struggling for their rights. Who will deny that if many of the strikes of the past year had been properly sustained, the results would have been different, and that our organiza-

tion, which now languishes, would have been vigorous and strong?"

The organization of American Employers' Association, Inc. (open shoppers) has the following departments:

Mutual Support. Legal, Reference, Open Shop, Contract System, Publicity, Co-operative

Support in Industrial Troubles, Discipline, and Power.

Under the caption "Open Shop" it says: "This corporation favors the open shop. It denies no man the right to work." This does not jibe with the admissions of Mr. Grace, that one of the biggest steel corporations in the country would not sell steel to a contractor or builder who employed union labor.

Under the caption "Co-operative Support in Industrial Troubles" it says: "In the event of a strike or similar trouble, financial support should be given to the one afflicted, and also moral support. This is an important factor in the hour of trouble."

This furnishes a concrete example for the workers, of the solidarity and co-operative spirit of the manufacturers, of support in case of strikes, and one that can profitably be followed by the workers.

The following International Unions hold conventions as follows:

Conventions of International Unions, 1921.

March —, Cleveland, Ohio, International Molders' Union of North America.

April 29 and 30, New York City, Hotel Pennsylvania, National Print Cutters' Association of America.

May 3, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America.

May 8-14, St. Paul, Minn., American Federation of Musicians.

May 9, Toledo, Ohio, Switchmen's Union of North America.

July 5, Sandusky, Ohio, American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

July 11, Montreal, Canada, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

July —, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

Aug. 8, —, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

Aug. 8-13, Quebec, Canada, International Typographical Union.

Aug. 8, Cleveland, Ohio, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

Sept. 5, Minneapolis, Minn., National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Sept. 5, St. Louis, Mo., National Association of Letter Carriers.

Sept. 12, New Orleans, La., National Federation of Federal Employees.

Sept. 12, Knoxville, Tenn., United Textile Workers of America.

Sept. 12, Chicago, Ill., United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association.

Sept. 12, Columbus, Ohio, International Association of Fire Fighters.

Sept. 19, Cincinnati, Ohio, Metal Polishers' International Union.

Oct. 3, Toronto, Canada, The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

Local unions where these conventions are held are urged to appoint a committee to visit the convention (the first day is the best time) and urge the delegates to patronize union label cigars.

One of the most vicious, wilful misstatements advanced by the open shoppers against the strict union

Misrepresentation. shop is wherein they seek to convey to the public, and especially the non-

union workers, the false notion that a strict union shop is closed against all non-union workers. The real facts in the case are that all journeymen in practically all trades are eligible to membership in the unions. In our own particular case our constitution, under the caption "Membership," distinctly says "All persons engaged in the cigar industry, regardless of color or nationality except Chinese coolies and tenement-house workers, shall be eligible to membership." This means that the local union must accept to membership any journeyman cigar-maker regardless of color, race, nationality, or sex, with the exceptions noted.

The unions rightfully hold that in shops where, through trade union activity, they have at great sacrifice and the expenditure of large sums, succeeded in establishing a fair rate of wages, reasonable hours, and good working conditions, that if the non-unionists want to enjoy these advantages, by working in these shops, they must at least contribute their small share toward the maintenance of the organization that has been instrumental in improving their working conditions. It is their privilege to quit these union shops or join the union. There is no compulsion in either event.

Despite these indisputable facts some employers are industriously circulating the false statement that non-unionists can not work in union shops, and they are unfortunately making a portion of the general

public believe their statement. All union shops are wide open for any journeyman or qualified workman to come in on an equality, sharing with all others equal burdens, rights and responsibility.

The "stand and deliver, take no prisoners" attitude of the open shop bitter enders is not at all conducive to industrial peace and can lead only to disaster. Wherever their effort to annihilate the constructive trade union movement is successful it will prove costly in the long run to themselves, to posterity, and to enlightened civilization.

The North American Review, in a recent issue, asks "Has Trade Unionism Failed?"

The answer is that no organization has ever been fought more viciously, ambitiously, persistently, and consistently by the privileged few profiteering manufacturers and big interests generally, in any time or country than is the trade union movement right now. If the trade union movement has failed why this terrific onslaught against it?

Wherever the working people have manifested their desire for improvement by organization, there improvement has taken place. Wherever the working people are the poorest, most degraded and miserable, there we find the greatest lack of organization; and in the same degree as the basis of the organization is improved, we see the greater improvement in the material, moral and social conditions of the people. There are some who believe it is necessary that the condition of the people shall become worse in order to move them to action, to bring about the best results. How far from the truth, how illogical this proposition is can easily be seen when we follow it out to its legitimate conclusion. If the poverty of the working people of the world was the factor that moved them to action and more prosperous conditions, China ought to be at the head of civilization. On the contrary we see that it is through the gradual process of evolution, the improved habits and customs, that there is instilled into the minds of the people a recognition of the wrongs from which they suffer. The more the improved conditions prevail, the greater discontent with any wrongs that may exist. It is only through the enlightenment begotten from material prosperity that mental advancement becomes possible.—
From Labor and the Common Welfare by Samuel Gompers.

Manufacturers organize in their associations and affiliate and co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce and financial organizations for collective action, while seeking to deny the right of association, affiliation, and collective bargaining on the part of the workers.

The amendment of Union 97 having received the required number of endorsements will be submitted to popular vote. While we are in full accord with the object sought by Union 97, that is, to permit members out of work to be exempt from dues and assessments, we are compelled to call attention to the reading of the Boston amendment. They propose to strike out Sections 117 and 118 of the Constitution, and in the substitute they propose they make absolutely no mention of the out-of-work stamp, while in every other one of the twenty-eight sections, with the exception of two, the words, "Out-of-work stamp," are used. The whole law in every other section is predicated upon the use of the out-of-work stamp, which Union 97 has overlooked or neglected to insert in Sections 117 and 118. If it was their purpose to do away with the out-of-work stamp they should have also proposed to strike it out of the other twenty-six sections.

However, a more serious objection to their amendment is that in Section 118 it provides that members must pay fifty-two weeks' dues and assessments before they can receive any other benefit provided for in the Constitution. This directly conflicts with Section 79 of the Constitution, which in part says, "No member of the International Union shall be entitled to any strike benefit unless he is a member in good standing for at least three months." This section makes a member who has been such for three months, entitled to strike benefit. The Boston amendment provides that he shall not be entitled to any benefit until he has paid fifty-two weeks' dues and fifty-two weeks' assessments.

The really insurmountable mistake in this amendment is the provision for the payment of fifty-two weeks' assessments before a member is entitled to any other benefits. There have been times and will be in the future when few International Assessments will be levied for a whole year. Nevertheless the Boston amendment provides members must pay fifty-two weeks' International Assessments before they are entitled to any other benefits. It could so happen that there might not be fifty-two

International Assessments levied in two, three, or five years. We feel sure that Union 97, Boston, did not intend what they have really stated in their amendment.

While under the law we are compelled to submit this amendment, at the same time we call your attention to the amendment of Union 74, Poughkeepsie, which seeks to accomplish the same results, and is so worded as to be workable. It has the required number of endorsements and will also be submitted to popular vote. This amendment we heartily endorse and hope will be adopted.

In the propaganda peddled out to the unsuspecting, prejudiced public by the open shoppers they are loud in the declaration and profession that they don't discriminate in the hiring of labor; that they don't ask nor do they care whether the workman belongs to the union or not. This carefully dusted and highly polished declaration with its thin veneer of plausibility is effectually disputed by the testimony of Eugene C. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who, testifying before the Lockwood Legislative Investigating Committee at New York, admitted that the Bethlehem Steel Company refused to sell steel to contractors to be erected by union men. This disclosed the real attitude of the open shopper and confirms our oft-repeated statement that their real objective is the complete non-union shop.

The immortal Abraham Lincoln, real all wool and yard wide American said:

"I am glad to see that a system of labor prevails in New England under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances." . . .—[Speech at New Haven, 1860.]

And again:

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is but the fruit of labor, and could never have existed had labor not first existed. Labor is superior to capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."—[Message to Congress, 1863.]

Contrast the foregoing with what the open shoppers say, who term their campaign to establish the non-union shop the American plan of employment, and in whose propaganda, which is spread broadcast, great stress is placed upon the words "American" and "Americanism."

Chicago, Ill.—Private gunmen and city police of Hammond, Ind., who shot and killed four members of organized workers in one of the coldest blooded murders on record, also shot and seriously wounded twenty other members of labor unions, will not get away from the courts as easy as they think. The killing of these four, two of whom were carmen, one blacksmith and one a laborer, occurred at the time the steel strike was on. All of these men belonged to the bonafide organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., and had been on strike for some time to resist unbearable working conditions and a low rate of wages, forced upon them by the Standard Steel Car Company of that place while the officers of that concern were then being investigated and questioned by a congressional committee in which a war graft scandal involving the sum of \$27,000,000 was charged.

One of the murdered men, Lawrence Dudeck, had been a returned soldier from over seas, saw active duty in France, fighting for this country, then came home, joined the organization after securing employment, and was with the strikers when they were attacked by a portion of the police and private gunmen, at a place six squares from the plant, was shot in the back and killed outright. The authorities did not investigate the murder, but the coroner did hear a part of it and referred the case to the grand jury. Now the court prosecutions are a certainty.

A committee of International representatives of the organizations involved was at once selected, and M. W. Martin, editor of the Journal printed by the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, was made chairman. To him fell the task of seeing that funds were provided with which to bring about the prosecution of the guilty parties.

Acting in that capacity Chairman Martin has been very busy with the attorneys who have the cases in charge. Joseph R. Roach, of Indianapolis, Ind., one of the kind upon whom organized labor can depend for deep probing and untiring efforts to send the guilty ones to prison, is the chief counsel. He has filed eight suits in the courts, and four of them are to be called during the latter part of the week of Feb. 7th. He also has promise from the courts that his plea for a rigorous investigation into the method employed to bring about this shooting, shall take place.

Some sensational developments are expected during the hearing. Attorney Roach will prove that the weapons carried by the gunmen on the morning of the shooting were Winchester Automatic shot guns, then the property of the United States Government. Other developments that will startle the broad minded thinking citizens of this country, people who are not ready to accept everything that capital prints in the kept press as being absolutely true, will be brought to light. Congress will be asked to investigate certain features of the murder, and perhaps the records of congress may contain some reference to the shocking tragedy.—Journal Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

CORRESPONDENCE

Portland, Ore., Jan. 18, 1921.
I was instructed by a unanimous vote at our regular meeting to submit the enclosed amendment to Section 150 of our constitution; you will find it self-explanatory in its intent.

We find ourselves unable to thoroughly organize those eligible for membership under the Class B clause, and entirely due to the lack of authority to force the manufacturers to respect our attempts in that direction. They inform us that we can not force them to pay a decent wage to strippers and others whom we wish to organize, because our International constitution will not sustain us in the action. However, our amendment makes it optional with locals and we had in mind in so doing that perhaps some locals would find themselves in no position to force the matter, but our local and I presume many others are in a position to organize these workers if the proper authority to enforce it is given them. Personally I hope our amendment is looked upon with favor by the membership, as the way it stands at this time it leaves us practically on an open-shop basis, and I'm sure with the amendment offered voted into our constitution we of the Pacific Coast at least are in a position to organize the Class B eligibles.

TOM J. ESTABROOK, Secty.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 1, 1921.

Regarding our amendment we wish to have published in Journal following:

We believe that a member should not be penalized to the extent of possible suspension because he or she has quit a job. In many cases men or women are morally forced to take that step rather than tolerate unbearable conditions or abusive treatment.

Dull times is often taken advantage of by certain unscrupulous manufacturers or foremen by way of handing the men or women stock that is not workable and by way of making it disagreeable well knowing that these men and women are at their mercy with jobs scarce.

It takes men and women with exceptional courage to protest and quit a job under such conditions and it seems rather inconsistent that they should be deprived of the benefits that members ordinarily are entitled to.

We have done away with the out-of-work benefit as far as monetary considerations are concerned but we are still maintaining all the restrictions and safeguards against the misuse of same.

There is no reason to believe that a member will quit a job in order to receive the out-of-work stamps.

This amendment will enable such members to remain in good standing within the eight weeks' limit and avoid their eventual suspension.

This amendment especially under the present industrial depression will tend to avoid the loss of a number of good courageous members who at all times are essential to further the progress of the organization.

Fraternally,

UNION 49, Springfield, Mass.

Sioux City, Iowa.

One of this country's prominent physicians probed into the question of why men smoke. He turned a deaf ear to glib prejudices and to accepted but half-thought-out notions. He based his conclusions upon a careful study of the use of tobacco by our men during the war. He diagnosed smoking as being clearly a diversion, which helped rather than interfered with a man's performance of his duty. Smoking is not a vicious practice, but a happy sport. If it were not, this expert declares, men would long ago have begun taking "My Lady Nicotine" in form of pills or tablets. A man lights up his cigar for a little relaxation, not to interfere with but

to improve his work. He feels in need of a moment's let-up which will add to his power. Back he throws himself in the most comfortable position in the old chair; he scratches his match slowly, carefully, not nervously; he lights up the fragrant weed, not in haste, but lingeringly; he watches the smoke curl away from his lips with the same peculiar happiness with which he watched Babe Ruth knock a home run, and then—he plans best to do what he has to do. A good smoke—a good sport. A good sport—a good doer when things have to be done. Smoking is the sport of doers. JAS. WARD.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1921.

At the regular meeting held Jan. 27 the amendment proposed by Union 97, Boston, reference Sec. 117, Out-of-Work Benefit, as proposed in the December Journal, was seconded as far as the out-of-work benefit is concerned, but not Sec. 118 as proposed. As it is understood to mean that in case a member should be unfortunate to apply for the out-of-work dues and assessment exemption, no matter if but a week, and they should get sick or pass beyond in death within the fifty-two weeks from said out-of-work benefit they would not be entitled to any other benefit as provided in the constitution, viz.: Strike, sick or death. That appears plain and cunningly drawn. The other one is a very fair one and can safely be adopted.

Yours fraternally,

GEO. F. HITZ, Sec'y.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS.

London, Canada, Feb. 6, 1921.

I continued label agitation in Toronto until the holidays, when I received a wire to go to London. While in Toronto I visited the various union meetings and talked on the benefits of union label. I was well received and was promised support for our label cigars. Unemployment here is quite serious in all trades and an attempt is being made to establish the open shop policy in the various trades. Cigar trade is very quiet and our members may expect a depression for some time to come. And this fact should urge us to be more persistent in label agitation, for when a union man realizes his purchasing power there will be more union factories, and if ever there was a time when the principle of solidarity should show itself it is at present. I feel from my experience in my visits to the various unions that if the members will keep up this label agitation there will be steady work for union cigar makers. In London the situation was covered in my last report. As Local 278 was sustained in their application they are now receiving benefits, which should prove to those who are trying to disrupt the movement that the C. M. I. U. is prepared at all times to meet its obligation.

A publicity campaign by Union 278 is being conducted and will cover all parts of Canada. Union 278 will endeavor to bring about an honorable settlement of the present difficulties. While here I have attended the various meetings in the interest of the label.

Yours fraternally,

JAS. A. SULLIVAN.

Int. Organizer.

Allentown, Pa., Feb. 5, 1921.

Conditions of the cigar industry in Pennsylvania since my last report show no encouragement, over-production cannot be found, and the enforced idleness upon the cigar makers and tobacco workers cannot be explained otherwise than a determination of the manufacturers to reduce wages.

One of the largest corporations in the state is far in the lead in this game. They reduce everything in sight with the exception of the sale price to the consumer and dealer.

They are opening new shops in the most remote localities among the foreign American-born inhabitants in small coal mining towns, where they early exploit the children of the miners for their own aggrandizement, and in this wise force their employees in better paid districts to a reduction in wages. They employ hundreds of these girls, whose ages range from 15 to 19 years of age, who they can take advantage of because of the fact that they have or cannot grasp the importance of organization, which is essential whether in depression or the so-called readjustment period.

This corporation referred to in the latter localities are operating full time, while in other jurisdictions where women and men are employed they are limited to as low as 150 per day and four days per week, while many are thrown out of work entirely, limiting production and affording them an opportunity to further profiteer from the consumer and dealer, or, as it were, the public.

This has been such a success that the disease has spread to the independent manufacturer as well, as it is reported they have been offering jobs at reductions ranging from \$1 to \$4 per M.

How strange it is that nearly all these diabolical schemes are perpetrated upon the unprotected, unorganized and helpless. For instance, the cigar girls in Pennsylvania, in a state that is reputed to have the best disciplined manufacturers' association in the United States, who in their last issue of their bulletin take a fling at New York state in the following article: "New York accidents increasing; Pennsylvania accidents decreasing." Think of their stupidity; but it is no doubt in line with their regular routine of business.

And after it is all summed up all this reverts back to the drastic open shop, American plan, movement advocated by these self styled normalcy projectors, fathered by the United States Chamber of Commerce and its affiliated subsidiaries.

The open shop American plan fostered by the referred to bodies will only be successful by and with the assistance of those who are trying and hope to disrupt the trades union movement, which has taken years of hard work by day and many sleepless nights by those who dared to take the initiative to build it up. Out of which unionists and non-unionists, organized and unorganized, have reaped untold benefits in shorter hours, increased wages and better conditions, and last, but not by any means the least, increased the life of the worker, his wife, his children, and in education which the community as a whole has been benefited.

I still believe and do contend that it is possible to organize these all worthy workers who are as yet not in the union. Dear members, do you not realize that eventually it must be done? "Why not now?" We have a right to think and believe that you have not forgotten those few words which are all important in our dilemma, that self preservation being the first law of nature it behooves us, one and all, who have been converted in the trades union movement to work now as you have never worked before to spread achievements of the American labor movement broadcast. The principles of the trades union movement are nothing less than pure Americanism, and I further say that it has and will bring further blessings to all the people.

I have visited the following localities since my last report: Scranton, Reading, Lebanon, York, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Warren, Erie, Pittsburgh, Rothville, Pottsville, Sellersville, Perkasie, Ephrata, Akron, Quakertown and Allentown, all of which have a determination, I believe, to discourage the open shop movement at once wherever possible to do so.

J. F. KEENEN,
Gen. Organizer.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 4, 1921.

A lull in industry with broad and sweeping effect, occasioned largely by enforced idleness of the workers brought on by captains of indus-

try and big business, joining forces with the Wall street financiers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Steel Corporation and lesser satellites who seem bent on the rigid enforcement of the non-union "open shop" program for reasons so glaring and obvious that it does not require the keenest perspective or the greatest acid test of analysis in economics to discern its purpose, for it stands out like a mile-post to the wayfarer, "primarily and fundamentally it's for the reduction of wages," to accomplish the chief aim it is necessary to create a near-panic.

The unemployment in the United States, made by government survey, places the number something over 3,000,000. We are aware that the international exchange in commerce, due to the stagnancy of trade and unsettled condition in Great Britain and Europe have some direct effect on the employment in our country and would no doubt under normal state of affairs aid in absorbing more of the products manufactured on this side of the Atlantic.

The depression in this locality in the cigar industry is continuing with systematic persistency and manufacturers are not overlooking an opportunity to take advantage of the situation, whatever the cause of the condition may be, real or fictitious. They are striking the anvil in chorus while the iron is hot, using sledgehammer blows to beat down the wage scale to the lowest minimum, and all of this is being carried on through the compact of "Manufacturers' Association," an organization as such that enjoys the privilege and exercises it of getting together and fixing prices and yet seeks to deny the right to the worker to organize.

No one is in position to foretell how long the present conditions will prevail, but we are disposed to view the situation optimistically in hope that the tide of affairs will soon change for the better. But during this transitory period of unsettled conditions in industry, while attacks are being made from all quarters to reduce wages, those best able to resist are the organized groups in the trades union movement. They are holding in check the onslaughts of the employers, and are maintaining more nearly the standard which they gained through the strength of organization. Every effort should be lent at this time and every energy devoted in marshaling our forces and organizing into a compact body all of those engaged in the cigar industry so that the rights of the workers may be protected and they be permitted to enjoy the comforts of fair compensation for labor performed.

R. S. SEXTON,
General Organizer.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 3, 1921.

I addressed a very well attended meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Denver on Tuesday evening urging on the delegates the necessity of getting every member of their particular trade now on the outside into the union, and also that an extra effort at this time be made on the part of the members of organized labor to purchase only goods made by the members of labor unions and that carry the union label of the craft. This I believe to be the strongest weapon in the hands of organized labor if properly used.

The cigar trade in Denver appears to be fairly good, judging from the fact that there are only a few members out of work.

I assisted at a meeting held last evening called for the purpose of bringing together an organization known as the Retail Clerks' Club into the regular organization of the Retail Clerks' Union. A second meeting will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 9.

I have heard much talk recently of our ability or inability of organizing the women and girls in the cigar trade into the International Union. I have to say that if the members persist in efforts to keep them out (as has been done in several places), and driving them out after we get them in, it is going to be a much more dif-

scult task to get and hold this class of membership. If the members would give us their wholehearted support and assistance these people can be organized. If I may be permitted to call attention to a happening that occurred recently: Just prior to my going to Porto Rico in March, 1919, we had, after a period of hard work, succeeded in organizing between 400 and 500 women and girls in Union 146, New Brunswick, N. J. This organization took on the appearance of being a good lasting membership. Shortly thereafter the unauthorized strike took place in New York and Chicago. Committees were sent out from New York to New Brunswick and got the girls out on strike. I find we have not one of those over 400 members that continued their membership in Union 146.

J. E. FARRELL,
General Organizer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER.

Springfield, Dec. 7, 1920.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

38, Springfield, Ill.

Conditions in this local are not what they deserve to be. Local unions in results obtained reflect the attitude of their membership. For instance, fourteen monthly reports could not be located, including the year 1918. Expense vouchers have not been endorsed by whoever receives the money, neither are they all on file. Even the benefit cards are not properly filled out. The attention of this union is also called to Section 172—do business now or the Constitution will be applied. The amount due to International Union is donations and flowers reported as sundries in the International expense. If ever I see such items in the accounts again it will mean that I shall make application to have the \$25 fine imposed in compliance with Section 172. Expending International funds in this manner is an old habit here, but it will be stopped—must be. Left written instructions in the day book regarding necessary changes to be made in the manner of entering accounts in day book and ledger.

Statement as follows:

Balance on hand April 1, 1916.....	\$ 790.19
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1920.....	14,108.64
Expended over percentage year 1916.....	40.41
Expended over percentage year 1917.....	21.37
Expended over percentage year 1919.....	20.08
Due Int'l Union on examination.....	11.00
Total	\$14,991.59

Expense to Dec. 1, 1920 13,781.09

Balance should be Dec. 1, 1920.....\$ 1,210.50

FUNDS OF UNION.

Dec. 1, 1920—In 1st Trust & Sav. Bank\$764.50
In possession Sec'y W. B. Robson..... 59.84

Total **\$824.34**

Deficiency of Union Dec. 1, 1920.....\$386.16

Three hundred and seventy-five dollars and sixteen cents of this deficiency is balances not replaced on amounts expended over percentage, and other items such as donations, etc., dating back many years. Brace up, fellows, get in the game, for you might as well be regular members of the union if you continue to pay dues. You are liable to need every help the International Union can give you in the coming year or more. Storm signals are out. Our trade is liable to get into turmoil before this so called reconstruction period is over. The retail trade in Springfield needs attention.

No. 114, Jacksonville, Ill.

This local certainly has had troubles of their own, and it is all the fault of the members. They have cared so little about their "own" business that it has as usual caused much to think about. They are now fairly straight-

ened out, so far as finances go, and they have a man for secretary that is capable and willing. All he needs is that the members stand behind him, insist upon all your officers doing their duty, your finance committee and trustees in particular. Do this and there will be real harmony, instead of confusion and you can work together. Make work for 20 or 25 more men in Jacksonville by stimulating the patronage of home made cigars. The prominence of the cigar trade in Jacksonville would induce an ordinary business man to encourage the industry, not go all over the country to buy cigars made by people that never can spend a dollar with them. You must build up your union—be union men, men among men. Let the public know what the industry requires. They do not want less men employed in Jacksonville. You should help them to understand what is necessary. Quite likely before reconstruction is accomplished some of you will need employment—prepare for that day by making employment for yourselves making the cigars consumed in your home city. The money the cigar makers place in circulation every week in the year in Jacksonville is one of the best assets your city enjoys. Do not let them forget that you can benefit the trade immensely in Jacksonville if only you will make an honest effort.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 1, 1916..\$	739.64
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1920	22,533.67
Over percentage in 1916-17-18-19.....	729.89

Total	\$24,003.20
Expense to Dec. 1, 1920.....	22,850.50

Balance for Dec. 1, 1920.....\$ 1,152.70

FUNDS OF UNION.

Dec. 1, 1920, in Sav. Dept. Ayers Nat'l	
Bank	\$ 16.76
Open account, Ayers Nat'l Bank.....	902.67
Included in local funds in Ayers Nat'l	
Bank	280.00
In possession of Sec'y H. H. Zeller....	20.77

Total **\$ 1,220.20**

Cash surplus in International funds..\$ 67.50

This money was refunded by ex-Sec'y Heffernan on account of shortage in International funds.

No. 118, Peoria, Ill.

The books and accounts of the secretary and treasurer here are fine. Stamp and cash accounts balanced at the end of every month in the day book; ledger nicely indexed and posted; benefit cards and vouchers for expense all on file; funds promptly deposited and where the reports claim. If as much could be said for the union activity of this local, quite likely our trade would be in a more desirable condition here.

Statement as follows:

Balance for May 1, 1916.....	\$ 293.82
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1920.....	16,259.00

Total	\$16,552.82
Expense to Nov. 1, 1920	15,843.29

Balance for Nov. 1, 1920.....\$ 702.53

FUNDS OF LOCAL UNION.

Nov. 1, 1920, in Home Sav. & State	
Bank	\$ 664.56
In possession Sec'y W. H. Gaul.....	67.09

Total	\$ 731.65
Surplus same as at date of last examination	29.12

No. 183, Mendota, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in nice condition; benefit cards and vouchers on file; ledger nicely indexed and posted. Explained to the secretary how to balance the accounts at the end of the month in the day book, both cash and stamps. Their deficiency is caused

by having paid to Wm. Carney \$15 illegal sick benefit while on the 90-day limit.

Statement as follows:

Balance for Dec. 1, 1915.....	\$ 333.38
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1920.....	3,596.65
Expended over percentage in 1918....	4.03
Due to Int'l Union on examination....	15.00

Total	\$ 3,949.06
Expense to Nov. 1, 1920	3,712.88

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1920.....\$ 236.18

FUNDS OF UNION.

Nov. 1, 1920, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....	\$ 200.00
In possession Sec'y Peter Schlosser..	21.20

Total

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1920.....\$ 14.98

This benefit charged against Mr. Carney must be refunded at once.

No. 200, Galesburg, Ill.

The books and accounts here are just the way we want them; cash and stamp accounts correct; benefit cards and vouchers on file, endorsed, for every item of expense. The stamp and cash accounts balanced in the day book at the end of every month; ledger indexed and posted to show every member's standing complete. Trade conditions good here. Nice work all around.

Statement as follows:

Balance for May 1, 1916.....	\$ 192.64
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1920.....	2,689.30
Over percentage in 1916-1917-1918	62.21

Total	\$2,944.15
Expense to Nov. 1, 1920.....	2,684.20

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1920.....\$ 259.95

FUNDS OF UNION.

Nov. 1, 1920, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....	\$ 233.50
In pos. Sec'y-Treas. O. H. Swartz.....	26.45

Total

No. 207, Carthage, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in very nice condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct; ledger, etc., in very nice condition.

Statement as follows:

Balance for Dec. 1, 1915.....	\$ 98.14
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1920.....	981.92
Correction in Int'l accounts, 1919....	.36

Total	\$1,080.42
Expense to Nov. 1, 1920	999.12

Balance for Nov. 1, 1920.....\$ 81.30

FUNDS OF UNION.

Nov. 1, 1920, in Hancock Co. Nat'l Bank	\$ 56.00
In pos. Sec'y-Treas W. E. Traute.....	25.30

Total

No. 222, Peru, Ill.

There is \$25 expense for sick benefit referred to the International President to determine if it be legal benefit. Other than this the books and accounts here are in splendid condition. They have a regular secretary here—his accounts prove it. Cash and stamp accounts correct; ledger correctly indexed and posted; day book balanced at the end of every month.

Statement as follows:

Balance for March 1, 1915.....	\$ 338.22
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1920	8,477.75

Total	\$8,815.97
Expense to Nov. 1, 1920	8,407.80

Balance for Nov. 1, 1920

FUNDS OF UNION.

Nov. 4, 1920, in Peru Nat'l Bank.....	\$ 396.46
In possession Sec'y Albert Welland....	11.71

Total

No. 274, Pekin, Ill.

The books and accounts of the secretary and treasurer here are in nice order. Benefit cards and expense vouchers nicely filed; ledger nicely indexed and posted; shows each member's standing complete; accounts balanced at the end of each month in the day book. Their attention is called to the latter part of Section 173 of our Constitution; you have overlooked this matter; kindly attend to it commencing at once.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 1, 1916..	\$ 232.62
Int'l receipts to Nov. 1, 1920.....	4,603.20

Total to be accounted for.....	\$4,835.72
Int'l expense to Nov. 1, 1920.....	4,384.85

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1920.....\$ 451.37

FUNDS OF UNION.

Nov. 1, 1920, in Am. Nat'l Bank.....	\$ 403.67
In possession Sec'y Carl Hulsken....	17.70

Total	\$ 421.37
Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1920.....	\$ 30.00

No. 297, Canton, Ill.

The accounts here would have been in excellent condition had Section 169 been more nearly complied with. Accounts balanced at the end of every month in the day book; ledger indexed and posted to show every member's standing complete; benefit cards and vouchers for expense filed with the treasurer, whose accounts are strictly correct.

Statement as follows:

Balance for March 1, 1915.....	\$ 270.19
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1920.....	6,842.30
Expended over percentage in 1919....	7.96

Total	\$7,127.45
Expense to Nov. 1, 1920	6,741.90

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1920.....\$ 385.55

FUNDS OF UNION.

Nov. 1, 1920, in Canton Nat'l Bank....	\$ 275.74
In pos. Sec'y Patrick O'Connor.....	84.85

Total

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1920.....	\$ 24.96
Their attention was also called to Sections 173 and 174.	

No. 305, Monmouth, Ill.

The accounts here show an honest effort to have everything right. Day book, ledger, benefit cards and expense vouchers in good condition; cash account correct. Trade conditions also fairly good.

Statement as follows:

Balance for May 1, 1916.....	\$ 328.99
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1920.....	3,838.62
Correction in Int'l accounts .....	.50

Total	\$4,168.11
Expense to Nov. 1, 1920.....	3,901.58

Balance for Nov. 1, 1920

FUNDS OF UNION.

Nov. 1, in 2nd Nat'l Bank.....	\$ 254.61
In pos. Sec'y-Treas. S. O. Matson.....	10.92

Total

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1920.....\$ 1.00

No. 365, Havana, Ill.

Lack of interest in the Union is demonstrated here. Where once we could only find a part of one 50 box of non-label cigars in the whole town, there are now more than a few—and less members, and most of those here in Buckeyes. It will take some real hustling to put Havana where it was, but it can be done if a real try is made. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense all on file; books in fair condition. Some of the members here will feel the result of not complying with Section 73.

What is the use of pretending to be members? Get inside the limit, then stay there.

Statement as follows:

Balance for May 1, 1916.....\$ 218.81
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1920.....2,431.10

Total\$2,649.91
Expense to Nov. 1, 19202,380.90

Balance for Nov. 1, 1920.....\$ 269.01
Receipts to Nov. 23, 192051.20

Total\$ 320.21
Expense to Nov. 23, 1920.....21.00

Balance for Nov. 23, 1920.....\$ 320.21

FUNDS OF UNION.

Nov. 23, 1920, in Havana Nat'l Bank..\$ 304.41
In pos. Sec'y-Treas. Wilber Hughes..15.80

Total\$ 320.21

It was necessary to have the bank correct their reported balance, which they did. The secretary and treasurer showed themselves gentlemen during the examination and settlement with the bank.

No. 409, Kewanee, Ill.

This local and the few left in the trade here are certainly up against it. It is hard to imagine the condition here, anyhow in our trade. Extremists in labor organizations have given the employers pretty nearly what they wanted for the purpose of breaking up the union labor movement in Kewanee and they are making the most of it. Result so far as our trade is concerned, not one journeyman employed at the trade here, and it was not labor troubles in our trade that brought about this condition.

Statement as follows:

Balance for Jan. 1, 1918\$ 115.31
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1920.....1,175.80
Due to Int'l Union on examination..33.55

Total\$1,324.66
Expense to Nov. 1, 19201,114.95

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1920.....\$ 209.71

FUNDS OF UNION.

Nov. 10, 1920, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....\$ 170.05
Includes receipts to Nov. 9, 1920.....26.30

Funds for Nov. 1, 1920\$ 143.75

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1920.....\$ 65.96
This deficiency includes old deficiency..\$ 32.41
And illegal sick benefit due to Int'l Union on this examination33.55

Total\$ 65.96

No. 423, Sterling, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in very nice shape, especially so when we consider that a young man was given the books without previous experience and no one to advise or show him how the accounts should be kept. That he has made good is very much to his credit. Cash and stamp accounts correct; benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file; ledger in better condition than you would expect.

Statement as follows:

Balance for March 1, 1915\$ 192.09
Receipts to Nov. 1, 19201,570.35
Over percentage in 1914-15-16-17-18-19 103.68

Due to Int'l Union on examination..1.50
Total\$1,867.62

Expense to Nov. 1, 19201,699.58

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1920.....\$ 168.04

FUNDS OF UNION.

Nov. 6, 1920, in 1st Nat'l Bank, corrected\$ 122.97

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1920.....\$ 45.07

Secretary Spalding had, even, money in bank collected since Nov. 1st.

No. 451, Bushnell, Ill.

Found the accounts here in better condition than was expected. Secretary Morris is certainly making an honest effort to have this Union's business conducted in accordance with the Constitution. He will improve in his work because he will try. The president of this local holds a manufacturers' license. Section 166 seems not to be understood here.

Statement as follows:

Balance for Dec. 1, 1915.....\$ 175.03
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1920.....2,329.90
Due to Int'l Union on examination....13.00
Over percentage in 1918.....7.34

Total\$2,525.27
Expense to Nov. 1, 1920.....2,425.22

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1920.....\$ 100.05

FUNDS OF UNION.

Nov. 1, 1920, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....\$ 84.98
In possession Sec'y Harley Morris....92

Total\$ 85.90
Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1920.....\$ 14.15
You should at once take steps to refund this deficiency.

Mattoon, Ill., Jan. 9, 1921.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

Union 20, Decatur, Ill.

The books and accounts here are very accurate. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Benefit cards and vouchers all on file. Statement as follows:

Balance for April 1, 1917.....\$ 102.61
Receipts to Dec. 1, 1920.....10,655.75

Total\$10,758.36
Expense to Dec. 1, 1920.....10,304.20

Balance for Dec. 1, 1920.....\$ 454.16

Funds of Union—
Dec. 1, 1920, in National Bank
of Decatur\$420.40
In possession Sec'y N. Marsh....33.76

Total\$ 454.16
Sec'y Marsh deposited in bank on Dec. 4 \$72.60.

Union 57, Champaign, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in nice order. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger indexed and posted to show each member's standing complete with credit given. Statement as follows:

Balance for April 1, 1917.....\$ 101.30
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1921.....2,552.65

Total\$2,653.95
Expense to Jan. 1, 1921.....2,394.85

Balance for Jan. 1, 1921.....\$ 259.10

Funds of Union—
Jan. 1, 1921, in First National
Bank\$250.00
In possession Sec'y John Dempsey 9.10

Total\$ 259.10

Union 80, Danville, Ill.

The books and accounts at this time are in better condition than Danville ever had them before. Statement as follows:

Balance for April 1, 1917.....\$ 821.35
Corrected receipts to Jan. 1, 1921.....5,234.64

Expended over percentage in 1917.....17.01
Expended over percentage in 1918.....36.33

Total\$5,609.32
Corrected expense to Jan. 1, 1921.....5,346.55

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1921.....\$ 262.78

Funds of Union—
Jan. 8, 1921, in Palmer National
 Bank \$331.60
 In possession Treas. Jas. T. Meyers 28.38
Total \$ 359.98

Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1921.....\$ 2.80

Union 154, Lincoln, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in fine condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Benefit cards and expense vouchers nicely filed. Ledger posted to show every member's standing complete. The treasurer also has his accounts very complete. Statement as follows:

Balance for April 1, 1917.....\$ 124.21
 Receipts to Dec. 1, 1920.....2,298.50
Total\$2,422.71
 Expense to Dec. 1, 1920.....2,182.85

Balance should be Dec. 1, 1920.....\$ 239.96
Funds of Union—
 Dec. 1, 1920, in American National Bank\$132.81
 Secretary's account in American National Bank.....86.43
 Cash in possession Sec'y Geo. Auer 20.72
Total \$ 239.96

Union 182, Madison, Wis.

The books and accounts here are in nice shape. Their trouble is a bosses' notion to operate with bunch machines and girls. So far he is still strong for the "girls," and if he has money enough he may last for a while. It must be rather confusing to have men bring back to his shop cigars they had been there to get. But when they found out what he was trying to do with several men he had employed, men that have raised families and are well known citizens of Madison, they simply brought back the cigars and wanted their money. Not quite the way to either increase your business or build it up. Statement as follows:

Balance for May 1, 1918.....\$ 241.68
 Receipts to Dec. 1, 1920.....3,488.85
 Due to International Union on examination60
Total\$3,731.13
 Expense to Dec. 1, 1920.....3,290.13

Balance for Dec. 1, 1920.....\$ 441.00
Funds of Union—
 Dec. 1, 1920, in State Bank.....\$406.08
 In possession Sec'y Chas. Link..... 34.92
Total \$ 441.00

Union 258, Streator, Ill.

The books and accounts of Ex-Secy. Topham were sadly neglected. The new secretary, with the help of Ex-Secy. Haley and other members, will have a job getting the dues accounts of the members adjusted. They will have to have the due books, as stamps given out were badly mixed and perhaps not all given to them—especially the \$1.00 assets.

Statement as follows:
 Balance for Dec. 31, 1917.....\$ 230.54
 Receipts to Dec. 1, 1920.....1,375.80
 Due to Intl. Union on examination 9.70

Total\$1,516.04
 Expense to Dec. 1, 1920.....1,806.01

Balance should be for Dec. 1, 1920.....\$ 210.03
Funds of Union—
 Dec. 2, 1920, in Union Nat'l Bank..... 203.14

Deficiency of Union Dec. 2, 1920.....\$ 6.89

Union 269, Bloomington, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in especially nice order. Original receipted vouchers and benefit cards all nicely filed for each item of

expense. The ledger is also correctly posted to show each member's standing complete. Cash and stamp accounts O.K.

Statement as follows:
 Balance for April 1, 1917.....\$ 322.23
 Receipts to Dec. 1, 1920.....4,148.97
 Expended over percentage in 1918..... 5.96
 Correction in Int'l account..... .06

Total\$4,375.21
 Expense to Dec. 1, 1920.....3,875.12

Balance should be Dec. 1, 1920.....\$ 500.09
Funds of Union—
 Dec. 1, 1920, in First Nat'l Bank.....\$483.00
 In possession Secty. R. Saltzman..... 17.10

Total 500.10

\$ —.01

Cash surplus same as on last examination.

Union 290, Janesville, Wis.

The books and accounts of Secty. Sullivan are in very nice condition. They now have all benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file; accounts balanced at the end of each month in the day book. Ledger now posted to balance every member's dues account with each credit given. Cash promptly deposited in bank by secretary-treasurer.

Statement as follows:
 Balance for May 1, 1918.....\$ 123.51
 Receipts to Dec. 1, 1920.....3,642.80
 Due to Int'l Union on examination..... 19.90

Total\$3,796.71
 Expense to Dec. 1, 1920.....3,328.77

Balance should be Dec. 1, 1920.....\$ 467.94
Funds of Union—
 Dec. 1, 1920, in First Nat'l Bank.....\$430.00
 In poss. Secty. Phil Sullivan..... 22.94

Total 452.94

Deficiency of Union Dec. 1, 1920.....\$ 15.00

Union 476, Pontiac, Ill.

The books and accounts here are certainly in fine condition. Benefit cards and vouchers for all expenses nicely filed. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger indexed and posted to show each member's standing complete.

Statement as follows:
 Balance for Dec. 1, 1917.....\$ 32.98
 Receipts to Dec. 1, 1920.....1,822.63

Total\$1,915.66
 Expense to Dec. 1, 1920.....1,715.23

Balance should be Dec. 1, 1920.....\$ 200.23
Funds of Union—
 Dec. 1, 1920, in Ill. State Sav. Bk.....\$196.68
 In posses. Secty. Walter Emery..... 3.60

Total \$ 200.23

Union 497, Kankakee, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in very nice order. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Benefit cards and vouchers all on file.

Statement as follows:
 Balance for Dec. 1, 1917.....\$ 112.77
 Receipts to Jan. 1, 1921.....1,654.16
 Expended over percentage in 1918..... 16.21

Total\$1,782.14
 Expense to Jan. 1, 1921.....1,566.10

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1921.....\$ 217.04
Funds of Union—
 Jan. 7, 1921, in First Trust Bank.....\$200.82
 In possession Secty. A. Volk..... 16.22

Total \$ 217.04

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL.

International Financier

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

Monon Building, Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

L. P. HOFFMAN, 729 N. Diamond St., Jacksonville, Ill., Second Vice President.

A. GARIEPY, 238 Ave. Hotel De Ville, Montreal, Canada, Third Vice President.

JOHN REICHERT, 1070 12th St., Milwaukee, Wis., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

E. J. STACK, 412 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 530 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to your Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140-g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children, and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free, and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members, secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book and in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member, secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per Section 146, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show.

If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity of complying with the request carefully study Section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if there is no such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Official Notice.

In compliance with Section 180 of the Constitution, the International Executive Board levied a running weekly assessment of 50c to replenish the General Fund, on each sixty-cent, forty-cent and thirty-cent member.

This assessment takes place of the \$1.00 assessment, which is discontinued Sept. 25.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, 1921.

We, the undersigned auditors of C. M. I. U. do hereby certify that we have examined the financial statements and accounts of the International President, Mr. G. W. Perkins, for the period of six months ending Dec. 31, 1920, and have found them correct, with the following result:

	Receipts	Expenditures
July, 1920	\$10,144.18	\$ 8,972.13
August, 1920	8,844.87	8,743.20
September, 1920	8,909.25	7,846.12
October, 1920	4,799.41	6,426.07
November, 1920	7,776.44	7,462.18
December, 1920	5,493.51	6,037.62

Receipts for six months.	\$45,967.66	\$45,487.32*
Bal. July 1, 1920.....	2,901.53	3,381.87†

Total.....	\$48,869.19	\$48,869.19
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*Expense for six months.

†Bal. Dec. 31, 1920.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MCKINZIE, Local 60, Keokuk, Iowa,
CHARLES LINK, Local 182, Madison, Wis.,
OTTO M. MATHEIN, Local 154, Lincoln, Ill.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

476 Pontiac	\$100	2 Buffalo	\$250
477 Manitowoc	100	3 Paterson	200
478 Wheeling	150	4 Cincinnati	500
480 Orlando	75	5 Rochester	300
482 Wausau	100	8 Hoboken	100
488 Middletown	75	9 Troy	150
491 Huron	150	11 St. Albans	100
497 Kankakee	150	12 Oneida	250
501 Wheeling	300	15 Chicago	300
502 Pittsburgh	100	16 Birmingham	100
505 Uniontown	50	14 Chicago	500
510 Fairmont	100		

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 24, Muskegon, to fine Henry Dornbush, 95953, \$100 for working in the unfair shop of F. Jirochi. Vote: Affirmative—5, one member approved \$50, and one member approved \$25.

Approved the application of Union 22, Detroit, Mich., to fine Wand Behrendt, 63976, and Anna Drozden, 67880, each \$200 for quitting union jobs and going to work in the non-union Little factory; also to fine Tille Sonora, 1894, \$25 for going to work in a non-union shop. Vote: Affirmative—5, one member approved \$50 instead of \$200, and one member approved \$50 on each of those fined \$200 and \$10 on the member fined \$25.

Approved the application of Union 248, Jacksonville, Fla., to fine J. B. Smith, 121113, \$100 for dropping a 16-year card and discharging members who refused to work an unfair job; and to fine Harvey Baggett, 33129, and John O'Rourke, 9082, \$100 each for withdrawing their cards and obtaining illegal loans and going to work in the strike shop of J. B. Smith; and to fine Wilbur Woods and Anna Carpenter \$50 each for strike breaking in the Smith shop; and to fine George Riebold \$50 for working against the interests of the union. Vote: Affirmative—6; one member approved \$25 on the first three members, and \$20 on the other three.

Approved the application of Union 4, Cincinnati, Ohio, to fine David Burtanger, 47798, \$100 for allowing himself to become suspended and taking a job in the closed shop of the General Cigar Company. Vote: Affirmative—5, two members approved \$50, and one member approved \$25.

Approved the application of Union 225, Los Angeles, to fine members as follows for strike breaking: \$250 each on A. Copeland, 97,858; J. O. Gray, 77,696; Matt Bretz, 71,984; Jock Miller, 4,629; Sam Kahn, 81,283; Louis Aldelman, 37,479; Harry Leinhardt, 101,916; O. Harezerk, 47,193; Lena Sendy, 59,733; Clara McCord, 3,636; Otto Wagner, 30,118; Manuel Martinez, 51,569; Enrique Carbuntes Roldon, 118,433; Anna Reinehard, 101,476; Chas. Williamson, 119,666; Tom Eyster, 86,965; John Schriber, 13,660; E. H. Canmerana, 16,991; Cris Senti, 83,637; W. Brengartner, 3,624; William Sipple, 64,949; Ramon Vorela, 21,149; Jock Batagliola, 20,823; Leonel Fortler, 37,459; Sigundo Lopez, 112,907. \$250 on Joshua Pauliten, 46,994; \$50 on C. A. Link; \$20 on Fred Lefton, 83,999; Juan Paredes, 113,116; J. Castellanos, R. Barclas, C. Baustista and Chas. Brief, 36782; \$60 on Juan Jaquas, 3631, and \$100 on Julio Ramirez, 59,756, for working against the interest of the union and working in a non-union shop and trying to organize a dual organization. Vote: Affirmative—5, one member approved only \$50 on those fined \$100 and \$200; and one member reduced the \$250, \$200 and \$100 fines to \$25, and the \$60 and \$50 fines to \$20, and the \$20 fine to \$10.

Fines of \$10 or Less.

James Murphy (80511) was fined \$10 by Union 238, Sacramento, Calif., the amount of board bill he owed when leaving, and \$1 additional. Secretary holding his card is requested to collect and remit to Union 238.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Depart-

ment since the last issue of the Journal: None.
Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for James Bishop.
John McCormick, J. E. Farrell.
Union 117, Pine Bluff, Ark., for Thos. P. Riley.
Union 499, Trinidad, Colo., for Conrad Driess.
Union 129, Denver, Colo., for Leonard Corcoran.

Union 331, Crookston, Minn., for Dan O'Neill.
Union 491, Huron, S. D., for James O'Hearne.
International Office, for Sam Hogesson.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted a resolution of respect and condolence relative to death or deaths as follows and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 72, Burlington, Ia.—Robert Gill, who died Jan. 29.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR JANUARY, 1921

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

19 Sault Ste. Marie	\$100	255 Lowell	\$100
23 Springfield	100	256 Boise	100
24 Muskegon	100	257 Lancaster	100
26 South Norwalk	100	258 Streator	75
28 Westfield	100	262 Dallas	100
29 Jacksonville	100	270 Fort Dodge	75
30 Moberly	100	271 Rochester	100
35 Dayton	100	273 Rockland	150
47 Quincy	150	275 Aberdeen	100
49 Springfield	150	276 Plattsmouth	75
50 Terre Haute	100	277 Oskaloosa	100
51 Holyoke	100	279 Plattsburg	100
61 Lacrosse	100	281 St. Louis	75
64 Lebacoon	50	282 Bridgeport	100
76 Hannibal	50	286 Wichita	75
79 Sandusky	100	292 Brooklyn	75
81 Peekskill	100	293 Fort Smith	75
95 St. Joseph	100	294 Duluth	150
123 Hamilton	50	295 Scranton	100
126 Ephrata	100	297 Canton	100
127 Mattoon	100	301 Akron	100
131 Jersey City	150	302 Tecumseh	75
132 Brooklyn	200	308 Perkasee	100
133 Richmond	100	306 Pueblo	100
134 Laporte	100	308 Muncie	75
144 New York	200	311 Auburn	150
145 Williamsport	100	313 Lima	100
149 Brooklyn	200	317 Wilkesbarre	75
154 Lincoln	50	318 Chattanooga	75
165 Philadelphia	150	321 New Britain	75
175 Kingston	50	332 San Diego	250
176 Newark	100	335 Hammond	100
177 Council Bluffs	100	339 Kokomo	150
179 Bangor	150	342 Batavia	75
180 Danbury	150	352 Brookville	75
184 Ray City	100	355 Havana	100
186 Flint	100	369 Sherman	100
192 Manchester	200	370 Jamestown	100
215 Loganport	100	372 Marshfield	75
217 South Chicago	100	377 Webb City	100
218 Birmingham	100	379 Rochester	100
221 South Bend	150	381 Watertown	150
222 Peru	150	383 Chicago	250
224 Salt Lake	100	387 Yankton	100
225 Los Angeles	200	402 Quakertown	150
228 San Francisco	250	403 Marquette	150

231 Amsterdam	150/407	Norwich	100
233 Sedalia	150/415	Elkhart	100
234 Guttentberg	76/416	Norwalk	75
238 Sacramento	150/431	Litchfield	100
239 Clinton	100/423	Mobile	100
240 Norfolk	100/434	Faribault	100
242 York	150/435	Kenton	50
246 Olean	100/437	Cairo	100
247 Blue Island	7/447	Kenosha	100
248 Jacksonville	100/451	Bushnell	100
250 Belleville	150/454	Cedar Rapids	75
253 Oakland	100/471	Macon	100

SUPPLIES.

27 Toronto	\$2.75	203 Camden	\$6.35
486 Crawfordsville	12.00	61 LaCrosse	5.85
266 Memphis	3.10	5 Rochester	13.00
6 Syracuse	66.90	311 Auburn	3.25
14 Chicago	20	182 Madison	.75
331 Crookston	10	305 Monmouth	.40
37 Fort Wayne	6.50	1 Baltimore	7.15
88 Dubuque	.50	211 Victoria	2.75
115 Canton	3.25	J. A. B., Bingham-	
232 Sellersville	3.80	ton	.75
41 Aurora	1.00	266 Memphis	2.70
227 Chicago	1.60	260 Piqua	4.30
278 London	6.15	2 Buffalo	2.85
118 Peoria	.75	280 Owego	1.90
87 Brooklyn	3.15	130 Saginaw	10
201 Rock Island	.85	47 Quincy	1.25
91 Allentown	.50	M. Zinser, Journal	
179 Wheeling	.60	subscription	1.00
502 Pittsburgh	1.50	492 Colo. Springs	.50
295 Scranton	2.50	2 Buffalo	8.55
46 Grand Rapids	.45	337 Key West	12.10
298 Glens Falls	.30	170 W. Palm Beach	.75
99 Ottawa	.95	232 Sellersville	1.35
135 Kenton	.10	79 Sandusky	.75
366 Ann Arbor	3.05	14 Chicago	.20
318 Chattanooga	2.00	184 Bay City	.10
258 Streator	.75	92 Worcester	.30
383 Geneva	.45	491 Huron	3.80
278 London	.50	352 Brookville	1.00
54 Evansville	.75	83 Nashville	3.80
2 Paterson	3.25	4 Cincinnati	2.00
Western Union, refund			.76
Returned funds, Ogden	367		417.72
Returned funds by Palatka	356		99.00

Receipts for January	\$13,462.88
Balance Dec. 31	3,381.87

Total \$16,844.75

Note.—The financial statement for December, 1920, does not show \$150.00 tax from 187, Covington—being however in the total receipts.

EXPENDITURES FOR JANUARY, 1921.

Office rent	\$ 115.00
Salary to International President, five weeks	300.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers	1,130.90
Printing	
December Journal	537.04
Forty out of work registers	4.00
5,000 due books	157.50
2,000 registry of voters	24.00
1,500 election reports	24.00
500 shipping blanks	4.50
10,000 envelopes for office	42.50
220,000 50c assessment stamps	44.00
1,250 officers' blanks	8.50
Envelopes and letter heads for locals	40.25
3,000,000 labels	375.00
102 210/500 reams white union M. F.	1,353.08
Two reams copy sheets	7.92
H. M. Heldt, sal. and exp. as Org.	250.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. and exp. as Org.	875.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as Org.	300.00
Maurice Simons, sal. and exp. as Org.	300.00
J. A. Sullivan, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as Org.	300.00
J. P. Keenan, sal. and exp. as Org.	600.00
M. Gazella, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
Sol. Sontheimer, sal. and exp. as Org.	250.00
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as Fi-	
nancier	300.00
R. E. VanHorn, expense to Tampa	200.00
Gibson Weber, Treasurer, postage	5.45

E. Clifford, legal services	500.00
E. Clifford, expense to Detroit and Philadelphia	250.00
Postage on December Journal	28.40
Postage on letters and supplies	143.45
Expressage on letters and supplies	26.57
Chas. Link, sal. and exp. as Auditor	43.60
Otto M. Mathen, sal. and exp. as Auditor	46.50
John McKinzie, sal. and exp. as Auditor	61.67
Dues cancellers for unions	9.75
Label cancellers for unions	14.75
Subscription Tobacco Journal	2.00
Repairing adding machine	10.00
Exchange on checks	4.50
Carrying supplies to Union 14	.80
Telephone service	6.35
Electric light	2.84
Spanish translation	1.24
Office furniture	80.80
Miscellaneous supplies	6.95
Telegraph service	33.86

Expense for January	\$8,521.67
Balance January 31	8,323.08

Total \$16,844.75
Included in balance is \$1,150 Liberty Bonds.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

(Do not endorse two or more amendments on the same sheet of paper. Send in a separate endorsement for each amendment, as they have to be filed separately.)

The amendment of Union 141, New York, reference to Section 117, referring to O. of W., as published in the January Journal, as follows:

Add after the word "stamp," on line 2, the following: "And International or local assessments that may be in force." Section to read: Section 117—Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out-of-work stamp, and International or local assessment that may be in force at the time of such unemployment, which shall be credited to member in lieu of weekly due stamp on International or local assessments of the denomination and in class to which said member belongs.

Balance to read the same in all sections pertaining to the out-of-work stamp. The words "International and local assessments" to be placed after the word stamp, section to read accordingly.

Received the endorsement of Unions, 218, Binghamton; 168, Oshkosh; 90, New York; 12, Oneida; 118, Peoria; 215, Logansport; 54, Evansville; 44, St. Louis; 69, Three Rivers; 481, Bayamon; 38, Springfield.

Amendment proposed by Local Union 429, Niagara Falls, in the January Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 50 of the Constitution by adding the following: "Whenever a local union forwards to the International President a communication bearing the seal of the said local it shall be the duty of the International President to publish the same in the official Journal, and upon failing to publish the said communication or communications within sixty days from the date of mailing communication it shall be considered a breach of trust and the International Executive Board shall discharge the International President. Upon proof of any local union that they have forwarded two communications by registered mail and have receipts as proof, and upon the removal of the International President the International Vice-Presidents shall take the office in their order and an election shall take place at once to fill the vacancy of the International President in the usual manner. Received the endorsement of Unions 187, Covington; 90, New York; 168, Oshkosh.

The amendment of Union 39, of New Haven,

Conn, as published in the January Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 117 by inserting after the words "weekly due stamps, on line 3, the following: "And International assessment stamp." Section to read:

Section 117—Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out-of-work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and International assessment stamp of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of employment for at least two weeks, etc.

Received the endorsement of 215, Logansport; 39, New Haven; 49, Springfield.

The amendment of 39, New Haven, as published in the January Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 64, Class B, fourth paragraph, by inserting after the words "Class B," on line 5, the following:

"In localities where the tobacco strippers and bookers are thoroughly organized in federal locals of the American Federation of Labor it shall be optional with them to become members of the International Cigarmakers' Union. Fourth paragraph to read:

Fourth—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrears of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in payment of benefits and all other laws governing the members paying regular dues shall apply to members enrolled in Class B. In localities where the Tobacco Strippers and Bookers are thoroughly organized in Federal Locals of the American Federation of Labor it shall be optional with them to become members of the Cigarrakers' International Union. All who are already members of the American Federation of Labor may deposit their cards with the International Union without payment of the initiation fee.

Received the endorsement of Unions 49, Springfield; 218, Binghamton; 44, St. Louis; 168, Oshkosh.

The amendment of 208, Kalamazoo, as published in the January Journal, as follows:

That a weekly assessment be levied on each member of the Cigarmakers' International Union of 50 cents for the purpose of establishing International cigar factories to be placed in strike zones.

That a board or commission, the members of which shall be appointed by the International President, to devise means to create a business board for the establishment and management and operation of the factories.

That the assessment shall be continuous until the return of money from the sales afford its release, and such release to be determined by the business board.

Received the endorsement of Unions 274, Pekin; 118, Peoria; 239, Lyons; 44, St. Louis; 481, Bayamon; 38, Springfield.

The amendment of 353, Brooklyn, as published in the December Journal, as follows: As soon as any amendment in aid of Tampa strike is endorsed by the required number of unions, it shall be put to a popular vote under the same regulations as govern strike applications.

Received the endorsement of 218, Binghamton; 274, Pekin; 383, Chicago; 49, Springfield; 474, Tampa; 179, Bangor; 69, Three Rivers; 132, Brooklyn; 389, New York.

Not having received the required endorsements, it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 74, Poughkeepsie, as published in the December Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp

and assessments levied, of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

Received the endorsement of Unions 215, Logansport; 149, Brooklyn; 348, Jacksonville; 201, Rock Island; 218, Binghamton; 381, Watertown; 331, Crookston; 44, St. Louis; 245, Ashland; 130, Saginaw; 500, Tampa; 236, Norwalk; 90, New York; 42, Hartford; 81, Peekskill; 28, Westfield; 383, Chicago; 57, Champaign; 118, Peoria; 477, Manitowoc.

Having received the required number of endorsements, it will be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 97, Boston, as published in the December Journal, as follows:

Union 97, Boston, offers the following amendment to the constitution: Strike out Sections 117 and 118 and insert the following. Section 117 to read:

Any member having paid weekly dues and assessments and in good standing for a period of one year losing his or her job shall report to the secretary of the local union at least twice a week and said member shall be exempt from all dues and assessments until such time as the member shall be again employed. No benefit will be granted for the first week of unemployment.

Section 118 to read:

But in no case will a member receive other benefits provided for in the constitution until he or she has paid 52 weeks' dues and assessments.

Received the endorsement of 147, Kenosha; 218, Binghamton; 215, Logansport; 353, Brooklyn; 160, Milford; 22, Detroit; 321, New Britain; 149, Brooklyn; 383, Chicago; 201, Rock Island; 4, Cincinnati; 16, Binghamton; 389, New York; 39, New Haven; 179, Bangor; 192, Manchester; 130, Saginaw; 337, Key West; 57, Champaign; 53, New Orleans; 331, Crookston; 381, Watertown; 74, Poughkeepsie (Section 117 only); 44, St. Louis (Section 117 only).

Having received the required number of endorsements, it will be submitted to a vote of local unions.

Proposed amendment of Union 202, Portland, Ore., to be known as Section 150a:

Section 150a—It shall be optional with Local Unions to withhold the union label from any shop within its jurisdiction wherein there are employed any persons eligible to membership under the Class B Clause, who are not members of the C. M. I. U. of A.

Union 46 of Grand Rapids proposes the following amendment to the International Constitution:

Amend Section 67 by striking out the figure 5 on line 2 and insert in lieu thereof the figure 15, the remainder of section to remain the same. Section to read in part:

"Any member suspended by any local union can be reinstated by payment of \$15, which may be paid in five weekly installments, or all at once, at the option of the union."

Union 49, Springfield, proposes following amendment to the International Constitution:

Amend Section 127 by inserting after the word "stamp" "until seven weeks thereafter."

Section to read: "Section 127: Any member quitting a job shall not be entitled to out-of-work stamp until seven weeks thereafter."

LOST CARDS

20886—Elmer Roath; Initiated May 25, 1918, by Union 146; lost Feb. 2, 1921. Claims he was robbed of card and over \$200 at Philadelphia.

UNION NOTES

Notes by Union 97, Boston: Yea, we stuck to Tampa to the end. The Tampa boys were heroes. For the time being they have lost, but don't be discouraged; the trade union is here, and here to stay; I take off my hat to them.—Do you think it would be practical to run a number of chain cigar stores in the various cities, selling nothing but union cigars, tobacco and cigarettes? In the window a display of home industry made by the various manufacturers, while in the case leading brands of the popular union-made cigars. Marketing your product is the problem to solve.—Yes, we donated to the Children's Hospital.—As when this appears in print the election will be over, some of the candidates believe in the old saw: "When you have no argument, abuse your opponent."—If all members of organized labor would insist on union label goods, look for union shop card and union card the miscellaneous trades would not be tendered a wage reduction; they are not class conscious.—I have been trying to find out how we can defeat the trust while members of organized labor buy non-union cigarettes and tobacco. I have not solved this problem.—New England Conference has and is justifying its existence. Their new window poster is just the right thing.—Springfield conference realized the value of the slogan, "All for one and one for all."—Henry Abrahams.

Donations received by Joint Advisory Board, Tampa, Fla., during the month of January, 1921:

Jan. 3.—Dependientes de Key West, Fla., \$29; Nell La Rosa, New York, \$1; La Resistencia, Toronto, Canada, \$20; Evaristo Solgas, Pena Bros. Shop, Chicago, \$10; Union 312, Livingston, Montana, \$15; M. Lobato, Tampa, \$2; M. Gonzales, Tampa, \$2; G. Vaccaro, Tampa, \$2; M. Garcia, Tampa, \$2; J. G. Santos, Tampa, \$2; Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., \$200; Jose Arango Co. Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$78.10; J. A. B., of Chicago, \$679; King Bee Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$126; Jose Arango Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$47.20; Union 129, Denver, Colo., \$153; C. S. Myers, Los Angeles, Calif., las Union de California, \$197.62; D. A. Garcia Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$30; Amado y Ana, Valiente y A. Pelaez, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$5; R. Provenzano, New York, \$275; Mineros de Brewster, "Cruz Roja," \$29.56.

Jan. 5.—Union 312, Livingston, Montana, \$15; Union 179, Bangor, Maine, \$6.93.

Jan. 6.—Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., \$100; Nell La Rosa, New York, \$1; King Bee Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$78.

Jan. 7.—Union 193, Manchester, N. H., \$293.97; Escogedores de Key West, Fla., \$256; Tuero Bros. Shop, Toronto, Ont., Canada, \$24.13.

Jan. 8.—F. Vallina, Tampa, \$5; Amalgamated Cigar Tobacco Workers, Chicago, \$100; Escogedores de Jacksonville, Fla., \$60.70; Jose Mendez, Tampa, \$5; M. Gonzalez, Tampa, \$2; M. Lobato, Tampa, \$2; G. Vaccaro, Tampa, \$2; M. G. Garcia, Tampa, \$2; J. G. Santos, Tampa, \$2; La Josefa Cigar, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$4.10.

Jan. 10.—Union 97, Boston, Mass., \$190.55; Jose M. Mora, Key West, Fla., \$215; J. A. B. of Chicago, Ill., \$400; Union 129, Denver, Col., \$53; Gremio de Torcedores de Banes, Cuba, \$139; La Josefa Cigar Co., Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$7; Key West, Fla., Strippers, \$13.50; Escogedores de la Habana, \$700.

Jan. 11.—Tony Chapuzo, Sanford, \$13.25; Dependientes de Jack., Fla., \$5; Amado Valiente, Chicago, \$4.50; L. Suarez, Hammond, Ind., \$1.10; B. Gonzalez, Tampa, \$4; M. M. Romero, Tampa, \$4.

Jan. 12.—Torcedores de Ranchuelo, Cuba, \$33.94; Mineros de Pierce, Fla., \$20; Torcedores Caibarien, Cuba, \$14; Federated Trades Labor Council, San Diego, Calif., \$47; R. Piquero, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$5; G. Demar Shop, N. Y., \$4; Gremio de Despañilladoras de Tampa, \$15.00.

Jan. 13.—Francisco Flores, Cleveland, \$6; Cigarmakers La Keland, Fla., \$15; Machinists' Lodge No. 209, Hammond, Ind., \$15; Bemito Martinez Shop, Chicago, \$6.50; Dependientes de Key West, Fla., \$35; Jose Arango Shop, Chicago, \$67.10.

Jan. 14.—Union 97, Boston, Mass., \$300; Union 39, New Haven, Conn., \$150; Jose Y. Fabara, Oriente, Cuba, \$2.50; J. A. B. of Chicago, \$661; King Bee Shop, Chicago, \$51; Escogedores San Juan, Puerto Rico, \$150.

Jan. 15.—F. de la Vallina, Tampa, \$5; "Cruz Roja," Key West, Fla., \$34; J. M. Mora, Key West, Fla., \$257; Mineros de Brewster, Fla., \$17.20; R. Provenzano, New York, \$175; Escogedores de Key West, Fla., \$150; Union 92, Worcester, Mass., \$25; Union 5, Rochester, N. Y., \$50; Federacion Habana y Pinar de Rio, Dec. 13, 1920, \$4,000; Federacion Habana y Pinar del Rio semana, Jan. 2, 1921, \$3,000; Comite Industria Habana, Cuba, \$1,114; Amalgamated Cigar Tobacco Workers' Union, Chicago, \$100; Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., \$200; Union 129, Denver, Colo., \$311; Union 180, Danbury, Conn., \$20.

Jan. 17.—A. Fuentes Cigar, Tampa, \$9.60; Jose Mendez, Tampa, \$1; Asociacion de Torcedores de Holguin, Cuba, \$32; Union 697, J. B. E. W., Hammond, Ind., \$13.64; Escogedores de la Habana, Cuba, \$300; Operator Movies Picture, Tampa, \$10; M. Lobato, Tampa, \$2; M. Gonzales, Tampa, \$2; G. Vaccaro, Tampa, \$2; M. G. Garcia, Tampa, \$2; J. G. Santos, Tampa, \$2.

Jan. 18.—Leonardo Suarez, Hammond, Ind., \$1.10; Neil La Rosa, New York, \$1.

Jan. 19.—Amado Valiente, Chicago (colecta), \$3; Tony Chapuzo, Sanford, Fla., \$10.90; Dependientes Jack., Fla., \$3; D. A. Garcia Shop, Chicago, \$23; King Bee Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$77.

Jan. 20.—Escogedores de Key West, Fla., \$150; Escogedores de San Juan, Puerto Rico, \$150; C. Auxillos Puerto Padre Cuba, "Cruz Roja," \$58; Jose Arango Shop, Chicago, "Cruz Roja," \$74.50; Benito Martinez Shop, Chicago, \$6.50.

Jan. 21.—Torcedores Trinidad Cuba Rogelio Casala, Toledo, \$13; Torcedores Caibarien, Cuba, \$11.20; Rosina Billella Sta. Augustine, Fla., "Cruz Roja," \$30.95; Local 384, St. Augustine, Fla., Santos Billella, \$59.40; Dependientes de Key West, Fla., \$32; F. de la Vallina, Tampa, \$5.

Jan. 22.—J. A. B., Chicago, \$768; Escogedores de la Habana, Cuba, \$4,000; Amalgamated Cigar Tobacco Workers' Union, Chicago, S. Miller, \$100; Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., \$100; Union 335, Hammond, Ind., M. Maier, \$50; R. Provenzano, New York, \$100; Escogedores Gonzales Sanches, Jacksonville, Fla., \$26.95; Grabieli Diaz, Jacksonville, Fla., \$19.75.

Jan. 24.—Jose Manuel Mora, Key West, Fla., \$379.70; Ranchuelos, Cuba, \$33.25; Jose Suarez, Chicago, \$1; Central Labor, Los Angeles, Calif., \$61; G. W. Perkins, appeals A. F. of L., \$174; M. Lobato, Tampa, \$2; M. Gonzalez, Tampa, \$2; G. Vaccaro, Tampa, \$2; M. G. Garcia, Tampa, \$2; J. G. Santos, Tampa, \$2; Jose Manuel Mora, Key West, Fla., "Cruz Roja," \$4.30; Union 332, San Diego, Cal., H. P. Denney, \$53; B. Gonzalez, Tampa, \$4; M. M. Romero, Tampa, \$4; Union 129, Denver, Colo., \$384.

Jan. 25.—Neil La Rosa, New York, \$1; Leonardo Suarez, Hammond, Ind., \$1; Union 179, Bangor, Me., \$8.70; Sanford Cigar Makers, Fla., J. Mendez, \$12.25; Rosa Artiga, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$1.45; A. Fuentes Shop, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$23.80; Sara Ferdigon, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$56; Maria Piloto, Tampa, "Cruz Roja," \$1.40.

Jan. 26.—Ignacio Caccamo, Chicago, \$80; Mineros de Pierce, Fla., Faustino Llanes, \$14; D. A. Garcia Shop, Chicago, \$23; Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., \$100; Manuel Marro, H. Robles, \$11.

Jan. 27.—Escogedores de Puer Rico, \$150; Amado Valiente, Chicago, \$1; Ana Valiente, Chicago, \$50; Abellino Palaces, Chicago, \$1; San Sauson, Chicago, \$50; James Vagol, Chicago, \$80; Pedro Langer, V. Vegas un comp. Kermad, \$3; Benito Martinez Shop, Chicago, Luis Lopez, \$4.50; Union 384, St. Augustine, Fla., S. Billella.

Manuel M. Menendez, J. E. Welch, \$57.20.

Jan. 28.—J. A. B., Chicago, \$855.
 Jan. 29.—Union 97, Boston, Mass., H. Abrahams, \$453.60; Jose Manuel Mora, Key West, "Cruz Roja," \$493; A. Pacheco Manzanillo, Cuba, "Cruz Roja," \$55.66; A. Pancheco, Manzanillo, Cuba, "Cruz Roja," \$100; Torcedores de Calbarien, Cuba, M. Suarez Roja, \$10.40; Ricardo Menendez, New Orleans, \$2.50; Emella Friede, St. Augustine, Fla., "Cruz Roja," \$32.80; Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' Union, Chicago, \$100; Jose Arango Shop, Chicago, P. A. Llanes, "Cruz Roja," \$93; Union 332, San Diego, Calif., H. P. Demery, \$54; La Resistencia, Toronto, Can., A. Fernandez Aguado, \$19; Federacion Habana y Pinar del Rio, Semana, Jan. 11, \$2,400; Federacion Torcedores Habana y Pinar del Rio, Semana, Jan. 16, \$3,000; Federacion Torcedores Habana y Pinar del Rio, Semana, Jan. 22, \$2,600; Conrado Dia Camguy, Cuba, \$367.84.

Jan. 31.—R. Provenzano, New York, \$125; Union 129, Denver, Colo., \$378; Union 238, San Francisco, Cal., \$100; Union 469, Bakersfield, Cal., \$30; Joseph Kualick, Bakersfield, Cal., \$1.25; Escogedores Gonzalez Sanchez, Jacksonville, \$37.40. Total, de Mes, \$32,667.14.

DONATO MARTINEZ, Treas.

The members of Union 228, San Francisco, desire at this time to return thanks to the unions and members who so kindly donated to the relief of Bro. Louis Solomon. Should there be any errors kindly report same to Mr. I. Holtzer, secretary 228. Union 469, \$2; 188, \$3; 38, \$2.50; 192, \$10; 335, \$2; 44, \$12.25; 132, \$3; 250, \$2; 97, \$2; 144, \$5; 2, \$2; J. A. B., Chicago, \$2; 141, \$2; 499, \$4; 33, \$1; 321, \$2; 149, \$1; 402, 50c; 77, \$3.50; 314, \$1; 224, \$1; 73, \$1; 303, \$2; 150, \$1; 247, \$1; 35, \$2; 188, \$2; 49, \$21; 305, \$1.80; 5, \$15.55; 39, \$41.90; 160, \$1; 426, \$1; 425, \$4.50; 212, \$2; 180, \$1.75; 94, \$1; 178, \$1; 271, \$1.20; 4, \$4.80; 466, \$1; 90, \$3; 146, \$1; 394, \$1; 6, \$2; 76, \$1; 42, \$4.50; 253, \$62.25; 153, \$4; 111, \$1; 9, \$5; 294, \$2.25; 334, \$2; 290, \$1; 410, \$1; 205, \$3; 20, \$1; 157, \$2; 209, \$1; 41, \$1; 329, \$1; 367, \$4; 338, \$5; 457, \$1; 312, \$13.25; 202, \$5.50; 129, \$10; 92, \$7; 2.28, \$81; 98, \$1; 242, \$1; 25, \$2; 142, \$1.50; 17, \$1; 266, \$5; 114, \$5; T. Holdcomper, Reno, Nev., \$3; Abe Silverstone, 238, \$5; Louis M. French, 129, \$5; John F. Fisher, Pine Bluff, \$1.

Yours fraternally,

WALTER E. KELLEY,

FRED D. BARNES,

Committee.

Tampa Strikers' Fund.

Statement of receipts and expenditures of the A. F. of L. fund in aid of the Tampa strikers since Jan. 13, 1921.

Receipts.

Chicago Trades Union Label League, \$100; Boiler Makers, 94, Sacramento, Calif., \$25; Bricklayers, 9, Sacramento, Calif., \$5; Cigar makers, 321, \$29; Teamsters, 803, Sacramento, Calif., \$10; Electrical Workers, 340, Sacramento, Calif., \$25; Street Car Men, San Francisco, Calif., \$10; Typographical Union, San Francisco, Calif., \$120; Laundry Drivers, San Francisco, Calif., \$15; Butchers, San Francisco, Calif., \$20; Shoe Clerks, San Francisco, Calif., \$10; Egg Inspectors, San Francisco, Calif., \$25; Postal Clerks, San Francisco, Calif., \$25; Cooks, 44, San Francisco, Calif., \$100; Painters and Decorators, 487, Sacramento, Calif., \$5; Cigarmakers, 238, Sacramento, Calif., \$30; Waiters, 30, San Francisco, Calif., \$100; Machinists, 33, Sacramento, Calif., \$10; Sign Writers, 828, Sacramento, Calif., \$5. Total receipts, \$729. Balance on hand Jan. 13, \$15. Total, \$744.

Expenditures.

Sent to Donato Martinez, treasurer J. A. B., Tampa, Fla., Jan. 21, \$174; Feb. 3, \$550; exchange on checks, 75 cents. Total, \$724.75. Balance on hand Feb. 14, \$19.25. Total, \$744.

Total contributions, including those published in previous issues of the Journal, \$6,

662.28. Total expenditures, \$6,643.03. Balance on hand, \$19.25.

Traveling members are requested to stay away from Rochester, N. Y. Some members on strike and some out of work. All cards rejected until the strike is settled.

Secretary holding card of V. J. Matycek, 21631, please enter \$8.00 loan granted Jan. 13, 1921, by 77. Minneapolis, and omitted on card.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Oscar Schwetzgoebel, 1018 N. 9th St., Sheboygan, Wis., would like to hear from N. F. Smith.

E. C. Schultz would like to hear from John Euler. Address 203 Washington St., Joliet, Ill.

Will anyone who has in the last seven years seen or heard of Matt Brown, formerly of Binghamton and Hartford, tell him there is news of importance awaiting him, and communicate with Union 10, Providence, R. I.

Can anyone give any information in relation to the whereabouts of Matt Brown, 37303, of Binghamton and Hartford. If so please forward it to the secretary of Union 42, Hartford, Conn. Important.

C. F. Vaughn is requested to write to his brother, care V. S. S. Charleston, San Diego, Calif.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of I. L. Hollacher, 4006, is requested to ask him to write to his mother at Yankton, S. D.

James J. Breen wishes to hear from his brother, William Breen. Important. Address 1108 Sentons St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Thos. Valle and Jos. R. Vega would like to hear from Thomas Sullivan, 15750. Address care Union 129, Denver.

State of Trade Feb. 1, 1921.

GOOD.	480 Orlando 401 Huron	DULL.	168 Oshkosh 173 Zanesville 182 Madison 193 Jefferson City 206 North Adams 209 Coldwater 210 Rome 212 Superior 215 Logansport 231 Amsterdam 233 Sedalia 250 Belleville 257 Lancaster 274 Pekin 283 Geneva 286 Wichita 287 Marinette 302 Tecumseh 310 Manistee 311 Auburn 314 Jackson 323 Sheboygan 345 Rapid City 348 St. John 350 Belvidere 372 Marshfield 377 Webb City 381 Watertown 395 Waterbury 402 Quakertown 406 Crawfordville 409 Kewanee 415 Elkhart 420 St. Thomas 438 Mobile 436 Kenton 437 Cairo 444 Walla Walla 447 Kenosha 457 Benton Harbor 468 Pontiac 477 Manitowoc 479 Wheeling 510 Fairmont
122 Warren 174 Joliet 505 Uniontown		5 Rochester 7 Utica 9 Troy 20 Decatur 24 Muskegon 25 Milwaukee 26 Norwalk 44 St. Louis 46 Grand Rapids 47 Quincy 52 Elmira 56 Leavenworth 61 La Crosse 69 Three Rivers 73 Alton 76 Hannibal 79 Sandusky 80 Danville 85 New Claire 88 Mansfield 88 Dubuque 92 Worcester 94 Pawtucket 96 Akron 98 St. Paul 99 Ottawa 108 Ansonia 107 Erie 115 Canton 120 Muscatine 125 Hamilton 126 Denver 130 Saginaw 150 Sioux City 158 La Fayette 160 Milford 161 Denver	
FAIR.			
3 Paterson 6 Syracuse 57 Champaign 60 Keokuk 72 Burlington 74 Poughkeepsie 89 Schenectady 112 Oneonta 114 Jacksonville 121 Ithaca 124 Watertown 125 Norwich 135 Appleton 140 Niagara Falls 154 Lincoln 157 Rockford 162 Green Bay 163 Marysville 201 Rock Island 221 South Bend 279 Plattsburg 280 Owego 800 Michigan City 320 Athens 400 Red Wing 403 Marquette 410 Centralia 418 Norwalk 455 Galena 470 Portland 478 Pontiac			

January 17, 1921.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The Denver Labor Defense League requests the editors of all Labor papers and trade journals to give full publicity to the membership of Labor Building Trades and miscellaneous trades and crafts. Employers are trying by insidious propaganda to create the impression that lots of work and better conditions can be had somewhere else than their local district. The intent is to flood first this locality and then other localities with an excess of union or card members and thereby wreck our dearly-earned conditions.

The conditions are much the same throughout the United States and if you spend your last dollar on transportation you become subject to competition with the strikebreaker with this difference: The employer must pay return fare to the RATS and you can walk.

Stay where you are now. If you must move, first write to the local secretary of that district for facts concerning employment.

Pay no attention to so-called news items that are misleading ads concerning employment.

W. E. SHUTTS, Secy.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) .....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) ..	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district) .....	.85
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4½, duplicate ..	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3½ .....	.75
Year dates for label canceler .....	.20
Type holder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps ..	1.00
Set of type for canceling small labels	1.00
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x½ in. ..	.30
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x½ in. ..	.35
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4½x1½ in. ..	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.00
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200-page label record .....	.75
1-100-page label record .....	.50

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp.

cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4½-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and ledgers.		Ledgers only.			
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 mi. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2d zone, 50 to 150 mi. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3d zone, 150 to 300 mi. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 mi. from Chicago ..	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 mi. from Chicago ..	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40
To Canadian Unions:						

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.25
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.90
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.25
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.90
600 treasurer's vouchers receipt book form perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will ONLY be shipped when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50 init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with'l cards; total disability cards; loan receipts books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. cards; out of work trav. certs.; out of work and loan receipt blanks; constitution; sick report blanks; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; Int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JUNE, 1920.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member- Union ship.		Cause of death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr. M.			
1	Martin Burnham	10323	Feb., 1881	1	31	Carcinoma liver	68	\$550.00
1	Wm. Lutzer	26993	Jan., 1886	1	34	Pulmonary tuberculosis	68	550.00
2	Mary Cuchna	44233	Feb., 1886	141	34	Paralysis	70	550.00
4	Wife M. Dalton	48475	Feb., 1903	4	17	Hemorrhage	53	40.00
5	R. E. Jones	6656	Aug., 1880	5	29	Chro. myocarditis	73	550.00
5	Thos. Whalen	67410	Apr., 1891	6	29	Nephritis	48	550.00
5	Lewis Hopkins	74816	Mar., 1900	265	20	Sugar diabetes	69	550.00
6	Frank Frohl	1,318	Jan., 1888	6	34	Cerebral hemorrhage	63	550.00
6	Joseph Auer	38185	Oct., 1885	6	34	Heart disease	51	550.00
8	Peter Stier	62434	July, 1891	8	28	Cerebral hemorrhage	53	550.00
9	John Smith	47691	Feb., 1897	9	23	Pneumonia	80	50.00
14	Wife A. Langenegger	81354	July, 1897	14	22	Gall stones	37	40.00
14	Paul Voightman	53326	.....	.....	.....	Balance on benefit	.....	450.00
14	Wm. Van Ewen	38923	July, 1884	44	35	Lobar pneumonia	57	550.00
14	J. J. Selig	41632	Sept., 1883	15	36	Influenza	74	550.00
14	Hy Guenther	18170	Feb., 1902	14	18	Lobar pneumonia	63	550.00
14	J. A. Miller	17263	July, 1897	14	22	Heart disease	58	550.00
15	A. A. Meran	16279	.....	.....	.....	Balance benefit	.....	250.00
15	Adam Heinlen	113569	Jan., 1907	15	13	Tuberculosis	41	350.00
22	Carl Hofmeister	57964	Jan., 1884	22	36	Hemorrhage	82	550.00
22	Carl Tebelman	15880	May, 1886	22	34	Old age	85	550.00
25	Mother Frank Hartel	32051	Apr., 1913	25	.....	Asthma	80	40.00
44	H. Behrendt	112552	Oct., 1905	44	14	Mitral regurgitation	33	250.00
44	Wm. Butenuth	30209	Nov., 1883	170	36	Myocarditis	76	550.00
44	Barney Habold	21722	Sept., 1879	44	35	Myocarditis	61	550.00
55	Wife H. A. Meek	92712	June, 1902	55	18	Confinement	36	40.00
57	Mother Jno. Dempsey	81382	May, 1897	57	23	Apoplexy	82	40.00
58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.00
74	Anton Febel	38410	.....	.....	.....	Balance benefit	.....	500.00
77	Martin Teipel	50824	.....	.....	.....	Balance benefit	.....	525.00
90	Phil Hartman	40255	Mar., 1890	10	30	Cerebral hemorrhage	63	550.00
90	Aug. Deppe	54981	Nov., 1897	90	22	Pulmonary tuberculosis	72	550.00
90	Jos. Jacobi	56022	July, 1894	90	25	Cerebral hemorrhage	78	550.00
90	Wm. Brinkman	56685	Mar., 1887	90	33	Angina pectoris	96	550.00
97	A. Van Poppel	73518	May, 1892	97	27	Total disability	.....	500.00
97	J. Hart	108204	Mar., 1904	97	6	Indigestion	56	50.00
99	Paul Fischer	9556	Apr., 1883	99	29	Gall stones	68	550.00
110	G. H. Dahler	26159	Apr., 1882	110	31	Tuberculosis	59	550.00
110	Wife F. J. Wells	79899	Sept., 1896	110	24	Heart trouble	.....	40.00
129	C. B. Atwood	100106	Nov., 1902	129	17	Pulmonary tuberculosis	34	50.00
129	Chas. Petry	100496	Mar., 1911	129	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	38	200.00
132	Wm. Schultz	93422	Sept., 1890	132	19	Cirrhosis liver	61	550.00
141	Barbara John	66508	July, 1890	141	29	Cancer stomach	66	550.00
143	Wife H. O. Bitting	7268	Mar., 1885	100	35	Pernicious anemia	47	40.00
144	Peter Vanbergen	18183	Apr., 1896	144	23	Diabetes	74	550.00
144	Morris Brown	22	Oct., 1885	144	34	Pneumonia	53	550.00
147	Wife W. Staudt	59035	Apr., 1898	147	31	Paralytic stroke	70	40.00
151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00
161	Geo. E. Sallade	113288	Dec., 1905	161	14	Jaundice	59	350.00
165	G. M. Stroelein	52110	Aug., 1902	160	.....	Carcinoma face	57	200.00
172	Wife Paul Wollner	93950	Dec., 1900	172	19	Kidney trouble	37	40.00
184	Mother L. J. Debestowiz	42668	Feb., 1917	184	2	.....	58	40.00
218	Wife Wm. Weingartner	112610	Sept., 1905	218	14	Cancer liver	52	40.00
218	Mrs. Jennie Austin	63131	June, 1900	218	19	Cirrhosis liver	57	50.00
218	J. J. Miller	83051	May, 1899	218	21	Tuberculosis	44	100.00
218	J. F. Linehan	59915	Oct., 1887	218	32	Pneumonia	53	200.00
222	S. A. Christian	69641	Oct., 1891	222	28	Brain trouble	59	450.00
255	Wife R. Plumstead	73923	June, 1893	255	.....	Shock	65	40.00
278	Mrs. Hattie Evans	29573	Mar., 1913	278	6	.....	27	200.00
281	Wm. Saurbruch	50711	May, 1886	281	33	Nephritis	69	550.00
302	Gus Sisson	119806	Oct., 1907	302	12	Pneumonia	44	350.00
304	Martin Larson	54141	Mar., 1887	304	33	Cancer	54	550.00
338	Cosme Martinez	100259	Dec., 1905	338	14	.....	50	250.00
336	Alfonso Russo	22281	July, 1910	336	9	.....	30	200.00
352	Adam Gels	52208	Feb., 1899	352	105	Blood poison	51	550.00
364	C. H. Ligon	32690	Apr., 1886	364	36	Nephritis	63	550.00
367	Jos. Kurwitzky	58423	Feb., 1886	367	34	Syphilis	57	100.00
410	H. J. Carl	83336	Aug., 1898	410	21	Pernicious anemia	46	550.00
488	Wm. Heller	75586	June, 1894	488	26	Kidney trouble	57	550.00
500	Juan de Dios Lima	15657	Oct., 1909	500	10	Shot accident	48	350.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

‡Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

§Stogie makers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- *219 A. Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
- *405 C. J. Hill, 1408 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
- *423 Chas. Peterson, 359 S. Scott st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
- 208 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *223 D. O. Deane, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
- †223 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
- Isidor Holtzer, 809 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
- 283 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- †253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
- 322 H. P. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
- 323 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
- 341 E. B. Worden, 765 Third st., San Bernardino.
- *409 A. H. Sicker, 2513 Chester av., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *71 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
- John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
- *85 E. Jennings, 52 Inchbury st., Hamilton, Ont.
- *98 A. Gariepy, 280 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
- 140 B. W. Kennedy, 74 Oulton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- 211 G. Raabe, 812 Cormorant st., Victoria, B. C.
- 273 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
- 349 C. H. Stevens, Jr., 108 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
- 357 Robt. J. Craig, 36 Kootenay st., Vancouver.
- *273 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- *420 J. Geo. McCool, Box 825, St. Thomas, Ont.
- 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louise st., Kitchener, Ont.
- 426 W. B. Rose, 230 Avenue Q. S. Saskatoon, Sask.
- 472 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
- *46 Jas. Fitzgerald, 441 18th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- *129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
- 164 Ed Lambert, 131 E. College av., Ft. Collins.
- *206 J. J. Listerman, 606 E. 3rd st., Pueblo.
- 428 H. G. Sewell, Box 613, Colorado Springs.
- 460 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *25 Wm. F. Kern, 2 Burritt av., S. Norwalk.
- *29 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
- *42 Jas. T. Manes, 25 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
- 166 J. Hagler, 13 Oltman av., Ansonia.
- 180 Chas. C. Post, Box 40, Long Hill.
- 196 Fred Welch, Soufield.
- *189 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 66, Danbury.
- *297 Geo. Englehardt, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.

- *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.
- *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
- *395 Val Hahn, 420 Willow st., Box 500, Waterbury.
- *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
- *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
- *484 C. MacKinnon, 216 Hobart st., Box 256, Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melou, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 224 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
- Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
- 170 Edward Chase, 822 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
- L. E. Bamberger, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
- *248 Luis Rodriguez, 504 Spearing st., Jacksonville.
- 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
- R. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
- *386 Manuel Gonzales, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
- 337 Manuel Marrero, 301 Ellis st., Box 65, Key West.
- *394 T. E. Welch, Box 854, St. Augustine.
- 462 B. Gonzales, Box 185, W. Tampa.
- 461 Giovanni Vaccaro, Box 116, Ybor City, Tampa.
- 4474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
- *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., care of Hawley Cigar Fact., Orlando.
- *496 Angel Cueto, Box 188, Ybor Sta., Tampa.
- 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
- 390 Gus Levine, Box 26, Thomasville.
- 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAH0.

- 256 M. E. Mills, 307½ S. 5th st., Boise.
- 380 Alex Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †11 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., Room 4, Chicago.
- †10 J. Sommerfeld, 119 S. Throop st., Chicago.
- *20 N. Marsh, 504 E. Sheridan st., Decatur.
- *38 W. B. Robson, 1911 N. 9th st., Springfield.
- 41 Elmer Ford, 106 S. Spencer st., Aurora.
- H. O'Connor, 387 Watson st., Aurora.

- *47 Hy Hamker, 901 Oak st., Quincy.
- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
- *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
- *80 A. C. Zimmerman, 108 N. Beard st., Danville.
- 90 Joseph Elzer, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
- Phillip Siefert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
- 114 Herman H. Zeller, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.

- *118 W. H. Gaul, 116 Merriman st., Peoria.
- *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
- *154 Geo. Auer, 103 5th st., Lincoln.
- *157 Fred W. Greene, 2213 18th av., Rockford.
- 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
- *183 Peter Schlosser, 502 N. 4th av., Mendota.
- 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
- *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
- 201 H. Russ, 1030 First av., Rock Island.
- *207 W. E. Trout, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
- *217 J. B. Peirce, 9047 Mackinaw av., South Chicago.
- *222 Albert Welland, Box 93, Peru.
- *227 Nic Medlinger, 743 Oakdale av., Chicago.
- *243 Chas. Masur, 1059 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
- *247 J. F. Oberholzer, 211 New st., Blue Island.
- *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
- 258 Geo. Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
- David George, 405 E. Everett st., Streator.
- *250 R. Saltzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
- 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
- 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
- *305 S. O. Matson, 123 S. E. st., Monmouth.
- 319 Earl G. Hicks, 428 Oak st., Waukegan.
- *363 Wilber Hughes, Havana.
- *383 A. Blanco Fernandez, 2201 Monroe st., Chicago.
- Antonio Vazquez Bassette, 1832 Warren av., Chicago.

- *394 J. F. Burcum, 350 Home st., Sycamore.
- *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 Bass st., Kewanee.
- 410 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
- 428 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
- 431 Chauncy Berry, Box 46, Litchfield.
- *437 Wm. Hochnedel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
- *451 Harley Morris, 416 Miller st., Bushnell.
- *453 Frank Bowen, Galena.
- 476 Walter Emery, 213 Timber st., Pontiac.
- 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1900 Vermont st., Connersville.
- Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
- 33 Carl Ott, 852 Arch st., Indianapolis.
- * Arnold Brinkman, 371 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
- 37 Sam H. Randolph, 505 La Salle st., Ft. Wayne.
- *50 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
- *54 John H. Angel, 816 Michigan st., Evansville.
- *62 Otto Beltsman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
- 134 Jos. Gaekle, 418 E. st., La Porte.
- *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
- 204 Math. Birt, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
- *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
- *221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
- 235 Edward Priebe, 111 E. 6th st., Peru.
- *300 Robt. J. McGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
- 306 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
- 335 M. Maier, 44 Rimbach bldg., Box 484, Hammond.
- 339 Wm. Kraft, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
- 352 Willard Hall, 508 Main st., Brookville.
- *370 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
- *382 Ed Gantner, 727 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
- 399 Henry Yunghaus, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
- *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
- *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
- *72 Henry Wegener, 924 Valley st., Burlington.
- *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
- *111 Carl Krömer, 2400 S. E. 6th st., Des Moines.
- *120 L. C. Rhodes, 120 W. 2nd st., Muscatine.
- 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
- 155 H. Allaup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
- 172 Albert S. Aent, 929 W. 6th st., Davenport.
- *177 E. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
- *181 Henry S. Smith, 608 5th st., Fort Madison.
- 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
- 230 Peter Wagner, 501 N. 3d st., 2d flat, Clinton (Lyons).
- *270 Sigurd Olson, 704 1/2 Central av., Ft. Dodge.
- 277 Ira Johnston, 515 9th av., E. Okaloosa.
- 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 Third av., W. Cedar Rapids.
- 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1128 Kansas av., Topeka.
- *56 Geo. Oppenhaven, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
- 168 Chas. A. Behner, Marysville.
- 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
- 350 L. Waldauber, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Bentachler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
- *106 W. A. Cole, 321 Limestone st., Maysville.
- 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
- 207 Theo. Kenneweg, 641 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 8d st., New Orleans.
- *220 Andrew Marero, 2122 Condit st., New Orleans.
- * R. Pavageau, 1523 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 20 Washington st., Biddeford.
- 66 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
- 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
- 273 Patrick McAuliffe, 27 Water st., Rockland.
- 470 J. C. Malampy, 46 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, Room 22, Electromechanical Bldg., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *26 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
- 49 H. P. Hansen, 21 Sanford st., Springfield.
- * John W. Russell, 466 Belmont av., Springfield.
- *31 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
- 92 Geo. Apbolt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 359, Worcester.
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March 3, 1879.



The Executive Board has declared the 50-cent weekly assessment shall cease after March 19th. Notwith-

Proof standing that we expended
Piles Up. about \$1,000,000 in the
Tampa strike, aside from

the regular amounts for strike benefits in other places and the payment of all benefits of all kinds, the general fund shows more money than we had when the Tampa strike commenced and this fact constitutes an irrefutable argument in favor of the financial stability of the International Union and the willingness of all real union men to meet all financial obligations.

The propagandists and hirelings are still quoting, parrotlike, the old lying canard first promulgated by Daniel De Leon, when he said in his newspaper twenty-five years ago, and in a circular distributed at the Detroit Convention the same year, 1896, that the Cigar Makers' International Union was bankrupt.

The International Union has never passed through a more trying ordeal. Despite the open shop drive conducted by the United States Chamber of Commerce and its satellites with a blind persistency grounded upon dollars and more dollars and a brutal disregard of human rights, together with the secessionists, paid hirelings, and those boring from within, the International Union has met all of its financial obligations, and can well feel proud of its achievements. This stands as an everlasting monument to the stability and ability of the constructive trade union movement.

There is absolutely nothing new in the "Individual bargaining between employer and employe" system that

Individual is at present being pushed
Bargaining. to the front under the
misnomer "American

plan" by the open shoppers who hope to destroy organized labor.

Individual bargaining was the method used for centuries, and until the dawn of the day when labor began to organize into trades unions the workers felt its full force and knew its fatal result. It was in full sway when skilled mechanics worked ten, twelve and often fourteen hours a day for whatever the employer saw fit to hand his "individually hired" man. It was in the height of its glory(?) when the worker's home held neither comfort nor convenience of any kind and when eighty-five per cent of the workers' children were deprived of an opportunity to obtain even a grammar school education. These miserable conditions, and many others as bad or worse, generally prevailed until labor through the power of organization put them forever out of its life.

These conditions which for so long a time made of the worker no more than a chattel are behind us. We do not propose to see the march of progress stopped in its upward swing and forced backward to gratify the desires of an industrial autocracy as bad if not worse and more ruthless than the political autocracy against which the entire civilized world protested and in its rebellion spilled the blood of millions of workers.

Let it be known now and forever that we have tried individual bargaining and know the dregs the cup contains. We do not propose to drink again of its poisoned contents be it labeled the "American plan" or anything else.

The battle for human liberty is age long.

The early settlement of America was the result of the desire for liberty on the part of those hardy pioneers who braved unknown seas and unbroken wildernesses in this

desire to be free of oppressive forces, religious, political and economic.

The desire for liberty from a despotic and autocratic monarchy resulted in the Revolutionary War, the Declaration of Independence and finally in the establishment of the United States of America.

The need of organization is manifest through all of this endeavor. First those who desired to throw off the yoke of oppression organized themselves into a company and proceeded to immigrate to unknown shores. Once here they organized themselves into a colony and under this form of organization carved out a home in

the wilderness. With the resolve to break the bonds that tied them to a hated autocratic monarchy, they organized into an army and loyally gave battle for the principle of political and social human rights.

So on through history's pages we find that only through organized effort have the things held to be worth while been achieved. It is so today and our aim must be, organization for industrial liberty.

The wanton waste, the nerve racking uncertainty, the unstable demoralization of industrial conditions due in

Our Keynote part to the great war are
Is Optimism. now behind us.

We face the future with the unshaken confidence of all right thinking people in the belief that with our affairs again in our own hands, our destinies unhampered by foreign affairs, we shall soon be able to overcome any domestic tribulations that may for the moment appear to be hazardous.

Labor's fundamental rights are safeguarded in the United States by the constructive trade union movement and the reaction of certain unscrupulous dollar grabbing corporations will ultimately fail.

While it is true that no element can escape its part or burden in the common task that faces the nation it is also true that labor will not submit to crucifixion on a cross of greed.

The future is largely what the workers make it, and with our spirits unbroken and our eyes on the dawning day of peaceful pursuit there is no reason for pessimism to dwell within our midst.

Our own immediate affairs are in good condition. While there is at present an attempt, and there will no doubt be in the near future further attempts, in certain districts to cripple the International Union we can with consistent action based on logical trades union reasoning surmount these difficulties as they arise.

We have successfully met the crisis. Our treasury remains intact, our membership have proven themselves invulnerable to the test of oppression and repression, and are ready and willing to battle loyally to gain their objective.

Our goal is the organization of the entire cigar industry. We have provided the machinery with which to carry on the work. We are well on the road to ultimate success. We know our needs and our aim is to achieve them.

Let each and every one of us unitedly resolve to make for the things we hold to be paramount. Let us further resolve to put

aside the petty jealousies that hinder and hamper and to pull together with the teamwork that is essential to consummate better and bigger things.

A feeling of distrust on "general principles" among ourselves and between employer and employe does not make for industrial peace. For the good of all concerned we have had too much of gorilla warfare. We stand for a just industrial peace. We stand for the Cigar Makers International Union and its constructive policies and are ready to fight for both.

It has been said, and proved, that experience is the best teacher.

From experiences, our
A Lesson From own and others noted, we
the Book of learn much which if ap-
Experience. plied as future guidance
makes for a more clearly

marked trail through the tangled forest of human endeavor.

A careful analysis of the Tampa strike, finally settled, is rich in experience and pregnant with valuable lessons. Among the more forceful and momentous and one that we should give especial consideration is the lesson of the need of organization.

The only cause for worry during the entire Tampa struggle was the ways and means of financing those who were not members of the C. M. I. U., and were therefore not entitled to its regularly paid and constitutionally provided benefits. This problem of financing, to the extent of several thousands of dollars each week, those not entitled to regular benefits finally proved the weak link in the chain. Its weakness was shown the membership and a decision was made to relieve the strain rather than suffer the chain of organization to be broken.

The lesson taught and the proof supplied through this unfortunate condition are plain and comprehensive. In order to successfully carry on a strike of any considerable magnitude we must **COMPLETELY ORGANIZE THE CIGAR INDUSTRY.**

During the entire Tampa strike all members of the International Union received their full benefit on the day it was due and the Tampa local had more than twice as much money to pay benefits with on the day the strike ended than they had on the day it started. Had every stripper, bander, caser, factory helper, etc., been members of the International Union and entitled to benefits, the struggle could have been carried on indefinitely and must have terminated in a complete victory. More important, and as forcefully true, had the entire in-

dustry been organized under our present laws and had each worker been entitled to International benefits as provided for in our constitution, the struggle would perhaps never have started and in any event would not have lasted for the length of time it did.

Our path is now marked. We have learned the way from the book of experience. It is now our duty, and should be our aim, to turn our steps into the well defined pathway of complete organization as provided for in our laws and to march with ever forward step toward the goal of our ambitions.

Secretary R. J. Poole of the Committee on the High Cost of Living, of the City

**Profiteering
and the
Reverend
Mr. Eaton.**

Council of Chicago, in a written statement to the committee, submitted March 9, says that he found as high as 809 per cent profit on food. In a list of sixteen articles of food sold in restaurants the lowest gross profit was 81 per cent, and the highest, 809 per cent. The average gross profit for the sixteen articles named was 287 per cent. These are the figures of an official of the City of Chicago.

In the same paper in which these figures were printed and on the same page we find that the Reverend Mr. C. A. Eaton, formerly pastor of the Rockefeller church in Cleveland, Ohio, in an address to the Chicago Association of Commerce, says: "The closed shop is obviously un-American, and the open shop is industrially necessary. It is American." Then he ventures this wonderful economic opinion "and we shall have the real open shop when the employer is the leader and when he does voluntarily what labor unions now force him to do." This follower of the lowly Nazarene, in all seriousness, asks us to disband our unions and place our hopes, our aspirations, and our destinies in the hands of our employers and trust to their tender mercies to do the things the union now insists they shall do. This ought to make Jesus weep scalding tears of shame. It is pure bunk and subterfuge. If the truly honestly inclined employer of labor wanted to give decent living wages and reasonable working hours, with fair shop conditions, he would be confronted with the fact that a dozen other get-it-all, grasping, greedy, profiteering employers would be paying, if they had the power as suggested by the Reverend Mr. Eaton, a much lower wage and working their men long hours, and would force the decently-inclined manufacturer to follow suit or go out of business. The "good"

Reverend Mr. Eaton is not quoted by the papers as saying anything against the profiteering brought out by the secretary of the High Cost of Living Committee of the City Council.

In a letter dated March 6, Organizer Gazzella, writing from Ludington, says, "The Consolidated Factory has two Polish spies on the payroll. . . . Mr.

Mack, the chief spy, deserted his wife and baby and skipped the town."

The woods are full of these payroll spies. Watch for and beware of them. They are in all big industrial centers and in many local unions. Their chief business is to keep the workers divided on religious, racial, and political lines. They are especially active at present in our trade in boosting the dual Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' Union, and keeping our members divided and fighting each other over the form of government that shall prevail in Russia. The main idea is to keep the workers' minds and thoughts and actions on anything except the bill of prices, the hours of labor, and decent working conditions.

Everywhere we hear of rents going up to unprecedented, outrageously profiteering heights. An apartment consisting of two rooms which could be had for \$35.00 a month, two years ago, has been raised to \$65.00 per month. All other apartments have been raised in proportion.

Rents.

This constitutes a very serious menace to the future well-being of mankind. Actuaries, professors of economics, and trade union and government officials have all agreed in declaring that only a certain portion of man's income can be safely expended for rent, and that every cent expended over that fixed sum robs the family of food, clothing, education, and amusement, and all other necessary things that go to make life bearable. The experts slightly differ in the amount that can safely go for rent. These amounts vary from fifteen per cent to twenty-five per cent. The profiteering landlord today is exacting double and more the amounts that can safely be paid out of the average man's income for rent. This forces millions of people to resort to cheaper places in which to live, and crowd together and double up in a manner that destroys privacy and is destructive to good health, morality, strength, usefulness, and longevity of the present and coming generations.

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

By a Conference of Representatives of National and International Trade Unions,
Washington, D. C., February
23-24, 1921.

We ask the American people to give solemn consideration to this declaration. It is the pronouncement of a movement that is consecrated to the cause of freedom as Americans understand freedom. It is the message of men and women who will not desert the cause of freedom, no matter what the tide of the struggle.

The American labor movement in this crucial hour here lays before the people the full story and asks them to rally with labor to the defense of our imperiled institutions.

Labor speaks from no narrow or selfish point of view. It speaks from the standpoint of American citizenship. And the indictment it lays is an indictment of the enemies of freedom and progress.

American labor battling for the preservation of American democracy and American institutions today stands between two converging destructive forces.

Standing between two opposing forces, uncompromising toward both, the American trade union movement today finds itself and every American institution of freedom assailed and attacked by the conscienceless autocrats of industry and the followers of radical European fanaticism. If either of these wins, the doors of democratic freedom and opportunity can never be reopened in our time.

Though inspired by vastly different motives, these two unrelenting forces work toward the destruction of the same ideals, each using the other as a tool in the struggle to overwhelm democracy and put an end to American progress, politically and industrially.

On the one hand Labor is compelled to meet in a wide variety of manifestations the determination of reactionary industrial autocrats, autocrats who would destroy the organizations of labor and remove from the field of industry the only agencies through which the workers may protect themselves from aggression and the only agency through which they may offer to industry their co-operation in the improvement of industrial processes and the expansion of productive energy with that improvement of the product and lowering of prices justly demanded by the public.

Reaction Casts Off All Pretense.

Reactionary employers have joined their might in a campaign which they are pleased to call a campaign for the "open shop," which they have been waging vigorously since the signing of the armistice. Compelled by the pressure of public opinion to accept Labor's co-operation during the war, when the utmost conservation of productive energy was necessary to the life of the nation, they cast off all pretense immediately upon the passing of the emergency.

This entire campaign on the part of the combined reactionary employers is in no sense a campaign for the "open shop," no matter what definition may be given to that term. The campaign is (distinctly and solely) one for a shop that shall be closed against union workmen. It is primarily a campaign disguised under the name of an "open shop" campaign, designed to destroy trade unions and to break down and eliminate the whole principle of collective bargaining which has for years been accepted by the highest industrial authorities and by the American people as a principle based upon justice and established permanently in our industrial life.

Not only during the war, but during every year since the labor movement has had a place in our industrial life, it has justified its existence and proved the necessity therefor, by making possible the necessary co-operation between employers and workers, on the one hand, and on the other hand by rescuing the workers from autocratic domination and developing for them a standard of living and of working conditions fitting to American citizenship. The American trade union movement is here because it is a necessity.

Unscrupulous Financial Speculation.

The unscrupulous pirates of finance, having squeezed the consumer throughout the period of the war, are now broadening their field and enriching themselves by squeezing both the producer and the consumer. Fortunes are being made today by commodity and financial speculation.

Flagrant Profiteering Continues.

It is astounding, but true, that even after so great a lapse of time since the ending of hostilities there is, so far as the average family is concerned, practically no reduction in the high cost of living. It is admitted freely that in some commodities there has been a reduction of price in the wholesale markets, but there has been no appreciable reduction in the retail prices at which the working people must make their purchases.

Labor has time after time indicted the employers and the commercial interests of the country for wanton profiteering. We declare again that the government has been and continues impotent in the face of the criminal operations of profiteers and must therefore accept the responsibility for a great portion of the indignation and resentment of the people against those who have filched their pockets for no reason except that they have had the power to do so.

Going hand in hand with profiteering there has been, and is, a shameful and undoubtedly unjustified overcapitalization of industrial and commercial projects, compelling the consuming public to pay interest in the form of inflated prices on vast sums of money, back of which there is no foundation of intrinsic value or productive capacity.

Curtailling Consuming Power.

Due to the maladministration of industry, and principally and primarily because of the studied and calculated arbitrary policies of reactionary employers, there has come upon us a state of unemployment which is depriving fully three and one-half million working people of the opportunity to earn a living. That there should be this tragic situation at a time when hardly any portion of the world has a sufficient supply of the necessities of life is a commentary upon the methods of those responsible for the conduct of industry which they can not justify. It is a rebuke to their methods which only prompt and fundamental remedial action can remove. The condition of unemployment has been accentuated by keeping open the flood gates of immigration, which has added to the confusion and given employers an additional weapon in their efforts to reduce the American standard of living.

One result is the effort to lower wages. The stupidity of such policies as these, whether or not apparent to employers inspired only by a desire for monetary gain, is a matter which should give the most serious concern to the American people as a whole. Every reduction of wages is a reduction in the consuming power of the wage-earners and a direct blow at the prosperity and well-being of the country.

Labor not only insists upon maintaining the present standards of wages and working conditions but declares its solemn purpose to continue its struggle to further improve those standards. Where the unorganized workers are concerned, while they benefit by the protests and progress of the organized workers, they find themselves

unable to meet properly the present crucial situation. Their recourse is to join the organizations of their trades or callings, and we demand for them the right freely to follow such a course and to exercise all of the powers and privileges which that implies. Collective bargaining is one of the great stabilizing influences in industry in the relations between employers and workers. It is censurable that employers have in too many instances dissipated these friendly and mutually advantageous arrangements. We strongly urge upon both employers and unions to keep inviolate the instrumentality of collective bargaining.

Tragic Penalties of Maladministration.

Another manifestation of the unscientific and inhumane policies of industrial autocracy is found in what is commonly known as "labor turnover," which means the repeated hiring and discharging of individual workers without any opportunity for an expression on the part of those workers in determining the terms or the conditions under which they shall give service.

This endless movement of workers from shop to shop, with its inevitable burden of idleness and loss of production, is the individual protest of the unorganized against conditions of employment which they have no power to remedy. Where there is organization of labor and the opportunity for negotiation and agreement, labor turnover is eliminated as a check and drain on industrial life.

Those manifestations of autocratic policy in industry already cited are almost entirely of a purely industrial character. There remain other abuses equally serious, if not more so, finding expressions more often through our political machinery. Through reactionary decisions of courts, through the unwarranted and reckless use of the writ of injunction, through laws establishing industrial courts and boards, through compulsory arbitration laws, and through the utter failure of Congress and of state legislative bodies to attempt anything which might serve as a stimulus to labor in these trying times, the welfare of the entire country and, in fact, the stability of many of our democratic institutions are most seriously menaced. These are matters of paramount interest to every American.

Industrial Courts Destroy Freedom.

Through the establishment of industrial courts, employers are seeking to inject into American industrial life a device through which they may annul constitutional guar-

antees and deprive workers of freedom and of the right to function through their organizations. Aside from the denial of guaranteed rights brought about by the establishment of industrial courts, these instruments serve to create in industry a disharmony which inevitably must result in a chaotic industrial condition and consequent loss of production.

The joint relationship between organized workers and employers which exists when these two industrial forces meet in voluntary conference to reach voluntary agreements is a relationship of negotiation; that which exists when industrial courts are established to determine the conditions in industry is a relationship between litigants—litigants never voluntarily yield a jot. Trade unionism establishes a condition of harmony through mutual effort toward a common purpose, while the industrial court establishes a condition of antagonism, each party in hostile suit against the other and each inevitably hostile toward the court itself when the decision is unfavorable. Industrial courts and the like, created by law, are pernicious devices, the fundamental error of which must become more clear as time passes. The paradox of the situation is that those employers who look upon them as devices for their benefit and who are propagating the idea with the zeal of faddists will, in the long run, suffer equally with labor as a penalty for their short-sightedness.

Injunctions Restore Feudalism.

The revival of the unrestrained use of the injunction also imperils the stability of our economic structure. For six years the Clayton Act, accepted on all sides as the established law of the land, to an appreciable degree checked the abuse of the writ of injunction. A majority of the justices of the Supreme Court have swept away this strong barrier against a feudalistic legal concept and labor finds itself again at the mercy of an unlimited use of judge-made law. The injunction as it is now used and abused in labor disputes is without sanction either in the constitution or in the fundamental law of the land. It is a pure usurpation of power and authority. The only possible and practical remedy in the face of a power so usurped and so completely unjustified lies in a flat refusal on the part of labor to recognize or abide by the terms of injunctions which seek to prohibit the doing of acts which the workers have a lawful and guaranteed right to do, or which seek to compel workers to do those things which they have a lawful and guaranteed right to refuse to do. This

is the only immediate course through which labor can find relief and this course it purposes to pursue. Labor realizes fully the consequences of such a course but in the defense of American freedom and of American institutions it is compelled to adopt this course, be the consequences what they may.

The workers maintain that the constitution of the United States is a living document, its provisions and guarantees as applicable today as when they were adopted. The workers maintain that in their everyday life and work rights which the Constitution declares to be inalienable should in practice, as well as in theory, be inalienable. Among these rights is the right to liberty—freedom from involuntary servitude or compulsory labor, except as punishment for crime. This guarantee of the thirteenth amendment lives, and the workers are determined that it shall not be denied them. Nor shall this guarantee of their freedom be so distorted as to compel a group slavery in modern industry as reprehensible as was the individual chattel slavery of old. Slavery, compulsory labor, the tying of men to their jobs, will be no more tolerated now than was chattel slavery then. It has no more right to exist and is just as repugnant under our democratic form of government as it would be under a monarchical, bureaucratic or any other form of government.

The Clayton Act was made law by Congress and by the signature of the President for the express purpose of correcting a condition under which cases such as the Danbury Hatters' case were possible. It was made law for the express purpose of instructing judges in the limitation of their powers. Shortly after placing his signature to the Clayton Act with its labor provisions the President of the United States made the following declaration:

"A man's labor is not a commodity but a part of his life. The courts must not treat it as if it were a commodity, but must treat it as if it were part of his life. I am sorry that there were any judges who had to be told that. It is so obvious that it seems to me as if section 6 of the Clayton Act were a return to the primer of human liberty; but if the judges have to have the primer opened before them, I am willing to open it."

Trade Unions Defend Liberty.

The greatest force in American life capable of restraining predatory capital and to that extent capable of maintaining the

democratic institutions of the country is the trade union movement. The trade union movement would be false to its trust, false to the ideals of our Republic and false to the great public whose confidence it must have, as well as false to its own members, whose interests it is organized to protect, if it neglected any proper effort in behalf of the liberty or well-being of the great masses of our people.

To that end this movement of the organized workers sets its face against all forms of compulsion, including such devices as so-called industrial courts the un-American and repugnant idea of compulsory arbitration and the vicious, tyrannical abuse of the writ of injunction. Through such devices, in addition to the great danger which they constitute to the general public welfare, legislative enactments are set aside so that the organizations of labor may be mulcted, crippled or destroyed. Through such devices voluntary, democratic and constructive organizations of labor are practically outlawed.

Labor Resists Reaction.

However great may be the determination of the institutions of reaction to destroy the organizations of labor by these means, the resistance of labor will be uncompromising and unrelenting. The organizations of labor must not and will not be destroyed. Trade unions foster education, uproot ignorance, shorten hours, lengthen life, raise wages, increase independence, develop manhood, balk tyranny, reduce prejudice, protect rights, abolish wrongs, and make the world better.

It should be the purpose of government properly to stimulate our industrial processes. It should be the purpose of government to make voluntary negotiation more easily entered into. If, on the other hand, all of the safeguards set up in our constitutional and legal structure for the protection of the workers are to be destroyed by judicial construction, as the vitality of the Clayton Act has been destroyed, then labor demands the immediate and sweeping repeal of all of that body of laws known as anti-combination and conspiracy laws.

Labor is anxious to serve. It has made this declaration repeatedly. It has lived and practiced that determination. It has done this in the face of most wanton and brutal opposition. Government has given little assistance. It has even destroyed the simplest and most obvious beginning of what might have been an effective employment service. Labor repeats it is time for

the immediate and comprehensive restoration of this service.

Fanatical Propaganda and Intrigue.

Converging upon labor from the extreme right is autocratic reaction, while from the opposite extreme is the insidious propaganda of radical European fanaticism, which is particularly and peculiarly deadly in its hatred of the American labor movement because of its democratic character and its steadfast refusal to adopt revolutionary destructive policies. It is a curious and startling fact that this propaganda of fanaticism has the sympathy and support of many of those in our country who style themselves as liberals, but who do not distinguish between that which is truly liberal and that which is destructive and fraudulent.

Because of its opposition to the American labor movement, this overseas propaganda has even secured in the United States the support, at times secret, of some of the most reactionary American employers because of a common antagonism to the trade union movement. There is an unscrupulousness and a natural aptitude for intrigue in this fanatical propaganda which makes it a most subtle menace to every democratic ideal and institution in our country.

This propaganda, this constant effort to undermine the constructive organizations of American labor, this constant poisoning of the very foundation of our democracy, finds its expression everywhere and through countless agencies. It is assisted in its work of destruction not only by the publications devoted to a perverted expression of "liberal" thought, but it is assisted as well by many of those who speak from our platforms and who write and edit our periodical publications and our daily newspapers. Much of this assistance is involuntary and unconscious, which testifies to the subtlety of the propaganda and to the need for constant study and alertness on the part of all those who have at heart the preservation of democratic life in America.

Labor's Purposeful Determination.

In face of the situation here set forth, which is still further embittered by the activities of private detectives and agents provocateur paid by many employers, the American trade union movement, speaking through its duly authorized representatives, offers on the one hand constructive practical suggestions for relief and remedy, and on the other hand utters its uncom-

promising protest against the injustices and the autocratic policies which reaction seeks to impose. It declares in measured and emphatic tones its unalterable determination to resist at every point and with its entire strength the encroachments both of industrial tyranny and fanatical, revolutionary propaganda. The American labor movement is determined at all costs to maintain that freedom and those liberties which constitute American democracy. The labor movement believes this policy to be one embodying the highest statesmanship, as the only policy that can preserve and maintain and develop that harmonious relationship in industry without which our productive processes must be sacrificed to a reign of chaotic disorganization. The labor movement offers those voluntary and conciliatory methods of negotiation, arbitration and agreement through which it is possible to develop in our industrial life the highest degree of good will and the highest degree of productivity, in order that there may be for all of our people the fullest enjoyment of life and the loftiest standards of life.

Voluntary Principle Is Vital.

The effort to crush the voluntary organizations of the workers may be designed by employers as an effort to secure their own immediate enrichment, but no such effort can stop at that point. Whether its sponsors will it or not, it is an effort to bring upon our whole national organization of society unprecedented disaster and retrogression. The principle of voluntary agreement is the kernel from which has grown the success of this country as a democracy. If that is destroyed in our industrial life, it can not exist in any other phase of our life, and the social organization that has made America must crumble and disappear. Neither the principle of state dictatorship nor the principle of private autocratic dictation in industry can be permitted to gain a foothold in America, for where either of these comes in freedom and democracy must cease to be.

American trade unionists have long since made their choice of principles. Their movement is founded upon the principles laid down in the foundation stones of the republic. It is now for the American people as a people to make a choice. We are confronted with a supreme crisis. Not even in the days when the nation hovered on the brink of war was the situation more critical. The path of progress and constructive peaceful achievement and evolution is laid down by the trade union movement. The road to autocracy, unfreedom and chaos is

laid down by its enemies. The choice is now before the country.

This conference calls for public support and recognition of:

The right of the working people of the United States to organize into trade unions for the protection of their rights and interests.

The right to, and practice of, collective bargaining by trade unions through representatives of their own choosing.

The right to work and to cease work collectively.

The right collectively to bestow or withhold patronage.

The right to the exercise of collective activities in furtherance of the welfare of labor.

This conference proposes and urges public support for:

Enactment by Congress of legislation which shall protect the workers in their organized capacity against the concept that there is a property right in the labor of a human being.

No application of the use of injunctions in industrial disputes where they would not apply in the absence of such disputes.

Prohibition of immigration for a period of not less than two years.

More general application of the initiative and referendum in the political affairs of the United States and of our several states.

Removal by Congress of the usurped power of courts to declare unconstitutional laws enacted by Congress,

Election of judges.

Immediate restoration of exemption from or the repeal of all anti-combination and so-called conspiracy laws.

Restoration of an adequate federal employment service.

Administration of credit as a public trust in the interest of all the people.

Repeal by the states of all industrial court laws and all restrictive and coercive laws, including the so-called open port law of Texas, and freedom from decisions of courts holding trade unions and individual members thereof liable in damages for the unlawful acts of others.

Enactment by Congress of a law declaring that labor organizations are not co-partnerships and shall not be so treated in law or in equity.

Investigation by Congress of the activities of so-called private detective agencies in the field of industrial relations.

We urge upon the unorganized workers the urgent necessity of joining the unions of their trades and callings, their haven of refuge and protection.

We call upon the workers to resist the efforts to destroy trade unions, whether by the false pretense of the "open shop," the usurped authority of courts through writs of injunction, or otherwise.

We call upon the trade unions for a closer banding together, a greater solidarity and unity of purpose.

We call for united support in the protection of standards of wages and conditions already gained and we summon the workers to continued efforts to increase the consuming power, raise the standards and improve the conditions of life and work.

We call upon the workers and all of our people to give their support, their effort and their combined strength of righteous purpose to this appeal for the preservation of the spirit and the letter of that great declaration which was written to guarantee to all Americans "the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" and freedom from involuntary servitude.

To the above declaration and appeal we, the officers and other representatives of the national and international trade unions of America, assembled in the Executive Council Chamber of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., February 23, 1921, pledge ourselves and those whom we represent.

Signed by President Samuel Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Officers of the A. F. of L. Departments, and 151 delegates representing Nat. and Int. Trade Unions.

CORRESPONDENCE

Education Lack, Cause of "Outlaw Strike."

By Matthew Woll
Vice-President, The American Federation of Labor.

The issue presented in the Smith-Towner bill, which provides for a federal Department of Education with a secretary in the President's cabinet, is easily understood. There may be a difference of opinion as to whether the President's cabinet should be enlarged, but aside from this question, if you believe in public education, universal education, you are in principle for the bill. If you do not believe in education for the masses or if you believe that just any education is good enough for the average American boy or girl, whose parents can not afford to send him or her to a private school, then, on principle, you are opposed to this bill.

The American Federation of Labor believes that every American boy and girl should have an equal opportunity at the start and the American Federation has endorsed the Smith-Towner bill.

It is our boys and girls, together with the millions of children from middle class homes in city and country, who will be its chief beneficiaries. There can be no question—our children today go out into the world of competition handicapped at the start both in mind and body. This is due to our national neglect of education.

The army statistics showed this only too

plainly. The nation was amazed when it learned that hundreds of thousands of Americans, unable to read or write, had to be painfully taught the meaning of such simple commands as "halt" and "forward" and that hundreds of thousands more were rejected because of physical disabilities that might easily have been corrected in the schools.

These facts did not surprise us in the labor movement. We had known them all along. Those were "our boys," the soldiers, who, in spite of physical and educational handicap, that made them unfit for service in France, were fit enough to serve in the army behind the army, in steel mill and munition plant, in lumber camp and shipyard.

There is a special significance in this for Mr. Hoover's committee now studying the question of industrial waste in an endeavor to bring about an understanding between capital and labor. Illiteracy has more to do with the so-called "outlaw strike," the question of turnover and with accidents in industry.

Remember, please, that the rookie, you saw at Camp Lee, Upton or Funston, with his second lieutenant in the role of first grade teacher, in peace time, is the operative in the silk mill, the steel plant or the coal mine. In the "outlaw strike" he follows some fellow, no matter how irresponsible, who speaks his own language and who, because of that fact alone, naturally has his confidence. Our men, trying to bring about order, are as badly off as the young lieutenant with his awkward squad. If every workman were an educated American, the path of the Federation would be comparatively smooth.

As to industrial accidents, the report of Mr. Van Manning says that 1,000 miners lose their lives each year and 150,000 more are injured each year. By far the greater proportion of these accidents, he says, are due to the inability of the miner to read safety warnings.

"The statistics given by the Immigration Commission," says Mr. Manning, "show 620,000 foreign-born miners in this country. It is roughly estimated from the experience in certain states that about 75 per cent of these 620,000 foreign-born miners are non-English speaking foreigners, or 465,000 immigrants with no knowledge of the English language. The best estimates from a number of the larger mining states show that foreign born miners suffer twice the fatalities that the English speaking miners do. This means an excess of 930 non-English speaking foreigners killed each year, and I may say unnecessarily. If the average state compensation is \$3,000, which is a fair figure, the total economic loss each year to the country through the excess of deaths of non-English speaking miners alone amounts to \$2,790,000. On the same basis, it is estimated that the excess of non-English speaking miners injured each year amounts to 69,750 men. This is a loss in wages alone of \$1,743,750. Taking the excess of deaths and injuries together due to non-English speaking foreigners the economic loss each year reaches \$4,533,750. This is entirely aside from other costs to the industry in production lost."

The Smith-Towner bill authorizes Congress to appropriate \$100,000,000 for the aid to the states to be used in improving the schools, increasing teachers' salaries, promotion of physical education, illiteracy and Americanization—all of them national problems which we, as a nation, can no longer afford to ignore. The enemies of the bill object to what they term this "extravagance," purposely ignoring the fact that this is only a working plan, that any Congress can give as much or as little for the promotion of these various objects. For my own part, considering our national bills for wars, past and future, even if we look at it from the militarist standpoint, that of creating fit soldiers, \$1,000,000,000 seems entirely too modest a sum to ask for the proper training of our children.

To those who fear that the Smith-Towner bill will give the federal government control over education, the fact that this bill has been given the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor ought to be sufficient assur-

ance. The last thing that the Federation desires to see is bureaucracy enthroned at Washington. As I said at the beginning, the whole thing simmers down to whether you believe in the public school or whether you don't.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1921.

Fellow Craftsman:

The committee composed of H. R. Chapp and R. Laurido, who recently investigated conditions in Tampa on the invitation of the J. A. B., Tampa, made the following report of their findings to International President Perkins and the J. A. B., Chicago:

The J. A. B., feeling that the report was due the membership, and that it would be more generally received through a circular letter than through a joint meeting, take this means of acquainting the membership with the findings of the committee which follow:

"On our arrival in Tampa a mass meeting of the strikers was called immediately, which your committee had the honor of addressing, in conjunction with other speakers. The meeting was attended by some 3,000 strikers, every inch of space being occupied by an interested and enthusiastic audience. Many were unable to gain admission to the theater where the meeting was held, and remained outside until the meeting was adjourned to learn from those fortunate enough to gain admission what transpired.

We find the morale of the strikers after over 9 months excellent indeed. During the progress of the mass meeting above referred to, many in the audience arose and renewed their pledge of fealty to the cause and the C. M. I. U.

Desertions from the ranks of the strikers have been very few, not more than 300 all told in all departments having returned to work in the strike bound factories. In fact, a conservative estimate based on actual count shows but 1,243 employed in strike shops in all capacities.

To further illustrate the spirit of the strikers and their families, mothers arose in the mass meeting with their children in their arms and stated that neither they nor the child she bore in arms nor any of their family would return to the strike bound factories until a settlement was made in keeping with the aims of solidarity.

It would be impossible for us to picture the want and misery of many of these loyal strikers in a communication of this nature. It is enough to say that hundreds have been evicted from their homes, finding shelter where they can, oftentimes in the most despicable hovels. Hunger is with the vast majority at all times, many not having enjoyed a real meal in months, and many not having more than a crust of bread and a cup of coffee to break their fast from day to day. Clothing in many instances consists of barely enough rags to cover their half-starved bodies.

Despite this picture of horror that no one can truthfully portray, we find a cheerfulness and an optimistic feeling that victory will finally award them the full measure of happiness that is their due.

Since the inception of the strike the manufacturers have disregarded many of the agreements made and in force at the time the people went out. For example, they now demand a reduction in the wages of the strippers, packers and selectors, and an increase in the hours of labor of the dependents, or factory labor, besides declaring for the "open shop" plan of operation, which means, of course, absolute non-union shops.

To further illustrate the wonderful solidarity of the workers, we offer the following comparative statement: At the inception of the strike there were employed in the cigar industry in Tampa 11,218, of which 8,125 were cigar makers, 472 were packers, 213 were selectors, 1,750 were strippers, 330 were banders and 328 were dependents or factory laborers. Today we find but 1,243 persons employed in the strike bound factories in all capacities. Of this number, less than 400 are cigar makers, about 26 are packers and 6 are selectors. The balance are apprentices and factory laborers imported in the

main from other localities to break the strike."

(Signed)

HARRY R. CHAPP,
RAMON LAURIDO,
Committee.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1921.

International Unions, State Federations of Labor, Central Labor Unions and Labor Papers:
Dear Sirs and Brothers:

At the Montreal convention a resolution was introduced by the representatives of the Metal Polishers' International Union requesting that affiliated organizations be informed in regard to the antagonistic attitude of the Excelsior Motorcycle Company, manufacturers of the Excelsior and Henderson motorcycle, and the Arnold Schwinn Bicycle Company, manufacturer of the World bicycle, located in Chicago, Ill., toward organized labor.

The resolution provided that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. endeavor to secure an adjustment of the controversy, and, failing in this, that the request in regard to sending out notification of the controversy be complied with.

Pursuant to the action of the convention, an organizer of the A. F. of L. was delegated to take up the matter. He was successful in arranging a conference between the representatives of the Metal Polishers' International Union and members of the firm, but they were unable to change the attitude of the firm with reference to the recognition of the Metal Polishers' Union, the firm reserving the right to maintain what they term an "open shop."

The resolution adopted by the Montreal convention reads as follows:

Whereas, The Excelsior Motorcycle Company, manufacturers of the Excelsior and Henderson motorcycle, and the Arnold Schwinn Bicycle Co., manufacturer of the World bicycle, located in Chicago, Ill., owned and controlled by the same parties, have for the past nine months, and are at present, waging a fight against organized labor. They have refused to grant the shorter workday, and the union scale of wages, and have secured an injunction which prohibits our members or their friends and sympathizers from in any way conducting peaceful picketing, or from telephoning, writing or speaking to any of the strike-breakers employed by these concerns. The members of the Polishers' International Union and their officers have done all in their power to bring this unfair firm to a sense of fairness, but they have been unable to do so. Also attempts have been made by the Chicago Federation of Labor to adjust these differences, but have also failed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to this convention condemn the arbitrary stand of these two concerns, and that the Executive Council be requested to endeavor to make an adjustment of this affair; failing to do so, that the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to notify all central labor unions, all state federations of labor, all labor papers and all internationals of the action of these concerns.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 23, 1921.

Union 25 of Milwaukee has endorsed the enclosed letter and asks you to publish this letter in the Official Journal at the earliest convenience. Hoping our request will be granted, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

JAC. HOLM, Cor. Sec.
Editor of the Cigar Makers' Official Journal:

One of the strangest results of the late war is that, two years after its close, many political prisoners are still confined in the prisons of the United States. Most of these men were punished for speaking or writing in defense of the workmen's interests. All of them were imprisoned only for expressing their opinions; not one for any overt act.

This is something new in America. It is also a very dangerous thing to American liberty in general, and especially to workmen. Now that a determined fight against organized labor

has been started in this country, what chance have we to win out against our powerful enemies, unless we have free speech?

The fact that American men are being punished for having exercised freedom of speech will naturally have the effect of discouraging all who express sentiments that do not please the powerful interests. Today the radicals are punished for expressing their views; tomorrow any man who speaks or writes against the open shop may be considered a radical and punished accordingly.

Keeping these political prisoners behind the bars, now that the war is over, is a dangerous precedent and a disgrace to our country. A movement should be started at once to release them, and abolish the laws under which they are held. All union men should join in such a movement.

The new administration should be urged to grant a general amnesty to all these prisoners, and Congress should be petitioned to rescind all laws against free speech immediately.

No self-respecting citizen, no true union man, no freedom-loving American should rest until this has been accomplished.

We address this communication to the Journal in order that all affiliated unions may take action in this matter. We recommend that the unions send letters, telegrams and petitions to the President and Attorney General of the United States, and to their representatives in Congress, asking for the immediate release of all political prisoners and the repeal of all laws against freedom of speech and of the press.

Fraternally yours,
JAC. HOLM, Cor. Sec.
Union 25 of Milwaukee, Wis.

Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1921.

Kindly give the following article space in your official publication. It is of vital interest to every member of organized labor.

Fraternally,
M. W. MARTIN,

Chairman, Hammond, Ind., Defense Committee. Attorney Joseph R. Roach, chief counsel representing organized labor in its effort to secure conviction of the guilty parties who shot and killed four workmen and seriously wounded twenty others, members of their respective unions and employees of the Standard Steel Car Company, Hammond, Ind., has appeared before Judge Smith, of the Lake County Criminal Court and presented arguments to show why a special prosecutor should be named to conduct the investigation at the grand jury hearings.

The assistant prosecutor, Mr. Thomas, has issued a fiat that he will conduct the hearing and will not permit any person in the jury room to represent the prosecution other than himself.

According to previous arrangements and understanding with Prosecutor Kinder, a special assistant prosecutor was to be selected to conduct the investigation. The regular assistant, Mr. Thomas, has now stepped into the limelight, demanding that he alone be the only person to handle this hearing. Attorneys on both sides will try to adjust this important issue.

Rochester, Ind., Feb. 28, 1921.

Does the present O. of W. stamp law apply the same as the former law to 30c members? We have a 30c member who thinks he is entitled to O. of W. stamp, but I have made the ruling that the present law means the same as the former and that the stamp is an O. of W. benefit and that said member is not entitled to same. However, he is not satisfied with my ruling and wants the opinion of the International office.

Yours Frat.,
CHAS. SCHOLDER
March 3, 1921.

Mr. Chas. Scholder,
Secy., Union 379,
Rochester, Ind.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your favor reference a 30c member being entitled to the out-of-work stamp, I

have to say, your ruling in this case if predicated wholly upon Section 64 would be correct. However, I call your attention to the fact that the old law, Section 117, formerly read, "Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of two years shall be entitled to an out-of-work benefit of \$3.00 per week." The new law reads, Section 117, "Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out-of-work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of weekly due stamp of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs."

The use of the words "denomination in the class to which said member belongs" implies that it was meant that all regular dues paying members are entitled to an out-of-work stamp. There is no moral reason why a 30c member should not receive a stamp for out of work, and in addition the ruling in this case has the constitutional advantage quoted in the foregoing.

Yours fraternally,
G. W. PERKINS, Int. Pres.

Chicago, March 19, 1921.

A writer in a pamphlet issued by the newly hatched dual organization, The Amalgamated Tobacco Workers of America, uses much space and many misstatements to bolster up a sentiment for the dual and against the regular cigar workers' International Union.

He goes on at great length to picture the trade as it is today in the hands of trusts and the system of work as having changed from straight hand or mould work to the team system and machinery. He says: "The old school of unionists—C. M. I. U. of A.—turn a deaf ear to these facts." This is a misstatement that amounts to an absolute falsehood and it relegates his entire efforts to the scrap heap when held up to the light of truth and reason. The truth is that the C. M. I. U., instead of turning a deaf ear to these facts, as the writer so glibly falsifies, has pointed them out repeatedly. The "governing head" of our organization, to whom the writer refers as being "case hardened," in his address to the Cleveland convention covered these conditions in a manner that brought the entire situation directly before the membership. He showed the trend of combination, the change in the method of making cigars, the advent of modern machinery, and RECOMMENDED REMEDIAL LEGISLATION. For proof see our Journal, April, 1920, "Address of the President."

This writer also raves over the canard that we are a "craft union." Again he is either ignorant of the actual facts or wilfully lies in an attempt to further his own dual organization. Any one who knows what happened at our last convention, or who cares enough to find out what was done there, can easily see that we became an industrial union in the fullest sense of the word insofar as our own industry is concerned. We provided laws under which it is possible to organize in the C. M. I. U. any person working in the cigar and tobacco industry in any capacity whatsoever who is not eligible to membership and who would not rightfully belong to another legitimate trades union. Of course we do not include the fireman and the engineer nor did we make of the C. M. I. U. an I. W. W. organization, as some would like to see it and as has been proposed on at least one occasion by the local union of which our 2nd vice-president is a member.

This writer, who appears to be the main contributor to their sheet, asks that we compare the A. T. W. policy and constitution with that of the C. M. I. U. It can't be done. There is no comparison. Our constitution, based on a policy of constructive trades unionism, is a document of intelligent force, plainly stating in detail the course of our policy as applied in the handling of matters pertinent to any well regulated trades union. The constitution of the A. T. W. is a conglomeration of bad English that says nothing and means less. Section 3 of their constitution, "National Officers and How Elected," says:

SECTION III.

National Officers and How Elected.

The National Officers of this organization shall consist of Secretary-Treasurer, General Organizer and Executive Board consisting of seven members.

The National Secretary-Treasurer and Organizer are to be the only paid officers.

I have quoted the entire section under its caption and if you can figure out by reading the section how their national officers are to really be elected I will hand you the first prize, which is a cast-iron wrapper cloth.

Space will not permit comment on their entire constitution, but let us take a look at a few of the more pertinent provisions. Section 13 (unlucky number) follows:

SECTION XIII.

Art. 1.—A uniform dues of 25 cents weekly shall be charged, to be divided as follows: Locals shall retain, when the membership is 20 or less, 50 per cent for local expenses; 40 per cent to locals having from 20 up to 200 members, and 30 per cent to those locals having more than 200 members.

Art. 2.—Members out-of-work for more than three consecutive weeks shall receive out-of-work stamps in place of dues stamps.

This leaves 12½ cents per member in unions of 20 or less, 15 cents per member in unions up to 200, and 17½ cents per member in unions of more than 200 going into the general fund or treasury from which to pay their national secretary-treasurer, organizers, in fact all salaries and to carry all overhead expenses as well as to meet the financial support guaranteed members on strike. A very few minutes with a pencil proves how far this residue will really go toward financing a trades organization. Taking the maximum paid into their general fund, 17½c. and not allowing a single penny for salaries or overhead, we find it would take the dues of 28 20/36 members to pay one striker \$5.00 per week benefit. (Proponents of this dual outfit find much fault with our strike benefit as being too low, even at the present rate of \$8.00 per week. And if you will remember not so long ago demanded we raise our strike benefit to \$15.00 per week unlimited. Judging from their financial provisions they must have had in mind 15 cts. instead of \$15.00.) Low dues are pet theories and may catch a few who do not take the pains to think for themselves, but low dues will not provide the wherewithal to do business.

To get further into the meat of their organization and to determine what they really intend doing for their membership, especially in the way of strike benefit, this being the only thing they really care for, if we are to believe what their spellbinders tell us, let us examine sections 15 and 16. They both follow verbatim:

Section XV.—Strikes and Lockouts.

The Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' Union guarantees its moral and financial support to all members in difficulties that may arise between them and their employers.

Section XVI.

Art. 1.—The Amalgamated Tobacco Workers of America will pay strike and lockout benefits, in accordance with the financial standing of the organization.

Art. 2.—Any local shall have the right of calling strikes.

Art. 3.—Before any local general strike takes place, it shall be submitted to the membership for a vote.

Art. 4.—All localities involved in a strike or lockout shall be constantly in touch with the N. E. B.

Note carefully that at no place is there a stipulated strike benefit mentioned. They guarantee "Moral and financial support to all members" in accordance with the financial standing of the organization. It naturally follows that if the financial standing of the or-

ganization is poor those on strike must content themselves with "moral support" or depend on voluntary charitable contributions from their more fortunate fellow workmen.

The pamphlet says: "The Constitution . . . while a marvel of simplicity—not written to confuse the workers, but compiled in such a manner that all who read can understand . . . causes one to marvel."

I'll say it does. Just read articles two and three of section 16, as above quoted, and as this is a fair sample of the simplicity of their Constitution, I now ask that you join me in marveling.

R. E. VAN HORN.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS.

McSherrystown, Pa., Mar. 21, 1921.

To the Journal:

Since my last report I visited Albany, N. Y., and there found a very disturbed state of affairs. The only shop of any size using the label has discontinued manufacturing cigars and placed their brands with a big non-union factory in New York. The principal brand made by this firm is the Seal-Skin cigar.

I found many of the other industries in a very bad situation from the fact that many workers were laid off and did not know when they would start to work again. Hundreds and even thousands of men were put out of employment by the railroads and the street railroad was trying to force a reduction upon its employees, which resulted in a strike, and may still be pending.

After leaving Albany I was directed to take up a matter in New York affecting an organized shop of that locality. While investigating this shop I found that many shops in the City of New York were laid off, either for the want of orders or in an endeavor to bring about a reduction of prices. Some stated that they only had work for a part of their employees if they started up and would start that way without a reduction, but the employees felt that all of the workers should go to work and divide the work among all, and that if the manufacturers would not agree to this that it demonstrated that the employers wanted to reduce wages.

A difficulty arose in McSherrystown and I was instructed to proceed there. The question involved was the manufacturers had given small increases during the year of 1920 over the adopted bill of prices. These increases were given by some manufacturers, while others had only paid the standard bill.

The employers were going to write a bill of prices of their own and would possibly try to run an open shop. After conferences with the manufacturers and the committee, brought about with the assistance of some of the citizens of the town, an agreement was reached which resulted in the union and the manufacturers settling and agreeing to return to work at the standard bill of prices of Union 316.

It is quite apparent that the cigar business is somewhat disturbed at this time, from the fact that a revision of the tariff is threatened and also a revision of the internal revenue may be brought about in the near future, which will force an increased cost on the manufacturers, while the jobbers in many cases are requesting a reduction of prices on cigars. This is inducing some manufacturers to go to the very cheapest districts to have their cigars made and if they can get away with these kinds of goods they will continue selling these cheap made cigars and lay off in the higher paid districts.

These manufacturers may wake up after it is too late and find that their brands of cigars are dead ones on the market, after it is known by the consumer that these manufacturers are looking for profits and disregard quality. The manufacturers who keep some quality in their

cigars during this readjustment will have a trade when it is all over, but the ones who think they can get all profits and no quality will have to scramble for trade.

Fraternally yours,
WM. A. McCABE,
Organizer.

Ludington, Mich., March 4, 1921.

The story of the conditions of the cigar girls as they are in Ludington, Local 530, Cigar Makers' Union, and a brave bunch of women are fighting against the Consolidated Cigar Corporation.

While working in Grand Rapids I received word to go to Ludington and proceeded to go. Upon my arrival I took the situation up and took a quiet inquiry as to what was needed for a campaign against the conditions as I found them. Early last summer these girls came to a realization of the fact that they were making cigars for several dollars per thousand below the scale for similar products in nearby cities. For instance, the price for making a 5-inch Perfecto, Porto Rico filler, Java wrapper and fancy workmanship, is generally \$25 a thousand. For this the Consolidated offered \$9. For 5 1/4-inch cigar, ordinary shape and thickness, same materials as foregoing, the Consolidated wanted to pay the girls \$8 for making, although the price to retailers was from \$76 to \$110 per thousand. The girls demanded \$12.15, which was refused, and a strike followed. The girls have stood staunchly behind their demands to this date and have had the hearty support of all the unions in the city. The fight has been an uphill one, especially as the business men have lacked sufficient business to grasp its significance for themselves. Somehow they cannot or will not see that if the girls win this battle for a decent wage it means just as much more money to flow over their counters from this source, not alone, but other firms must follow the advance and thus swell the total of their business. Probably a principal factor in the blindness of the business element is due to the fact that labor has no means of publicity in this city. The Daily News is not only not open for a presentation of the workers' side of the controversy, but it is actually and actively engaged in opposition. Beginning about February 1st its publishers took up an appeal to the girls to go back to work to their former good jobs, going so far as to open its office for the registration of such as would forego allegiance to the union and loyalty to the cause of decent working conditions and signify a willingness to go to work. The result was not altogether satisfactory to the News, and probably much less so to the Consolidated, which is presumed to be behind the publisher's activities. Ludington workers are quite generally broad minded enough to grasp the significance of this fight in their behalf. Instead of "signing up" for a return to work under old conditions, 125 girls have since put their signatures to an agreement to refrain from cigar making until the battle of the union girls is won.

This fight goes to show that the girls of Ludington are fighting a battle which deserves comment for their stand for justice and the right to earn a living at their calling, and deserve the co-operation and assistance of all fair minded citizens in that vicinity.

MICHAEL GAZELLA,

Special Organizer.

Denver, Colo., Mar. 5, 1921.

Since my last report I have been continuing label agitation work in the city of Denver, Colo., and have visited and addressed the following labor unions: Two meetings of the retail clerks, the Tobacco Strippers' Union, Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 55, Trades and Labor Assembly of Denver, Brewery and Soft Drink Workers' Union, Printing Pressmen's Union No. 40, Bricklayers' Union No. 1, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen No. 30, Painters and Decorators' Union No. 79, Railway Carmen of Denver. In addition to this have acted with

Secretary Sanford on several committees, on request of the Executive Board and the Agitation Committees of Union 129, the most important of which was a committee composed of about 30 cigar manufacturers and dealers in cigars who waited on the district attorney in an effort to have him rescind an order previously given to stop the 26 dice game in cigar stores on March 1st. If the order could not be rescinded the committee asked for an extension of time. This is a wonderful cigar seller. An extension of 30 days was granted.

Up to the last two weeks the cigar trade has been fairly good in Denver. It now appears that some of the general depression has struck this locality, for in the last two weeks the two large factories have discharged between 30 and 40 cigar makers.

In checking up the label account of Union 129 for the last five years I find that the year 1920 was the banner year for Union 129. There was issued to manufacturers for that one year 623,630 union labels. Figuring on a basis of one label to each fifty box of cigars, this would give us 31,281,500 cigars manufactured in Denver for the year 1920, a very good showing.

J. E. FARRELL,
General Organizer.

The Minneapolis Tribune of September 20 says: "Labor leaders not in sympathy with Bolshevik ideas are to be 'eliminated' from the labor movements of all countries, according to Soviet plans announced by British trade union leaders and reported by Sidney Case, special correspondent stationed at London."

State of Trade March 1, 1921.

FAIR.		
3 Paterson	46 Grand Rapids	274 Pekin
18 Brattleboro	47 Quincy	280 Owego
57 Champaign	52 Elmira	282 Bridgeport
60 Keokuk	61 La Crosse	283 Geneva
112 Oneonta	69 Three Rivers	285 Ft. Worth
114 Jacksonville	72 Burlington	286 Wichita
121 Ithaca	73 Alton	287 Marinette
123 Hamilton	74 Poughkeepsie	294 Duluth
124 Watertown	76 Hannibal	302 Tecumseh
125 Norwich	79 Sandusky	310 Manistee
134 La Porte	83 Eau Claire	311 Auburn
135 Appleton	86 Mansfield	322 Sheboygan
134 Lincoln	88 Dubuque	331 Crookston
161 Denver	89 Schenectady	332 San Diego
163 Marysville	92 Worcester	335 Hammond
201 Rock Island	94 Pawtucket	338 Eureka
279 Plattsburg	96 Akron	339 Kokomo
300 Michigan City	97 Boston	345 Rapid City
320 Athens	98 St. Paul	349 St. John
358 Cabo Rojo	99 Ottawa	359 Atchison
410 Centralia	102 Kansas City	366 Ann Arbor
455 Galena	103 Ansonia	368 Port Huron
470 Portland	107 Erie	372 Marshfield
486 Orlando	115 Canton	377 Webb City
491 Hiram	120 Muscatine	381 Watertown
505 Uniontown	122 Warren	395 Waterbury
	120 Denver	406 Crawfordsville
	130 Saginaw	409 Kewanee
	145 Williamsport	420 St. Thomas
	150 Sioux City	433 Mobile
	158 Lafayette	434 Faribault
	162 Green Bay	435 Kenton
	168 Oshkosh	437 Cairo
	172 Davenport	443 Albuquerque
	173 Zanesville	444 Walla Walla
	182 Madison	447 Kenosha
	193 Jefferson City	457 Benton Harbor
	202 Portland	463 Pontiac
	209 Coldwater	468 Albion
	215 Logansport	469 Bakersfield
	221 South Bend	476 Pontiac
	225 Los Angeles	477 Manitowoc
	231 Amsterdam	479 Wheeling
	233 Sedalia	482 Wausau
	236 Reading	484 Meriden
	250 Belleville	502 Pittsburgh
	257 Lancaster	510 Fairmont
DULL.		
5 Rochester		
6 Syracuse		
7 Titus		
9 Troy		
20 Decatur		
24 Muskegon		
25 Milwaukee		
26 Norwalk		
27 Toronto		
34 Chippewa Falls		
44 St. Louis		

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

Monon Building, Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

L. P. HOFFMAN, 729 N. Diamond St., Jacksonville, Ill., Second Vice President.

A. GRIEPEY, 238 Ave. Hotel De Ville, Montreal, Canada, Third Vice President.

JOHN REICHERT, 1070 12th St., Milwaukee, Wis., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

E. J. STACK, 412 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 530 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Kratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to your Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140-g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children, and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free, and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members, secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book and in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member, secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member. If he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per Section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity of complying with the request carefully study Section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if

there is no such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

All told, including March 19th, there were twenty-five 50c assessments levied. Each 60c, 40c and regular 30c members must have twenty-five 50c assessments up to and including March 19th, excepting those who are exempt as per paragraph two of Section 70, which reads as follows: "New initiates who have not been such for four months shall be exempt from all assessments. This shall not be so construed as to exempt reinstated members from payment of assessments."

The foregoing quoted section provides that newly initiated members are exempt from payment for the first four months. The first 50c assessment was levied Sept. 27, 1920, and was due Oct. 2nd. Any member initiated for the week commencing Sept. 27th and ending Oct. 2nd, is exempt from the payment of assessments for the first four months, and his first 50c assessment stamp would be due Jan. 29th, and such member would have to show nine 50c assessments. A member initiated on Oct. 4th would have to show eight 50c assessments, and so on. The 50-cent weekly assessment ends March 19.

PRIVATE LOANS

All members owing private loans to Local No. 83 must pay up in 60 days or they will be published in Journal.

CONVENTIONS

1921 Convention of State Federation of Labor.

State.	Place.	Time.
Florida	West Palm Beach	April 4
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	April 4
Virginia	Lynchburg	April 4
Maryland	D. C. Saulisbury	April 18
Georgia	Atlanta	April 20
North Dakota	Jamestown	May 1
Tennessee	Nashville	May 2
Kansas	Chanute	May 3
West Virginia	Huntington	May 9
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	May 10
Missouri	St. Joseph	May 16
Texas	Galveston	May 16
Alabama	Albany	May 16
Iowa	Burlington	May 17

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

15 Chicago	\$500	31 Connersville	100
16 Binghamton	100	32 Louisville	250
17 Cleveland	250	34 Chippewa Falls	100
18 Brattleboro	150	35 Dayton	200
19 St. Ste. Marie	100	37 Fort Wayne	250
20 Decatur	200	38 Springfield	250
23 Springfield	100	39 New Haven	500
24 Muskegon	100	42 Hartford	250
25 Milwaukee	500	44 St. Louis	150
26 Norwalk	100	45 Springfield	150
28 Westfield	250	46 Grand Rapids	150
30 Moberly	150	48 Toledo	250

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., to fine B. E. Weaver and Charles Wienkauf \$200.00 each; Weaver for turning the shop of which he was foreman into a non-union shop, and Wienkauf for strike-breaking and other conduct unbecoming a union member, but they did not favor the expulsion of these members for five years. Vote: Affirmative 3; four other members approved the fines, but not expulsion.

Approved the application of 129, Denver, Colo., to fine Rodolfo Haystrong, 17765, \$50 for selling non-union cigars as a side line while working at the bench during the day. Vote: Affirmative, 6; one member approved \$25.

Approved the application of 129, Denver, Colo., to fine J. J. Cooper, 13671, and L. D. Cheely, 72054, \$50 each for putting the union label on a brand of cigars that they knew was being made in a non-union shop in the East. Vote: Affirmative, 6; one member approved \$25.

Approved the application of 25, Milwaukee, Wis., to fine the following members \$50 each and annul their cards for going to work in a strike shop: Isaac Brill, No. 8894; Harry Bierman, No. 8287; Aug. Brunow, No. 8311; Chas. Baetke, No. 8297; Anna Baetke, No. 8298; F. Cherwenka, No. 8328; John R. Clark, No. 8321; Theo. Grabhorn, No. 8885; Herm. Ganger, No. 8358; Edw. Gaulke, No. 8782; Herm. Henning, No. 8369; Jos. King, No. 72260; Sam Krasnitz, No. 8386; Robt. Knaesche, No. 8389; Aug. Kleist, No. 8784; Harry Lipschutz, No. 8857; Jac. Labowitz, No. 8415; Jas. McMullen, No. 8827; Wm. E. McGuire, No. 8467; John McGuire, No. 47940; Sam Marcus, No. 8486; Jac. Nermstecklin, No. 8886; Jac. Phillip, No. 110554; Henry Poree, No. 8774; Wm. Rusch, No. 8542; Wm. H. Pfelfer, No. 8914; Robt. Redlich, No. 17368; Chas. E. Smith, No. 8567; Ed. Stein, No. 8576; Wm. Stradtman, No. 8780; Aug. Schwibinger, No. 8908; Ben Schneider, No. 3240; Clara Smith, No. 17332; Ed. Voss, No. 8643; Max Wachs, No. 18667; Emma Witten, No. 8880; Jul. Zwerg, No. 8643. Vote: 5, two members approved the fines but not annulment of card.

Approved the application of 77, Minneapolis, Minn., to suspend and fine A. P. Burns, 69550, \$100 for working at the J. W. Pauly strike shop. Vote: Affirmative, 6; one member favored only \$50.

Approved the application of 20, Decatur, Ill., to fine Fred Brink, 72300, \$200 and expel him for going to work in the F. H. Pahmeyer shop, that had locked out the union cigar makers. Vote: Affirmative, 4; one member approved only \$80 fine, and two other members disapproved the expulsion.

Approved the application of 46, Grand Rapids, to fine G. Studly, James Watt and Donald Craig \$100 each for working as strike breakers in the H. Schilmer factory, but did not approve their expulsion for three years. Vote: Affirmative, 2; affirmative on fine but not expulsion, 3; one member approved only \$50 fine.

Approved the application of 314, Jackson, Mich., to fine Fred D. Parks, 96101, \$200 for taking the foremanship in the A. Dolan strike shop and working below the bill, and \$50 additional for enticing two members to work in this shop; and to fine the following \$100 each for working in this strike shop: B'anche Monroee, 50274; Flossie Wetzel, 108409, and Joe Hagen, 1843. Vote: Affirmative, 5; one member approved \$200 on Mr. Parks and \$50 on each of the others.

Approved the application of Union 384, St. Augustine, Fla., to fine Guseppe Conte \$100 for strike breaking in Tampa. Vote: Affirmative, 6.

Approved the application of 41, St. Louis, Mo., to fine Alexander Fahrendorf \$15; \$10 for working overtime and \$5 for holding two jobs. Vote: Affirmative, 6.

Approved the application of 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., to fine Felix Bednarek \$25 for tak-

ing the foremanship in the non-union shop of the General Cigar Co. Vote: Affirmative, 6. Approved the application of the Joint Unions of St. Louis, Mo., to fine Alex Fahrendorf \$25 for misuse of the union label. Vote: Affirmative, 6.

Fines of \$10.00 or Less.

Union 470, Portland, Me., fined E. DeCaster, 58557, and R. Willems, 33055, each \$5.00 for writing for a job.

Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., fined H. A. Johnson, 8476, \$10 for allowing himself to become suspended and taking a job in an unfair shop.

Correction:

"In the February issue of the Journal we published the statement that the International Executive Board had approved the application of 248 Jacksonville, Fla., to fine Harvey Baggett, No. 33129, and John O'Rourke, 9082, \$100.00 each. The Board also approved the application to annul the cards of these two members, which fact was inadvertently omitted from the February Journal."

Decision of the President.

William Rowley appealed against 129, Denver, for refusing to accept a bona fide traveling card issued by the Cigar Makers' International Union. The union replied that some of the shops were on a limit and that they were refusing to accept cards for this reason. The decision is that while unions have a right to provide that no new help shall be taken on while a shop is on a limit they have no right to refuse to accept a genuine traveling card, unless they are engaged in an authorized strike.

B. Baer appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him for non-payment of International assessments. The appeal was not sustained.

B. Brown appealed against 278 London for suspending him for non-payment of dues and assessments. The appeal was not sustained.

J. C. Meiss appealed against 168 Oshkosh reference the packing being done by non-members. The decision is that the union must enforce the law reference packers being members of the union in label shops, as per section 150 of the Constitution.

W. and M. Tucek appealed against Union 427 Perth Amboy for suspending them for non-payment of assessments. The appeal was not sustained.

Chas. L. Adelberg appealed against 10 Providence reference notice not allowing members, during a depression, while members were walking the streets, to work three or four days in one shop and then the balance of the week in other shops. The appeal was not sustained.

David Rothman appealed against 10 Providence for prohibiting card members of the union who were manufacturers, handling non-union cigars in their retail stores. The appeal was not sustained.

A. Beirach appealed against 39 New Haven for refusing to allow him local out-of-work benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

A. Netzer appealed against 187 Covington for fining him for failure to vote for International officers. The appeal was not sustained.

H. Johnson appealed against 97 Boston for levying an assessment in aid of unemployed members. The appeal was not sustained.

The Executive Board of Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., appealed against the action of the union in reversing an action taken by the Executive Board. The controversy between the board and the union arose over the question of fixing the hours of work. The board held that the union could not reverse its action where a constitutional question was involved. The decision is that the appeal is not sustained; that neither the Executive Board nor the union has any right to act contrary to the plain letter and spirit of

the constitution; that the union at all times has a right to review and reverse any action taken by the local Executive Board, whether it is a constitutional question or otherwise, that under the law the union itself can be appealed against; that neither the Executive Board nor the local union has any right to extend working time beyond eight hours in any day; that the union has a right to limit the working time to less than eight hours per day. The Constitution, Section 195, says: Each local union shall have the power to regulate the hours of labor in its respective locality, but in no case shall they exceed eight hours per day." This section names the local union as the authority to act and gives the local union the right to regulate the hours, but in no case to exceed eight hours per day.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FEBRUARY, 1921

RECEIPTS—TAX.

9 Troy	\$150.395	Waterbury	\$100
16 Binghamton	100.396	Northampton	100
236 Reading	200.400	Red Wing	50
251 New York	150.426	Virginia	75
265 Waverly	50.427	Perth Amboy	50
237 Key West	250.428	Trenton	75
345 Rapid City	75.429	Niagara Falls	100
346 San Antonio	75.430	Fulton	75
348 Corning	75.443	Albuquerque	100
355 Honesdale	100.444	Walla Walla	100
358 Fremont	75.445	Billings	50
360 Delaware	100.456	Albia	75
362 Great Falls	150.468	Albion	100
375 Great Falls	100.470	Portland	75
380 Wallace	150.497	Kankakee	150
384 St. Augustine	250.505	Uniontown	50
389 New York	200.510	Fairmont	100
390 Thomasville	100		

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

53 New Orleans	\$.85	20 New Orleans	.65
236 Reading	7.15	88 Middletown	1.90
211 Victoria	.55	74 Tampa	2.15
217 S. Chicago	3.60	87 Ft. Wayne	1.50
331 Crookston	3.25	03 Camden	1.00
14 Chicago	2.45	10 Centralia	5.25
68 Albany	6.50	86 Mansfield	.50
323 Shelbygan	.75	55 Hamilton	1.90
256 Boise	1.00	136 Tampa	.70
395 Waterbury	3.25	116 McSherrystown	10.00
192 Manchester	4.00	35 Dayton	.75
486 N. Wminstr.	2.70	68 Albany	1.60
241 S. Bernardino	.35	500 Tampa	1.00
454 Cedar Rapids	1.90	32 San Diego	6.50
87 Brooklyn	1.00	29 Niagara Falls	.70
80 Danville	.50	30 Ludington	1.09
287 Marquette	1.50	391 Bellingham	13.35
339 Kokomo	3.80	77 Manitowoc	4.80
420 St. Thomas	1.75	91 Huron	.05
4 Cincinnati	3.00	68 Albin	.75
170 W. Palm Beach	.50		
J. W. Delaney, Journals			.20
J. C. Gidish, Sub. Journal			1.00
440. Comerio, returned funds			43.66
251. St. Louis, returned funds			203.15
82. Meadville, returned funds			129.50
367. Ogden, returned funds			21.75

Receipts for February \$ 4,281.11
Balance Jan. 31, 1921 8,323.08

Total \$12,604.19

EXPENDITURES FOR FEBRUARY, 1921.

Office rent	\$ 115.00
Sal. to Intl. Pres.	240.00
Sal. to clerks and stenographers	931.50
Printing—	
January Journal	515.09
44,500 Ballots	140.00
12,000 Financial Reports	170.00
6,000 Sick Benefit Reports	36.00
6,000 Label Reports	30.00
6,000 State of Trade Reports	21.00
6,000 Order blanks	20.00
Strike applications of 77-228 & N. Y.	52.50

1,400 election instruction circulars	12.50
650 Open shop circulars	7.50
650 Open shop circulars	5.25
Letterheads and envelopes (locals)	37.00
2,000,000 blue labels	250.00
2,000 Postals form 3 and 4	5.50
H. W. Heidt, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
M. Simmons, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as Org.	266.64
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as Org.	250.00
M. Gazella, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as Org.	209.50
J. A. Sullivan, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
D. W. Kennedy, sal. and exp. as Org.	175.00
S. Sontheimer, sal. and exp. as Org.	250.00
Wm. McCabe, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
W. A. Campbell, Expt. Financier	300.00
J. W. Sanford, exp. to Ft. Collins	7.26
S. Gompers, sal. as Vice Pres.	150.00
Int. Pres., exp. to New York	62.78
Int. Pres., exp. to Wash. and N. Y.	118.80
Tax to A. F. of L. for Dec. and Jan.	662.00
Tax to Label Dept., Dec. and Jan.	331.00
Paul Rick, Intl. Canvasser	64.07
Fred. Bose, Intl. Canvasser	35.00
H. C. Wegener, Intl. Canvasser	10.00
J. F. Burcum, Intl. Canvasser	37.20
Postage on letters and supplies	142.35
Postage on January Journals	28.08
Postal cards, form 3-4	20.00
Expressage on supplies	15.12
Exchange on checks	2.35
Telephone service	1.15
Office supplies	15.70
Addressograph	1.13
Transfer cases and files	16.40
Electric light	1.62
Carting to No. 14	.30
Spanish translation	2.50
Dues and label cancellors	16.30
Telegrams	51.12

Expenses for February \$ 7,012.21
Balance February 28 5,591.98

Total \$12,604.19
Included in balance, \$1,150 Liberty bonds.

UNION NOTES

Union 129, Denver, Colo., notifies Julius Kratz, 112523, that the books of the Cuban Cigar Co. show that he went to work on Wednesday, Jan. 5, and worked four days that week, and that this would make him subject to one more of the Tampa assessments, as the rule of Union 129 is that members who work over two days must pay local assessments for that week.

Under prevailing conditions Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., will not accept Blue cards for a period of six months.

Secretary knowing the whereabouts of John Wessels is requested to communicate with Union 97, Boston.

Union 478, Juana Diaz, P. R., wishes to inform the membership of the International Union that, due to a clerical error of the acting secretary, the vote on the amendment of Union 383, Chicago, to destroy the beneficial features of the union was sent in and published "14 votes for and 1 against"; it should have been "1 vote for and 14 against."

The secretary holding the card of Edward Hiltz, 43762 is requested to collect 50c fine for failure to vote for International officers February 12.

The secretary holding the card of Peter Burkman, 8206, is requested to communicate with Union 53, New Orleans, La.

Union No. 335, Hammond, Ind., wishes to thank the following locals for kind donations to J. Ebert fund: No. 250, \$2; 141, \$2; 39, \$2; 73, \$1; 242, \$1; 247, \$1; 44, \$2.50; 97, \$2; 149, \$2; 426, \$1; 470, \$1; 431, \$1; 212, \$1; 129, \$2; 157, \$1; 425, \$1; 228, \$2; 118, \$1; 209, \$1; 305, \$1; 307, \$1; 294, \$1; 54, \$1; 162, \$2; 92, \$2; 68, \$2; 289, \$1; J. A. B., Chicago, \$2; 179, \$1; 114, \$3; 76, \$1;

138, \$2; 98, \$1; 9, \$1; 146, \$1; 32, \$2; 337, \$2; 83, \$3.88; 38, \$2; 332, \$2; 5, \$1; 111, \$2; 367, \$2; 266, \$2; 321, \$1; 122, \$1; 80, \$5; 192, \$2; 150, \$1; 42, \$1.60; 221, \$2; 290, \$1; 334, \$1; 239, \$1.50—M. Maler.

Over twenty years ago I advocated working by the week and was considered a visionary, but it is coming.

Chain retail stores operated by the union with the same design all over the country will follow the co-operative scheme of manufacturing.

Boom the label; boom all labels.

Piece work is the curse of the labor movement.

Now a strong pull, and all pull together.

Nothing in the constitution of the A. F. of L. prohibits an industrial form of organization.

Strippers ought to be affiliated with the C. M. I. U. of A.

I look for improvement in trade from now on.

We will never return to pre-war conditions.

The pioneers in the labor movement had more to contend with than we, yet they succeeded and if we possess the same staying quality we will win.

Boston is a great place to stay away from now.

Fraternity, the brotherhood of man. "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," is the spirit that must be exercised now by all members of the trade union movement. "The injury of one is the concern of all."

Executive Board donated \$50 to the waitresses who have been locked out at the Quincy House in Boston and bought tickets for the benefit of the Iron Workers. Also \$5 to help the leather workers take their case to the supreme court. Our vice president will represent this union at a meeting of the co-operators.

Donated \$25 to the boys in 278.

Pres. Van Varennyck and Vice Pres. Collins of the New England Conference are visiting all the heads of our craft in the East in the interest of the label.

Human rights are greater than property rights.

Labor is not a commodity—supreme court to the contrary.

HENRY ABRAHAMS.

Receipts of J. A. B., Tampa, Fla. during February, 1921.

Feb. 1.—Neil La Rosa, New York, \$1; Leonardo Suarez, Hammond, Ind., \$1.10; Jose Suarez, Sandford, Fla., \$9.70; Rosa Artiga, Tampa, 80c; Maria Pilotto, Tampa, 80c; Sara Perdigon, Tampa, 60c; A. Fuentes Shop, Tampa, \$29.65; Mineros de Brewster, Fla., \$7.40; Federated Council Labor Trade, San Diego, Calif., \$74.

Feb. 2.—Federacion Habana y Pinar del Rio semana del 29 de Enero, \$4,000; Union 179, Bangor, Me., \$8.02; King Bee Shop, Chicago, Ill., \$81; Escogedores de la Habana, Cuba, \$300.

Feb. 3.—Jose I. Fabars, Santiago de Cuba, \$651.24; Amado y Ana Valiente, Pelaez Jamey Nagol, Chicago, \$3; Pedro Larger, Chicago, \$1; Valentin Vega, Chicago, \$1; Un Companero, Chicago, \$1; D. A. Garcia Shop, Chicago, \$27; La Cirila Shop, Chicago, \$100; Benito Martinez Shop, Chicago, \$8.50; Escogedores de Key West, Fla., \$130; Escogedores, San Juan, Porto Rico, \$150; J. A. B., Chicago, Ill., \$1,000.

Feb. 4.—Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., \$300; Union 384, St. Augustine, Fla., \$58.80; Union 39, New Haven, Conn., \$250; America Pines, St. Augustine, Fla., \$36.50; Union 192, Manchester, N. H., \$242.80; Union 192, Manchester, N. H., \$204.80; Union 192, Manchester, N. H., \$204.80; Torcedores de Ranchuelo, Cuba, \$91.55.

Feb. 5.—Escogedores de Key West, Fla., \$110; Dependentes de Key West, Fla., \$28; Dependentes de Key West, Fla., \$38; Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., \$200; Jose M. Mora, Key West, Fla., \$488; Torcedores de Calbarien, Cuba, \$11.40; F. Vallina, Tampa, \$5; La Resistencia, Canada, \$19; Gonzalez Sanchez Cigar, Jacksonville, Fla., \$19.80; Union 335, Hammond, Ind., \$50; A. Fuentes Cigar, Tampa, \$29.55; Union 122, Warren, Pa., \$500.

Feb. 6.—Union 129, Denver, Colo., \$431; Union 332, San Diego, Calif., \$60.50.

Feb. 7.—L. Suarez, Hammond, Ind., \$1.10; Union 179, Bangor, Me., \$8.20.

Feb. 9.—Angel Zayas, Trinidad, Cuba, \$30; King Bee Shop, Chicago, \$172; Escogedores de la Habana, Cuba, \$400.

Feb. 10.—Union 97, Boston, Mass., \$336.75; G. W. Perkins, appeal A. F. of L., \$550; Tabaqueros de Jiguani, Cuba, \$52.25.

Feb. 11.—Strauss & Bros. Chicago, Ill., \$3.

Feb. 12.—M. S. Rojas, Calbarien, Cuba, \$8.40; King Bee Shop, Chicago, Ill., \$6.50; Union 332, San Diego, Calif., \$50.

Union 312, Livingston, Mont., \$16; Manuel M. Mora, Key West, Fla., \$241.10; Union 129, Denver, Colo., \$388; Union 307, Reno, Nev., \$5.

Feb. 15.—Union 322, J. B. Y. W. of Y. W. of A., Hammond, \$25.

Feb. 17.—Union 179, Bangor, Me., \$7.90.

Feb. 18.—R. Provenzano, New York, \$190.

Feb. 19.—Union 168, Oshkosh, Wis., \$20.

Feb. 21.—Sonthimer, Augusta, Ga., \$5; Union 294, Duluth, Minn., \$40; Union 111, Des Moines, Iowa, \$25; J. A. B. of Chicago, \$1,300; Union 122, Warren, Pa., \$4.75.

Feb. 23.—Union 332, San Diego, Calif., \$25.

Feb. 24.—Union 228, San Francisco, Calif., \$250; J. A. B. of Chicago, Ill., \$191.96; Union 7, Utica, N. Y., \$10; Union 250, Belleville, Ill., \$5; Union 149, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$10. Total month of February, \$14,453.82; receipts previous to February, \$427,856.88. Grand total up to Feb. 28, 1921, \$442,310.50.

DONATO MARTINEZ, Treasurer.

TAMPA STRIKERS' FUND.

Statement of receipts and expenditures of the A. F. of L. fund in aid of the Tampa strikers since February 14, 1921:

Receipts.

Cigarmakers' Union 238, Sacramento, Calif., \$35.50; San Francisco, Calif., Blacksmiths, \$5; Laundry Drivers', \$5; Janitors', \$10; Garment Workers', \$25; Stationary Firemen, \$10; Carpet Workers', \$25; Warehousemen, \$25; Teamsters, No. 85, \$100. Total receipts, \$240.50. Balance on hand Feb. 14, \$19.25. Total, \$259.75.

Expenditures.

Sent to Donato Martinez, treasurer J. A. B., Tampa, Fla., March 9, \$250. Exchange on checks, \$0.20. Total, \$250.20. Balance on hand March 14, \$9.55. Total, \$259.75. Total contributions, including those published in previous issues of the Journal, \$6,902.78. Total expenditures, \$6,893.23. Balance on hand, \$9.55.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

(Do not endorse two or more amendments on the same sheet of paper. Send in a separate endorsement for each amendment, as they have to be filed separately.)

The amendment of Union 141, New York, reference to Section 117, referring to O. of W., as published in the January Journal.

Received the endorsement of Unions 218, Binghamton; 168, Oshkosh; 90, New York; 12, Onelda; 118, Peoria; 215, Logansport; 54, Evansville; 44, St. Louis; 69, Three Rivers; 481, Bayamon; 38, Springfield; 130, Saginaw; 213, New York.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of Union 429, Niagara Falls, reference Section 50 of the Constitution, as published in the January Journal.

Received the endorsement of 187, Covington; 90, New York; 168, Oshkosh; 179, Bangor; 97, Boston; 332, San Diego; 426, Virginia; 18, Chicago; 238, Sacramento; 25, Milwaukee.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 39, New Haven, Conn., providing that the out-of-work stamps shall cover the International assessments, as published in the January Journal.

Received the endorsement of Unions 215, Logansport; 49, Springfield; 8, Hoboken; 426, Virginia; 402, Quakerstown.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 39, New Haven, Conn., providing that it shall be optional with tobacco strippers and bookers, in localities where they are thoroughly organized, to become members of the International Union, as published in the January Journal.

Received the endorsement of Unions 49, Springfield; 218, Binghamton; 44, St. Louis; 168, Oshkosh; 426, Virginia; 402, Quakerstown.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

Union No. 16, of Binghamton, N. Y., proposes the following amendment to Section 56 of the Constitution: Insert in paragraph 3, after the word President, the following:

They shall submit an itemized statement of all their expenses. They shall also submit a bona-fide statement of the number of people organized by them, and all other work accomplished by them during the month, which report shall be published in the Official Journal monthly.

By 97, Boston, Mass.

Amend section 214 of the Constitution by striking out all after the word "and" on line 6, up to and including the words "two-thirds" on line 7 and inserting "All amendments shall be valid whenever a majority." Section to read as follows:

Any amendment of the International Constitution being endorsed as required shall be submitted to a popular vote of the members. A copy of the record of such vote shall be transmitted to the International President under seal of the union, with the signatures of the President and Secretary affixed; and all amendments shall be valid whenever a majority of the members voting vote in favor thereof, the result to be transmitted within thirty days from date of submitting the amendment to a vote; each amendment to be printed in pamphlet form for local unions. Where an amendment has been adopted as provided for in these laws, no amendment can be proposed annulling or altering the same until after the expiration of six months.

The amendment of 208, Kalamazoo, Mich., providing for an assessment to establish International cigar factories for strike zones, as published in the January Journal.

Received the endorsement of Unions 274, Pekin; 118, Peoria; 239, Lyons; 44, St. Louis; 481, Bayamon; 38, Springfield; 130, Saginaw; 179, Bangor; 426, Virginia; 332, San Diego; 173, Zanesville.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of Union 202, Portland, Ore., as published in the February Journal, as follows:

Section 150a—It shall be optional with local unions to withhold the union label from any shop within its jurisdiction wherein there are employed any persons eligible to membership under the Class B Clause who are not members of the C. M. I. U. of A.

Received the endorsement of Unions 44, St. Louis; 16, Binghamton; 90, New York; 130, Saginaw; 69, Three Rivers.

The amendment of 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., as published in the February Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 67 by striking out the figure 5 on line 2 and insert in lieu thereof the figure 15, the remainder of the section to remain the same. Section to read in part:

"Any member suspended by any local union can be reinstated by payment of \$15, which may be paid in five weekly installments, or all at once, at the option of the union."

Received the endorsement of Unions 274, Pekin; 16, Binghamton; 130, Saginaw.

The amendment of 49, Springfield, Mass., as published in the February Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 127 by inserting after the word "stamp" "until seven weeks thereafter."

Section to read: "Section 127: Any member quitting a job shall not be entitled to out-of-work stamp until seven weeks thereafter."

Received the endorsement of Unions 168, Oshkosh; 16, Binghamton; 130, Saginaw; 69, Three Rivers.

Union 27 of Toronto, Ont., Canada, proposes the following amendment:

That a weekly assessment be levied on each member of the cigar makers' International Union of 50c weekly for the purpose of organizing Montreal, Canada. The assessment not to go in force until after the Tampa strike has been settled and times become normal. The International President to appoint a committee of one from Toronto, London and Hamilton to work in conjunction with International officers and Local 58 of Montreal as organization committee.

Union 192, Manchester, N. H., proposes the following amendment:

Amend Section 64, Class B, fourth paragraph, by inserting after the words "Class B" on line 5 the following:

In localities where tobacco strippers and bookers are thoroughly organized in Federal Locals of the American Federation of Labor, it shall be optional with them to become members of the Cigarmakers' International Union, this option to remain in force until the next convention of the C. M. I. U. Fourth paragraph to read:

Fourth.—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrears of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in payments of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying regular dues, shall apply to members enrolled in Class B. In localities where the strippers and bookers are thoroughly organized in Federal Locals of the American Federation of Labor, it shall be optional with them to become members of the Cigarmakers' International Union, this option to remain in force until the next convention of the C. M. I. U. All who are already members of the A. F. of L. may deposit their cards with the International Union without payment of initiation fee.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

E. C. Schultz would like to hear from John Euler. Address 203 Washington St., Joliet, Ill.

Mr. E. H. Hellman, Secretary of 44, St. Louis, Mo., would like to hear from W. H. Harrison. Business of importance.

E. S. Baltozer, 5006 Irving St., Philadelphia, Pa., would like to hear from Elwood Sheets.

Percy W. Hern would like to hear from James C. Gardiner, formerly of Boston. Address 417 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

Eddie Hefferman would like to hear from his

brother, John Hefferman. Address 4 Summer St., Dorchester, Mass.

Fred Littleton is requested to send his address to George L. Herda, care 459 Main St., Watsonville, Calif.

H. C. Paris is requested to communicate with I. Malgiro. Important and to the interest of Mr. Paris. Address in care of Union 220, New Orleans, La.

G. C. Fair of Lake Odessa, Mich., would like to hear from A. J. Brite.

E. A. Olson, 50353, is requested to correspond with his mother or with his brother, O. B. Olson, care Union 97, Boston, Mass.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago post office by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: None. Union 394, Sycamore, Ill., for A. J. Halloran.

Union 14, Chicago, Ill., for D. D. Kellogg.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., for B. Cutler, A. N. Schessler, Ed. Richter.

International office for George Sutterle, W. A. Crandall, Maurice D. Cohen, Vincent Navarre, J. I. Merrill.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted a resolution of respect and condolence relative to death or deaths as follows and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Bert Sherpy, 68592, who died February 12; Benigno Martinez, 14641, who died February 19.

Union 380, Wallace, Idaho.—Isador Jumer, age 48, who died January 19.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) .....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) .....	.35
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district) .....	.85
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4½, duplicate	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3¾ .....	.75
Year dates for label canceler .....	.20
Type holder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps	1.00
Set of type for canceling small labels	1.00
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35

Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x¼ in. .....	.30
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x¼ in. .....	.35
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4¼x1¼ in. .....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.00
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1—200-page label record .....	.75
1—100-page label record .....	.50

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4¼-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and Ledgers only.					
	ledgers.					
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 mi. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2d zone, 50 to 150 mi. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3d zone, 150 to 300 mi. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 mi. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40
To Canadian Unions:						

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.25
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.90
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.25
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.90
600 treasurer's vouchers receipt book form perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will ONLY be shipped when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label: 50 Init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30 Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with'l cards; total disability cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. cards; out of work trav. certs.; out of work and loan receipt blanks; constitution; sick report blanks; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; Int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

‡Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *405 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, 350 S. Scott st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 203 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 D. O. Deane, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 ‡223 Phil Haalon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidor Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 283 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 ‡253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sta., Oakland.
 323 H. P. Dennery, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 335 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 765 Third st., San Bernardino.
 469 A. H. Bidler, 2513 Chester av., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 E. Jennings, 32 Ischbury st., Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Gariepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 140 D. W. Kennedy, 71 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
 211 G. Brame, 813 Cormorant st., Victoria, B. C.
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 O. H. Stevens, Jr., 103 Moore st., St. John. N. B.
 357 Robt. J. Craig, 36 Kootenay st., Vancouver.
 *373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 *420 J. Geo. McCool, Box 325, St. Thomas, Ont.
 ‡22 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louise st., Kitchener, Ont.
 459 W. B. Rose, 320 Avenue Q, S. Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 486 Jas. Fitzgeraid, 441 13th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 301 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
 164 Ed Lambert, 131 S. College av., Ft. Collins.
 *306 J. J. Listerman, 608 E. 3rd st., Pueblo.
 452 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 499 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 2 Burritt av., S. Norwalk.
 ‡39 E. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Mance, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 105 J. Riegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 126 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Loux Hill.
 156 Fred Welch, Soufield.
 *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 63, Danbury.
 *243 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.

- *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.
 *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *395 Val Hahn, 420 Willow st., Box 560, Waterbury.
 *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 L. E. Bamberger, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 504 Spearing st., Jacksonville.
 249 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 ‡286 Manuel Gonzales, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 301 Ellis st., Box 63, Key West.
 *354 T. E. Welch, Box 554, St. Augustine.
 462 E. Gonzales, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Onofrio Trippodo, Box 118, Ybor City, Tampa.
 ‡474 Alonso Granda, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., care of Hawley Cigar Fact., Orlando.
 ‡496 Angel Cueto, Box 188, Ybor Sta., Tampa.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 514 Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 390 Gus Levine, Box 26, Thomasville.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 256 M. E. Mills, 307 1/2 S. 5th st., Boise.
 380 Alex Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., Room 4, Chicago.
 ‡15 I. Sommerfeld, 110 S. Throop st., Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Neihart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 W. B. Robson, 1911 N. 9th st., Springfield.
 ‡1 Elmer Ford, 104 S. Spencer st., Aurora.
 C. H. Patterman, 487 Watson st., Aurora.

- *47 My Hamker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.
 *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *80 A. O. Zimmerman, 108 N. Beard st., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elser, 1267 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Phillip Siefert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zeller, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 W. H. Gaul, 116 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 316 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 Fred W. Greene, 2213 15th av., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Peter Schlosser, 502 N. 4th av., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 408 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 H. Russ, 1030 First av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Troute, Box 202, 218 Adams st., Carthage.
 217 J. B. Peirce, 9047 Mackinaw av., South Chicago.
 222 Albert Welland, Box 95, Peru.
 *227 Nic Medlinger, 748 Oakdale av., Chicago.
 243 Chas. Masur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 J. F. Oberholtzer, 211 New st., Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Syracuse st., Belleville.
 258 Geo. Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 *259 R. Saltzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E st., Monmouth.
 319 Earl G. Hicks, 428 Oak st., Waukegan.
 *385 Wilber Hughes, Havana.
 *388 A. Blanco Fernandez, 2201 Monroe st., Chicago.
 Antonio Vazquez Bassette, 1882 Warren av., Chicago.
 394 J. F. Burcum, 850 Home st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chauncy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochmadel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 Frank Bowen, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 33 Carl Ott, 652 Arch st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 871 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 605 La Salle st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Daily, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 John H. Angel, 816 Michigan st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beissman, 307 Main st., Richmond.
 184 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birx, 1715 Oubertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 *221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 Edward Priebe, 111 E. 6th st., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. McGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 M. Maier, 44 Rimbach bldg., Box 434, Hammond.
 339 Wm. Kraft, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 352 Willard Hall, 608 Main st., Brookville.
 *378 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed Gantner, 727 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
 389 Henry Yunghaus, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *400 B. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wexener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 Carl Kraemer, 2400 S. E. 6th st., Des Moines.
 120 I. O. Rhodes, 120 W. 2nd st., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 175 H. Allsup, 230 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Albert S. Ault, 929 W. 6th st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry S. Smith, 803 8th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 501 N. 3d st., 25 flat, Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigurd Olson, 704 1/2 Central av., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Ira Johnston, 515 9th av., E., Oskaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 Third av., W., Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1126 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *54 Geo. Copenhagen, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 284 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *123 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *105 W. A. Cole, 228 Limestone st., Marysville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 187 Theo. Kenneweg, 641 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
 *220 Andrew Marero, 2122 Conti st., New Orleans.
 * R. Pavageau, 1528 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 20 Washington st., Biddeford.
 66 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Patrick McAuliffe, 27 Water st., Rockland.
 470 J. C. Malampy, 46 Temple st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, Room 22, Electromechanical Bldg., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *26 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 49 H. P. Hansen, 21 Sanford st., Springfield.
 * John W. Russell, 465 Belmont av., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
 92 Geo. Apohit, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 339, Worcester.
 *97 Henry Abraham, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *160 Leroy Brown, Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 W. E. Gaudette, 223 River st., Box 368, North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 59 Merrimack st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 184 Manuel Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 826 D. J. Lawlor, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 896 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 160 Water st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Stanley Smith, 417 Dawson st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 337 Monroe av., Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
 69 C. O. Schwartz, 206 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 1006 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 *167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Orosco.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. O. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 *205 Wm. White, 184 N. Jefferson av., Battle Creek.
 *208 L. W. Lapp, 900 Osborn st., Kalamazoo.
 239 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *238 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. R. Pierce, 453 2nd st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank O. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 386 Jno. E. Kranich, 1113 Pontiac st., Ann Arbor.
 388 Peter J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Del., Port Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 203 1/4 S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 228 Blenheim av., Marquette.
 452 Roy O. Kellogg, 1301 Howard st., Petoskey.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 224 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 498 Wm. A. Zick, 309 S. Superior st., Albion.
 *530 Miss Laura Hoffman, 697 N. Charles st., Ludington.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 608 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Paul Rick, 619 Boston blv., Minneapolis.
 *98 Henry Feyder, 75 W. 7th st., St. Paul.
 271 L. Reimer, 114 4th st., S. W., Rochester.

- 294 Herman Metter, 818 E. 2nd st., Duluth.
 315 Carl Dahl, 1768 St. Germain st., St. Cloud.
 321 J. C. Pratt, Box 230, Crookston.
 409 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 426 Wm. Moehlenbrock, care Virginia Cigar Co., Virginia.
 434 John Burmeister, Box 123, Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 D. C. Squibb, 549 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 E. S. Harter, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed Heilman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 176 John Eichenberger, 608 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 Julius H. Eckhardt, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 J. W. Stelmets, 206-B Admiral Blvd., Kansas City.
 183 Fred J. Neutzi, 208½ Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *228 John D. Meyer, 114½ E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 377 Rube Lucas, 414 W. Daugherty st., Webb City.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 123, Livingston.
 362 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., So., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Turtle, 221 E. Commercial av., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 F. J. Huller, 1405 Douglas st., Omaha.
 143 John Steiner, 945 N. 22nd av., Lincoln.
 *276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Wm. Feinauer, 64 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- *307 Mont. Slater, 145 W. 3rd st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- †192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg., Manchester.
 *209 Daniel Sullivan, 46 McKean st., Box 209, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 John Ritenour, 25 Park av., Paterson.
 *8 Max Schuencke, 133 Bowers st., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *131 Henry J. Huisk, 25 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 †138 Henry F. Ellifors, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 *146 A. F. Paulus, 210 Montgomery st., Highland Park, New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koefig, 522 Monastery st., W. Hoboken (Union Hill).
 199 W. P. Nelson, 149 St. James pl., Atlantic City.
 *208 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23rd st., Camden.
 284 R. Neubert, Box 200, Grantwood (Guttenberg).
 *427 G. W. Moehle, 100 Patterson st., Perth Amboy.
 *428 Alois Klalber, 1009 Lyndale av., Trenton.
 524 Mrs. H. Schroeder, Carteret (Chromet).
 Mary Planke, Carteret (Chromet).

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 L. L. Fredericks, 309 N. Arno st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- †2 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
 15 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 16 John B. Sirel, 227 Bastable blk., Syracuse.
 7 Alex Rosenthal, 308 Mary st., Utica.
 *9 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Congress st., Troy.
 * Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Congress st., Troy.
 *112 Chas. F. Reiff, 22 North st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 162 Lenox av., New York City.
 *16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Outhbert, 750½ Livingston st., W. Elmira.
 68 John J. Dillon, 45 2nd st., Albany.
 † Jas. L. McHale, 106 State st., Albany.
 *74 Geo. F. Hitz, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 *78 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
 *81 Henry Gerow, 1216 Park st., Peekskill.
 *84 Michael Fitzgerald, 115 Elm st., Saugerties.
 *97 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 *80 Alva King, 840 Albany st., Schenectady.
 980 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.

- *112 S. E. Dunham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 121 M. F. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 Jas. W. Gray, 210 Indiana av., S. Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, Box 232, Norwich.
 *122 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 †141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73rd st., New York City.
 142 Mrs. Hattie Sterritt, 13 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 †144 J. Melhado, Room 306, 190 Bowery, New York City.

- 149 Simon Goldsmith, 580 Marcy av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Ziegler, 207 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 175 Frank Rist, 25 Park st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 †123 Abraham Wolferman, 1313 Clinton av., Bronx, New York.

- John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 †229 C. H. Everett, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 †241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *240 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 †251 C. L. Lindlau, 1551 2nd av., New York.
 265 J. A. Miller, 320 Broad st., Waverly.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Owego.
 *283 F. P. Gullford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 *292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupton, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 *311 John L. Kaupp, 163½ E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 324 J. H. Pepper, 240 Church st., Saratoga.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 †353 J. G. Verganos, 1438 36th st., Brooklyn.
 Jose Bustillo, 2026 Lexington av., New York.
 370 Richard W. Greesbeck, 10 Warner blk., Jamestown.

- Andrew Lunn, 12 Main st., Jamestown.
 *389 Rufino Alonso, 227 E. 84th st., New York.
 *429 Wm. Reach, 1565 Willow av., Niagara Falls.
 430 John D. Mahar, 108 W. Third st., Fulton.
 †483 Bruce P. Dick, 28 Bleeker st., Gettysville.
 *488 Henry J. Yeager, 74½ Dolson av., Middletown.

OHIO.

- †4 Wm. Lemke, 1411 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 †17 John Hetzner, 409 Superior av., W., Room 309, Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 G. B. Murphy, care Union Cigar Store, Urbana.
 *45 E. L. Craver, 323½ Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Wm. Dealists, 1456 Pinewood av., Toledo.
 75 C. A. Cashdollar, 330 Lexington av., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 1312 Carr st., Sandusky.
 *86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 *96 Chris. Freudenmann, 155 Hill st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1380 Garfield av., S. W., Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 500 S. Front st., Hamilton.
 * A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 137 Joe Kettl, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 118 E. Boardman st., Youngstown.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutzler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 *209 John Wiese, 729 N. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *300 Wm. Hanitsch, 38 Ranton st., Delaware.
 *416 W. F. Horlacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dullne, 627 Lima st., Kenton.
 †504 N. D. Gill, Box 316, Bethesda.
 519 H. W. Gilham, Belmont.
 H. C. Galloway, Box 7, Belmont.

OKLAHOMA.

- 450 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON.

- *202 T. J. Estabrook, 301 Worcester bldg., Portland.
 425 E. Johansen, 472 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 C. L. Muliken, Box 393, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corry.
 64 Wm. Speece, 12 S. 4th av., Lebanon.
 *91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. Glover, 608 W. Norwegian st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Mattheiner, 505 E. 9th st., Erie.
 *108 Lewis Young, 1004½ Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 *122 Henry True, 1305 Penn av., W. Warren.
 *126 C. M. Hammond, 223 Washington av., Enghata.
 F. B. Emig, 222 Washington av., Enghata.
 145 W. Hoehner, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 * John A. Mowrey, L. R. 25, Denver.
 †105 J. P. Pinter, 45 N. 13th st., Rm. 34, Philadelphia.

- L. Hernfeld, 45 N. 13th st., Rm. 34, Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, 354 Main st., E., Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 308 Washington av., Sellersville.
 236 M. L. Wolfskill, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 † A. P. Bower, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 John Russell, 224 W. Maple st., York.
 Peter Hollinger, 609 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 * Jacob L. Glick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.
 258 Wilson G. Keller, 215 Manheim.
 Harry G. Bollinger, 17 E. Granby st., Manheim.
 285 E. G. Kotswinkle, 419 Birch st., Scranton.
 301 D. S. Leib, Box 92, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 22, Akron.
 *308 Frank Bartholomew, Perkasie.
 309 Jno. L. Schaar, Rothsville.
 *316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
 *317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
 *320 Earl Goetschius, 301 S. Main st., Athens.
 355 A. Eberhardt, Jr., 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 *402 Robt. Bradford, 15 S. Third st., Quakertown.
 Harvey C. Smoll, 260 W. Broad st., Quakertown.
 *466 Wm. Babka, 715 Ferry st., Easton.
 *502 Fred W. Meyer, 2104 Stroub Lane, Pittsburgh.
 Philip Miller, 163 Middle st., R. F. D. No. 1, Mount Olive P. O. (Pittsburgh).
 *505 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.
 521 Victoria Bedofaki, 23 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke.
 Mamie Gillis, 120 W. Union st., Nanticoke.

PORTO RICO.

- 119 Manuel P. Quinones, San Juan Juli Aponte, Box 112, Sta de Tierra, San Juan.
 148 Nicholas R. Garcia, Box 298, Federacion Libro Caguan; Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libro Caguan.
 190 Joe Montones, 4 Telegrafo st., Box 13, Gurabo.
 Anelizo Candelan, 6 Antonio st., Box 78, Gurabo.
 194 Celestino Paulo, Box 8, Cayey.
 Angel Figueroa, Box 75, Cayey.
 333 Emilio Cortijo, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 350 Justo Santiago, Box 147, Manati.
 N. Cabellero, Box 147, Manati.
 376 Juan Silvia, Federacion Libre, Box 917, Utuado.
 Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 917, Utuado.
 378 Armando Ferrer, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 Juan Marcucci, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 388 Ramon Cuprill, Salsipuede st., Yauco.
 Pedro Isquierdo, Federacion Libre, Yauco.
 414 Eulalia Cedeno, Box Y, Federacion Libre, Bayamon.
 Rosa M. LaBarca, Box Y, Federacion Libre, Bayamon.
 †148 Jose L. Cuedas, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Juan Bermudez Sanchez, Box Y, Bayamon.
 424 Eduardo J. Mendez, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
 Puesto Morales, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
 †432 Lugo, Capitan Corea N. 7, Ponce.
 Ramon Muniz, 50 Cruz, Ponce.
 446 Antonio Moreno, Federacion Libre, Aguas-Buenas.
 Diego Hernandez, Federacion Libre, Ciales.
 Felix Vega, Federacion Libre, Ciales.
 449 Genaro Pereles, 40-42 Jobo st., Ponce.
 Benito Orsini, 40-42 Jobo st., Ponce.
 453 Emilia Chaliz, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 Francisco R. Caban, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 †458 Jose Martinez, Utuado Rafael Vilarino, Utuado.
 460 F. Paz Grandela, Box 270, San Juan.
 461 Cosme Bellia, Federacion Libre, Ponce.
 462 Jose Aguillo, Intendente Ramirez st., Ponce.
 467 Pedro J. Rodriguez, Box 773, Junco Arcebo.
 472 Agapito Gonzalez, Box 67, Junco Arcebo.
 Salvador Silvestri, Box 67, Junco.
 478 Ramon Garcia, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
 Hermilio Schmidt, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
 481 Pedro R. Perez, Box 404, Bayamon.
 * Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.
 †485 Julio Rodriguez, Puerta de Tierra, Box 132, San Juan.
 Fernando Riera, Box 132, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 503 Rita Hernandez, Federacion Libre, Catano.
 Rafaela Rodriguez, Federacion Libre, Catano.
 507 Ramonita Ramos, Moravia, P. R.
 Candelaria Ortega, Moravia, P. R.
 508 Dolores Sierra, Federacion Libre, Manati.
 Juana Barbosa, Federacion Libre, Manati.
 509 Ramon Ortiz, Federacion Libre, Puerte de Tierra.
 Maximino Vega, Federacion Libre, Puerte de Tierra.
 511 Isabe Martinez, Federacion Libre, Corozal.
 Carmen Delgado, Federacion Libre, Corozal.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 M. Herceov, 294 Swan st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Mohler, 330 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 421 Miss O. Hall, 12 Amherst st., Charleston.
 Mrs. Jennie Wiggins, 100 Rumney st., Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 100 E. H. Duesing, Box 423, Milbank.
 *163 John Goebel, 634 S. Dakota av., S. E. Sioux Falls.
 275 M. McNulty, Box 250, Aberdeen.
 345 L. Metzler, 712 Main st., Rapid City.
 *387 Herman Boulan, 518 E. 4th st., Yankton.
 491 Earl Walls, 409 Frank st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- *83 A. J. Jones, 1722 Nassau st., Nashville.
 *261 H. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
 *266 B. E. Hansen, 357 N. Main st., Memphis.
 318 Matt Gerlach, 715 Cherry st., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- *128 Conrado La Fargo, Box 673, El Paso.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
 *285 W. S. Douglas, 500 Alston av., Ft. Worth.
 *346 Chas. W. Rosay, 506 S. Presa st., San Antonio.
 384 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 369 G. Leo Forrest, 106 1/4 W. Lamar st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 1502 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, 89 Green st., Brattleboro.
 264 Jas. J. Reedy, 48 Woodstock av., Rutland.
 371 Wesley Hoffman, 365 N. Main st., Barre.

VIRGINIA.

- *133 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 27th st., Richmond.
 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.
 F. W. Dodenhoff, 229 W. 20th st., Norfolk.
 *412 R. P. Davis, 1215 25th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 S. Blattner, Box 291, Hoquiam.
 *113 E. Lewis, Box 886, Tacoma.
 188 Ed. Coenen, 770 N. 73rd st., Seattle.
 *323 John A. Reddy, 4207 E. Frederick av., Spokane.
 *391 Ed. St. John, 1016 Elk st., Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2nd st., Walla Walla.
 498 J. C. North, 2912 Walnut st., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 * Frank C. Nolte, 57 22nd st., Wheeling.
 †501 H. D. Clarke, 19 Masonic Temple bldg., Wheeling.
 *510 Carl Belts, 312 Water st., Fairmont.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Jac. Hahn, 965 1/4 20th st., Milwaukee.
 † Jno. Kammer, Brihanas Hall, Milwaukee.
 34 Ernest De Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 John Wurzel, 1564 Denton st., La Crosse.
 *85 Felix Berge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
 *135 E. A. Heldeman, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
 *162 Sam Nys, 121 S. Irwin av., Green Bay.
 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
 *182 Thos. Dunbar, Box 237, Sun Prairie (Madison).
 *212 Richard Braun, 1303 14th st., Superior.
 245 Fred H. Bohelm, 512 Willis av., Ashland.
 *287 Wm. Asgaard, 2610 Parkridge av., Marinette.
 290 Phil Sullivan, 405 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
 304 F. E. Corbelle, 1735 N. Main st., Racine.
 *323 Richard Wagner, 1915 N. 7th st., Sheboygan.
 *320 L. A. Martin, 76 Fifteenth st., Fond du Lac.
 *363 S. P. Malaglan, 223 E. Broadway, Waukesha.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 218 N. Central av., Marshfield.
 *381 Otto Nienow, 510 Hancock st., Watertown.
 447 August Demic, 820 Dayton st., Kenosha.
 *477 Hugh Goldie, 919 S. 13th st., Manitowoc.
 *482 Louis Ziebell, 712 Chicago av., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS OFFICIAL JOURNAL

MONON B'LDG, CHICAGO, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS
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KNOWLEDGE
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POWER

BETTER WORKING
AND
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C. M. I. U. OF A.
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G. W. PERKINS.....Editor and Publisher

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The International Canvassing Board's report, published elsewhere in this issue, shows the result of the balloting of the membership at large in the election of February 12. I appreciate the action of the membership in re-electing me to the office of International President, and thank you for your confidence. I accept the responsibilities and duties insofar as they apply to myself, which are multiplied and diversified and the seriousness of which I fully realize, and to these I pledge you my entire time, strength, ability and experience. I shall fearlessly discharge the duties of the office, but without malice or favor. I expect the membership at large to do its full share in the mighty task that lies straight ahead.

At the Cleveland convention the jurisdiction of the International Union was extended so as to cover the industry. At that time we claimed jurisdiction for the International Union over all departments employing wage earners in the cigar and tobacco industry. This extension of jurisdiction, duly ratified by popular vote, was granted by the American Federation of Labor. This additional self-imposed task requires the united, heroic support and activity of all real trade unionists. I accept without reservation my share of the responsibility, and I ask your co-operation to carry to successful fruition this effort, to better the working conditions of all, regardless of their particular calling, employed in our industry.

With renewed faith in the International Union, I am

Yours fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS.

The number of American soldiers killed in battle is placed at 50,151. During the same period the number of American workers killed in their line of duty was 126,664.

Horrors of Peace.

On the battle front men laid their lives on the altar of patriotism and gladly sacrificed themselves for an ideal. In the mines and mills, on the railroads, wherever industry turns the wheels of progress men, women and little children lay their lives on the altar of necessity and die in striving for the wage that means shelter, food and clothing for themselves and those dependent on them.

The mutilations of modern warfare are not to be compared with the mutilations of high speed industrial endeavor. For every man blown to pieces by gun-fire we find two or more have been blown to pieces in our mines and quarries by premature blasts or the deadly mine gas.

We accept as a matter of fact the horrors of war. They are a necessary adjunct to war. In fact, war means only annihilation of life and limb and the destruction of property. We should not accept with the same nonchalance the horrors of peace. They are largely unnecessary and are only tolerated by the workers because they lack the organized resistance necessary to wipe them forever out of our industrial life.

Human life is said by some to be cheap. It will be held cheap by the employer just so long as the workers accept his valuation of it. There is one factor that is doing more to enhance the valuation of life and limb than any other and that is the trade's union. This power for good is continuously on the job forcing the betterment of conditions under which we work and live. Its power will grow and its results be more manifest as the workers realize its power for their betterment and as they see its necessity, and become a part of it by joining the union of their own particular industry.

The associate editor of a propagandist's sheet finds much fault with the officials of the

Constructive Trades' Unions.

C. M. I. U. for "insisting that the C. M. I. U. of A. is a part of the constructive trade union movement."

To quote him further that we may get his view point and thus attempt to arrive at a definite conclusion as to why he is peeved. He says: "The C. M. I. U. of A. has never been a trade union in the generally accepted

meaning of the term, but is and always has been a craft union of the old school. The attitude assumed by all craft unions make them seek their power in a kind of bargaining partnership with capital. They have no quarrels with the fundamental of Capitalistic Society. They acquiesce in the right and recognize reasonable profit and dividends on honest investment."

Webster defines a trade union as "A voluntary association of working people organized to further or maintain their rights, privileges and interests with respect to wages, hours and conditions of labor, efficiency, education, mutual insurance, customs, etc." This, too, is the generally accepted meaning of the term and these principles form the concrete foundation of and the fundamental aim of every organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

We know, of course, that some propagandists hold the entire labor movement as it functions at present through the A. F. of L. abortive because it does not endorse the I. W. W., O. B. U. and soviet plans that they and a very small minority of the workers in this country worship with the zeal of fanatics. The propagandist tips his hand as to just what kind of a trade union he wants when he finds fault with us for "bargaining with capital" and scolds us because we do not continuously quarrel with "capitalistic society," and in his denunciation refers to the "socialization of industry." In the words of a song popular in vaudeville during the war, "They are all out of step but Johnnie."

We who are, and have been, actively engaged in the trades union movement in America for so many years and have seen it grow from nothing into the wonderful power for good that it is; we who have seen the wages of workers increased from the dead line of less than a bestial existence to a point where the worker is able to provide a comfortable home for his family; we who have seen a continuously increased number of our children in the schools instead of the sweat shops; we who have seen the hours of labor lessened that we might have more time for needed recreation and rest, all of these things and more, accomplished by the constructive trades union as we understand and accept it, have nothing to apologize for. We hold that our comprehension of the movement, based on actual results accomplished, stands as the Rock of Gibraltar as compared to an ant hill when measured along side of the A. E.

of Propagandists conception of what the movement should be, a conception wholly theoretical and at present absolutely impossible.

He says further, "Gompers' conservative movement is the one to be feared and not the so-called radical movement." He does not say by whom it is to be feared but if he has in mind the employing class he is right. The very fact that unscrupulous capital has entered into agreement with the I. W. W. on numerous occasions proves it. Here in Chicago we have a case in mind, covered by a confession wherein certain officials of a self-styled progressive cigarmakers' union entered into an agreement with certain manufacturers in our industry to wreck the C. M. I. U. of A.

Certainly the constructive trade union movement is the one they fear, and in fearing it they fight it, even going so far as to enlist the help, unconsciously, perhaps, on the part of the members, of dual organizations whose cry is always for "Direct action, socialization of industry," etc., etc. Do you ever find the employers objecting to the formation of organizations dual to the C. M. I. U.? Certainly not. They welcome them as a means to the end of disrupting the one organization that they fear because of the things it has accomplished. The pity of it is that some of our own members for reasons best known to themselves play right into the hands of the employers by endorsing these same dual organizations as has been done by the propagandists when they virtually endorse the dual Amalgamated Tobacco Workers.

CONVENTION CALL.

American Federation of Labor.

March 19, 1921.

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Forty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at The Coliseum, Denver, Colorado, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, June 13, 1921, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

It is, of course, entirely unnecessary here to enumerate all the important subjects with which our forthcoming convention will concern itself, but the reminder is not at all amiss that every effort must be made to broaden the field and means for the organization of the yet unorganized workers; to strive to bring about more effectually than ever a better day in the lives and homes of the toilers; to defend and maintain by every honorable means in our power the right to organize for our common defense and advancement, for the exercise of our normal and constitutional activities to protect and promote the rights and interests of the workers; to assert at any risk the equal rights before the law of all workers with all other citizens; to aid our fellow-workers against the effort to entangle the workers in the meshes

of litigation before the courts in the several states; to restore and make effective in our every day lives the principle declared in the law of our Republic (the Clayton law), "that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce"; to arouse our fellow-workers and fellow-citizens to the danger which threatens to curb and take away their guaranteed rights and freedom; to meet and help solve the vexatious problems of peace and reconstruction; to emphasize the dominating and determining economic character of our movement and to carry on such political action as the interests of labor will warrant and the trade union movement has directed; to withstand and overcome the bitter antagonism now so rampant to undermine and to destroy the greatest constructive force in our Republic, the American labor movement, for indeed now, more than ever, "this is the time that tries men's souls"; these and other great questions of equal importance will of necessity occupy the attention of the Denver convention.

SAM'L GOMPERS, President.

Attest:

F. MORRISON, Secy.

CORRESPONDENCE

New York, April 1, 1921.

There is practically no change in the conditions of the cigar business in New York City. Manufacturers that layed off their force as early as November and some in December of last year, among whom are quite a few that still have their factories closed. This means that we have cigar makers out of work for the past five months. Where I have been given the opportunity to confer with a manufacturer in conjunction with a committee representing the cigar makers of a shop I have done so. We were confronted with almost the same thing at each conference. While some of the manufacturers were frank enough to say that they must have a reduction of prices, there were others that sidestepped and maneuvered in attacking the working conditions, and when forced through fair arguments to lay their cards on the table it finally concluded with an offer for a reduction of prices. I wish to state that the cigar makers of New York City have struggled and sacrificed in order to effect and maintain working conditions that would make it possible for a cigar maker to earn a living wage, and have at least the recognition and fair treatment that every human being that produces is justly entitled to. The cigar makers of New York City are enlightened to these facts, that they are not willing to be imposed upon, nor are they ready to go back to the conditions of slavery that had existed for years in the cigar factories in New York City. I might say that they are good and patriotic Americans, who believe in the elevation and betterment of their brother and sister citizens, so that there could be a mutual feeling that the citizens should be proud of their country, and that the country be proud of its citizens. For these reasons it is necessary that the cigar maker—the same as any other human worker—must at least earn enough to meet existing conditions, that would make it possible for him or her to hold their heads up as a good citizen should. We are being told that we are entering into an era of readjustment, and the cigar makers are heartily in favor of a readjustment, providing for a fair and proper readjustment. For instance, can anyone say that a cigar maker is overpaid? Surely anyone that has any knowledge of the earnings of the cigar maker knows that he or she has been much underpaid. In view of this fact, would you call it a readjustment or an imposition when the cigar maker is told by the manufacturer that he must give back something that the

cigar maker really needs for himself? On the other hand, if the manufacturer would go to the tobacco man who has raised the tobacco to almost prohibitive prices and could demand a readjustment, or if he would go to the box maker, who has increased the price of boxes 300% and also the lithographer, who has increased the prices of labels and bands without much ceremony, and if there could be readjustment of taxation on cigars and tobacco, we would find that the manufacturer could adjust his business to meet future conditions very easily without imposing on the cigarmaker, who needs every dollar he earns. Through all this time of unemployment the cigar makers in New York City have shown the best of spirit and whenever the members of the International Union were appealed to in sustaining applications they have responded loyally. I might say that having the confidence of the Joint Advisory Board and the membership of New York City, and given personal charge for the best interests of the International Union and its members, and to best qualify for the confidence placed in me, I am given the best that is in me to see that every detail and want of the cigar makers are properly attended to, and using every safeguard for the future destinies of the cigar makers, so that their loyalty can be rewarded with success, which they so justly deserve.

Yours fraternally,

MAURICE SIMONS,
Organizer New York.

Toronto, Ont.

Local No. 27 of Toronto, Ontario, is submitting an amendment to the constitution asking for a weekly assessment of 50c to be put in force after the Tampa strike is settled and times become normal, the said assessment to be used to organize the city of Montreal and district. In asking for this assessment, brothers, we realize we are asking for something out of the ordinary, but circumstances force us to do so. We believe, in fact we are certain, that unless Montreal becomes organized that the Cigar Makers' International Union is done for so far as Canada is concerned. Montreal is the cigar center of Canada; easily 65% of the cigars made in this country are manufactured in Montreal and district; and, sorry to say, the factories in that city are scab or open shops; only one or two Buckeyes use the label. Now, how did Montreal get all the factories she has? A few years ago Toronto, Ont., had 500 cigar makers in our local. We were 100% organized. We endeavored to raise our bill of prices \$1 per M and the manufacturers, the largest ones, moved to Montreal and ran a scab shop ever since. Today Toronto has only five small Buckeyes employing about 35 members. The cigar makers in Hamilton, Ont., in 1918 asked for an increase in their bill of prices and the largest firm there closed their factory, stating they could get all the cigars they wanted made in Montreal. Today Hamilton has only one fairly large shop employing about 100 members, and there are also a couple of Buckeyes in London, Ont., practically all the cigar makers are locked out, some of the firms moving to Montreal to run scab shops, while others say they will open up under a different system, meaning, we believe, the non-union shop. And what few union Buckeyes we still have, complain all the time that they can never develop or continue long as the non-union shops of Montreal, with their advantage of cost in labor differences, are able to smother the union factories. Brothers, we ask you to consider this amendment seriously. Please don't ignore it. It is an absolute necessity; with the organization of Montreal we believe we can make Canada 100% organized. We ask your support in seconding this amendment. Remember, this assessment will not be levied until the Tampa strike is settled and times become normal.

Trusting our brothers will stand by us, we remain,

Yours fraternally,
Local No. 27, Toronto.

London, Ont., March 5, 1921.

Mr. G. W. Perkins.

Dear Sir: All the members suspended in February report, with the exception of Mrs. Eva Hevey, were fined \$100.00 for working in strike shop of John McNeess & Sons, by Local 273, pending ratification by Int. Executive.

Yours fraternally,

B. J. VINCENT,
JOHN M. MCGUIRE, Pres.,
JAS. P. HEVEY,
B. C. HERTEL.

Rochester, N. Y., March 21, 1921.

Mr. G. W. Perkins, Int. President.

Dear Sir: Am instructed to ask about the International monthly financial statement of February, 1921.

Reference the ten organizers and salary list and expenses. The attention of the mover of the motion was called to the power of president to appoint special organizers. Objections were also made to the lack of reports of organizers.

Please give information reference reports, expenses, what the specials were appointed for, whether or not the bills of expenses are for the current month.

Fraternally yours,

HUGH HACKETT.
March 24, 1921.

Mr. Hugh Hackett,

Sec'y, Union 5, Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the 21st inst. in which you state that you were instructed to ask for some explanation reference to the organizers and their salaries and expenses, I have to say:

The Constitution, Section 56, authorizes the President to appoint, subject to confirmation, label agitators and organizers. Section 57 of the Constitution says: "The Executive Board shall have power to regulate the salaries of organizers from time to time, but in no case shall the same be less than \$30.00 per week, and the allowance for expenses shall be \$3.50 per diem, and railroad fare." The Constitution arbitrarily fixes the salary and expense of the organizers and that is the salary and per diem expense that they get, no more and no less. They are also allowed railroad fare, official street car fare, and postage.

You will notice in the statement in the February Journal that some of them drew \$300.00 and that one drew as high as \$375.00. The salary and per diem alone for a month of four weeks amounts to \$213.00. If there is a fifth week in the month it amounts to \$272.50. Out of this amount they must pay their hotel and living expenses, and everybody knows that that is one of the things that count in the high cost of living. So far we have taken no count of the railroad fare, street car fare and postage. Everybody knows, too, that the railroad fares have practically doubled in the last five years. Sometimes an experienced organizer has to be moved quickly some distance, especially where strikes and lockouts are threatened.

You will notice that four of the organizers drew only \$300.00 each, which is considerably less than they had coming. Those who draw \$200.00 one month may draw \$300.00 the next month and in that way catch up with what is due them and which they did not draw in the month previous.

One of the organizers in the month of January, through no fault of his own and acting on orders and instructions of this office, which were absolutely necessary, expended about \$100.00 in railroad fare.

Organizers make regular itemized reports to this office and submit bills for every penny received, which are scrutinized and passed upon by the International Auditors, whose report is also published every six months in the Official Journal.

Any member of the International Union or any union is entitled to the fullest explanation of every penny that is handled, and they are invited to make inquiry whenever they are in doubt or want an explanation of any item.

One of the organizers has recently been dropped. It seems, however, necessary to keep these men on the road at this particular time when the Amalgamated or dual organization

are doing everything in their power to disrupt the International Union and when all employers, chambers of commerce, etc., are making a persistent, determined drive to cripple or destroy our unions.

I again repeat that I have no say in fixing the salary and expense of the organizers. Of one thing, however, I am absolutely sure, and that is that the amounts paid them are not excessive. No man can live decently on the road, for one penny less than \$3.50 per day. A room in a hotel that could formerly be had for from 75 cents to \$1 or \$1.50, now costs \$1.50, \$2 or \$2.50. The most of you know what it costs to eat in a hotel or restaurant. In reality the organizer does not get decent wages. I don't know of another union that pays so little as we do for the salary and expense of their organizers.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS,
Int'l President.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS.

Williamsport, Pa., April 3, 1921.

Since my last report I have covered nearly the entire state of Pennsylvania with but very few exceptions, and find no material change in the conditions of the cigar makers, at least none for the betterment, and occasionally found some localities contemplating reducing their bills, which is hoped will stimulate business and give more and steadier employment, but this hope must yet be realized.

The onslaught of cutting prices of the non-union cigar makers in these districts have not abated, but continue unmolested, without objection on the part of the unprotected who are without organization.

I have been informed in one of the remote localities that one of the largest corporations manufacturing cigars had been working their girls and women nights in violation of the state laws pertaining to women in industry. I took the matter up with the proper authorities of the labor and industry department and succeeded in having it discontinued immediately.

As directed, I proceeded to Meadville, Pa., the seat of the defunct Union No. 82 and succeeded in having the remaining funds of that organization, which the officers failed to forward, together with other International property, to headquarters, thereby closing out the accounts of that union. The facts are that there was not enough members left to function as an organization as they, with but a few exceptions, had secured employment at other than cigar making and left the trade and decided to forward the books and charter. The few left had their cards transferred to other locals.

In visiting other localities, respectively Easton, Warren, Corry, Pottsville, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, York, Allentown, Quakerstown, Akron, Pa., Lebanon, Mannheim, Lancaster, Rothville, Ephrata, Williamsport, I have been persistent in advocating label agitation and organization, also the attendance by the members at their meetings, for without the interest of the members to their business the movement lags and the accomplishments go by default, injuring the whole structure of the only medium at hand for the betterment of all concerned.

The opening of a label shop in Quakertown seems to be an assured fact and will no doubt stimulate our movement in this locality. I participated in revising the bill for Union 402, which was satisfactory to the employers, who predicted that once they get going they will be able to employ from 6 to 25 hands in a short time.

Since my last visit to York, marked progress has been made in placing union label cigars on the market in retail stands, clubs, grocery stores and many other places which handle cigars and tobaccos, through the efforts of a few energetic members of 242, to make jobs for the membership. This is good work and I complimented them on their undertakings and further it will stimulate agitation for union label prod-

uct. As I understand it, it is contemplated to organize a "Union Label Club or League," comprised of representatives from each local trades union in York, for the purpose of advancing all union labeled products.

Organization work is at a very low ebb, due to the fact that many cigar makers are out of employment and the remainder are on very short time, and on a limit at that, with very few exceptions. Many firms who opened factories in Pennsylvania the past 12 or 13 months have closed down entirely and others indefinitely closed up.

Yours fraternally,
J. P. KEENEN,
Gen. Organizer.

Ludington, Mich., April 4, 1921.

While working in Ludington I made visits to the homes of the girls in the downtown district and also had a conference with the merchants to show them why the girls would not agree to go to work in which I succeeded in convincing some of the larger merchants that their stand was a just one. While working in this district I found that the spies paid by the firm which we are fighting have been working in the fourth ward. I immediately got busy and visited the homes and made my reasons clear to them why they should not go to work. I addressed two special meetings in behalf of the fight we were putting up against this firm. Also visited the retail stores, calling their attention to the fact and urged these firms to handle union label goods. The fourth ward is about one and a half miles from the main part of the city, where the Polish, Hungarians and Russians are chiefly located, in this ward. I also organized a label league composed of members from all the locals in Ludington and they are all a bunch of live wires, actually on the job. I instructed them in the work, also told them what this organization meant to them in demanding the labels on the products. Through the activity of the label league I was successful in having another shop consent to put the label on their cigars. The Stewart Bros. shop, which at the time employed about 16 girls and did not see fit to use our labels and which at the present time is not working, and the sale of union label cigars is increasing. I assisted our secretary, Miss Hoffman, in checking up labels, also assisted her with her books. I assisted the girls in disposing of tickets, which is bringing in fair returns. I also addressed the Trades and Labor Council and every local affiliated with it also. On special occasions attended all meetings of our local. While in Grand Rapids I visited the Schneider Cigar Company and took the matter up with them in reference to using our label. The factory at present is not working. The matter is now in the hands of Local 46. I also called on the girls' and women's homes employed in the Consolidated General & Tegle Cigar Companies and found a great number are out of work in the factories, while those who are working are on short time. They have started to organize a Polish Federal Union and in this movement there is yet an opportunity to reach the girls working in these factories. This organization is the outcome of a movement which was planned some time before and the meeting was held while I was out of the city. The cigar business in the unfair factories is very bad, while the union shops practically are holding their own. The fight in Ludington is still on. These girls are appealing to you for financial aid, which they are justly entitled to; they have been fighting this battle for the past ten months; not one of them have deserted the ranks. Are we as men going to desert them in this fight? I say no; then let's come across and help them win it.

MICHAEL GAZELLA,
Special Organizer.

Detroit, Mich., April 9, 1921.

To the Journal:

Since my last report of March 2 from McSherrystown, Pa., I visited York, Pa., and addressed the Central Labor Union of that city

on the use of the union label. Went from there to Lancaster, Pa.; spoke at meeting of Union 257 and the Central Body of Lancaster. Held several conferences with officers of Union 257 and was arranging to hold a meeting to try and organize some of the workers into Class B when I was directed by President Perkins to proceed to Warren, Pa., to assist Union 122 which was out on question of reduction. After several conferences with strike committee and officers of Union 122, a meeting was arranged between employers and strike committee. I endeavored to reach a compromise pending the time the application of Union 122 was awaiting approval. We were unable to get any agreement and waited until application returned when Local 122 accepted proposed reductions and factory returned to work March 24.

Received instructions from President Perkins to proceed to Detroit, Mich., where the employees of the R. G. Dunn shop are out against a second reduction. This local accepted a reduction and the proprietor of the R. G. Dunn shop promised the employees of that shop steady work for one year and no further reduction but in February of this year he came with a demand for another reduction of \$3 per thousand, and this the members of Union 22 refused to accept and are now out on strike. This firm, like all the employers of labor in this section, are resorting to the usual tactics of arresting girls on the picket lines and by trying to break the spirit of the men and women in asking the courts for injunctions restraining everybody from doing anything but breathing. One injunction was dissolved on an error of law and the second is now pending. This we all expect will not be granted. I have worked with strike committees on court cases and with officers and committees and have endeavored to get conferences with manufacturers to induce them to run union shops.

Fraternally yours,
WM. A. McCABE, Organizer.

London, Ont., April 5, 1921.

The situation in London has been such that at the request of Union 278 I have remained here since my last report. From day to day I have worked with local strike committee during February and March in an effort to reach a settlement. During my time here I have covered the various union meetings in the interest of label campaign; also distributed advertising matter furnished me by the J. A. B. when visiting cigar stores.

The unions in this city are giving their moral and also financial support to Union 278 in the present difficulties. I have made two trips to Hamilton in the interest of local situation.

March 6th I attended a meeting of theatrical stage employees' union and asked that action be taken against two of their members who are working in cigar factory that locked out union members. These two men can no longer be members of this union.

I also assisted in organization meeting of International Garment Workers and mass meeting of machinists and boilermakers. During the week of March 12th we had two conferences with cigar manufacturers, but was unable to reach a settlement.

March 14th Union 278 gave the first of a series of dances to raise funds for those members not entitled to benefits. The hall was crowded. I gave a talk on the label and the local troubles the cigar makers are having with manufacturers. Week of March 19 we had more conferences with cigar manufacturers. Two special meetings of 278 were called to deal with the various propositions, but owing to the severe demands made by the firms Union 278 by a large vote refused to accept them. Manufacturers so far are determined to have the open shop. They want a wage reduction that would mean from \$6 to \$10 in wages per week. At special meeting March 22 Union 278 decided to give committee power to negotiate on the 1919 bill, which was adopted Sept. 16th, 1919.

We again on April 2nd and 4th held a conference with several of the smaller firms, with the result that six of the firms will continue to operate union shops. At a conference with M. Collago Co., an agreement was reached whereby this firm will also operate union shop. This firm will in the course of a couple weeks employ 50 or 60 cigar makers.

Special meeting Union 278 proposition submitted by committee was accepted.

I attended a conference April 5th with Mr. Compton, representing the Minister of Labor, from Ottawa. We explained the situation to him and he will use his good office in effort to reach a settlement with the one large firm here. Business is quiet and there is a drive on by the firms to establish the open shop.

Yours fraternally,

JAS. A. SULLIVAN,
Int. Organizer.

Since my last report I have addressed the following labor unions of Denver, Col., on the question of a closer affiliation and of more strictly adhering to and patronizing union label goods in all lines and especially the cigar makers union label. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers No. 186; the Tobacco Strippers Union; the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 66 (R. R. men); Queen City Lodge No. 2009 Machinists; International Steam Engineers No. 1; Union Label League; a very large meeting of the Maintenance of Way Employees No. 14; Electrical Workers Union No. 68; Bakers and Confectionery Workers No. 27; Barbers Union of Denver. In addition to attending all regular and special meetings of the cigar makers of Denver the meetings of the executive board, and the agitation committee, assisting that committee in visiting dealers in cigars in Denver, Col.; Golden, Col., and Cheyenne, Wyo., at the last meeting of union 129, a proposition of a reduction of 10 per cent on the present bill of prices was offered by the two large manufacturers of Denver, a strike committee was elected to resist this reduction. They have had several meetings which I took part in to assist them. In the state of Colorado they have industrial laws governing all disputes between employer and employee, by the provisions of which the employer must give 30 days' notice of a proposed reduction in wages, and the employee must give 30 days' notice of an increase of wages or strike. They have a regularly appointed commission consisting of three members to enforce the law, our cigar manufacturers have given notice of the 10 per cent reduction to this commission and we have been notified that the question will be given a hearing before that body some time in the 30 days. The strike committee and myself are holding conferences with the manufacturers in an effort to settle the dispute without the use of the industrial commission, and it is the hope that it will be over before this letter is printed.

Yours fraternally,
(Signed) J. E. FARRELL,
General Organizer.

UNION PIANOS AND TALKING MACHINES.

Union-made pianos, player pianos, grand pianos and talking machines, in all that the word "union" applies, are now within reach of all who desire such instruments.

Dec. 4, 1920, a number of members of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union organized and incorporated the De Luxe Piano Co., located at Chicago, Ill. This company manufactures upright pianos, player pianos, grand pianos and talking machines and is operating along co-operative lines. A liberal discount will be allowed to all good standing members of local unions, to trade unions and central bodies.

Vote on Amendments of Unions 74, Poughkeepsie, and 97, Boston.

Amendment of Union 74 was adopted and Amendment of No. 97 defeated.

No. 74	No. 97	No. 74	No. 97
Yes. No.	Yes. No.	Yes. No.	Yes. No.
1.. 73 ..	73 ..	98.. 14 ..	16 ..
2.. 44 ..	41 ..	99.. 9 ..	9 ..
3.. 21 ..	1 21	100.. 8 ..	8 ..
4.. 111 ..	107	102.. 14 ..	20 ..
5.. 50 1	1 50	103.. 4 ..	4 ..
6.. 25 ..	24	104.. 5 ..	5 ..
7.. 14 ..	14	105.. 5 ..	5 ..
8.. 8 ..	8	107.. 12 6	2 17
9.. 30 ..	29	108.. 3 ..	3 ..
10.. 23 1	1 21	110.. 17 ..	17 ..
11.. 7 ..	7	111.. 15 ..	15 ..
12.. 49 ..	44	112.. 20 1	22 ..
14.. 78 1	1 67	113.. 11 ..	13 ..
15.. .. 14 15	..	114.. 16 1	11 4
16.. 13 ..	13	115.. 5 ..	5 ..
17.. 26 ..	26	117.. 6 ..	6 ..
18.. .. 6 ..	6	118.. 23 ..	23 ..
19.. 5 ..	5	119.. 150 8	10 130
20.. 22 1	1 22	120.. 9 ..	9 ..
23.. 11 ..	11	121.. 12 ..	12 ..
24.. 11 ..	11	122.. 30 ..	28 ..
25.. 48 ..	47	123.. 7 1	1 7
26.. 7 ..	7	124.. 9 ..	9 ..
27.. 16 ..	16	125.. 8 ..	8 ..
30.. 9 ..	..	126.. 4 8	11 1
31.. .. 6 5	..	127.. 3 ..	3 ..
32.. 19 ..	2 18	128.. 8 2	.. 8
33.. 15 ..	15	129.. 49 ..	47 ..
34.. 9 ..	9	130.. 24 ..	24 ..
35.. 7 10 16	..	131.. 15 ..	15 ..
36.. .. 5 ..	..	132.. 50 ..	52 ..
37.. 22 ..	22	133.. 6 ..	1 5
38.. 21 ..	21	134.. .. 5	.. 5
39.. 78 3	1 74	135.. 10 ..	10 ..
41.. 14 ..	1 13	137.. 5 ..	5 ..
42.. 39 1	2 36	139.. 10 ..	10 ..
44.. 44 ..	46	140.. 5 ..	5 ..
45.. 7 7 7	7 7	141.. 209 14	11 210
46.. 13 1 1	1 14	142.. 9 ..	9 ..
47.. 18 ..	1 17	143.. 7 ..	7 ..
48.. 10 ..	11	144.. 30 ..	26 ..
49.. 48 ..	43	145.. 4 ..	4 ..
50.. 7 ..	7	146.. 9 ..	9 ..
51.. 11 ..	11	147.. 11 ..	11 ..
52.. 12 ..	12	148.. 160 ..	4 156
53.. 1 11 12	..	149.. 10 3	17 ..
54.. 21 ..	2 19	150.. 13 ..	14 ..
55.. 11 ..	11	153.. 5 ..	5 ..
57.. 13 ..	13	154.. 8 ..	8 ..
58.. 20 ..	22	155.. 9 ..	9 ..
60.. .. 15	15	156.. 10 ..	10 ..
61.. 18 ..	18	157.. 7 ..	7 ..
62.. 7 ..	7	158.. 3 ..	3 ..
63.. .. 2 ..	2	160.. 11 ..	6 ..
64.. 4 ..	4	161.. 10 2	2 9
66.. 13 ..	13	162.. 11 ..	11 ..
68.. 18 ..	16	163.. 4 3	3 4
69.. 5 ..	5	165.. 28 ..	20 ..
70.. .. 6 ..	6	167.. 7 ..	7 ..
72.. .. 14 ..	14	168.. 14 ..	11 ..
73.. 1 9 2	8	170.. 6 ..	6 ..
74.. 9 ..	..	171.. 4 ..	4 ..
(Sec. 117.)		172.. 21 13	2 34
74.. 9 ..	..	173.. 7 ..	1 6
(Sec. 118.)		174.. 11 ..	.. 6
75.. 7 ..	7	176.. .. 8	8 ..
76.. 9 ..	9	177.. .. 7	7 ..
77.. 53 ..	53	179.. 22 ..	20 ..
79.. 7 ..	7	181.. 6 ..	6 ..
80.. 7 ..	7	182.. .. 6	6 ..
81.. 11 ..	11	183.. 3 4	.. 7
83.. 21 ..	20	184.. 16 ..	16 ..
84.. 9 ..	..	185.. 5 ..	5 ..
85.. .. 15 15	..	187.. 15 ..	14 ..
86.. 6 ..	6	188.. 10 ..	10 ..
87.. 49 2	51	191.. 5 ..	5 ..
88.. 12 ..	12	192.. 42 ..	47 ..
89.. .. 6 6	..	193.. 3 ..	1 2
90.. 182 25 38	142	194.. 150 ..	150 ..
91.. 5 ..	5	199.. 7 ..	7 ..
92.. 25 ..	18	200.. 10 ..	10 ..
94.. 10 ..	10	201.. 11 ..	11 ..
95.. 10 ..	10	202.. 23 ..	23 ..
96.. 5 ..	5	203.. 7 ..	7 ..
97.. 16 72 100	3	204.. 7 ..	7 ..

No. 74		No. 97		No. 74		No. 97	
Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
205..	13		13	318..	5	5	
206..	12	5	17	321..	12		12
207..	1			323..	14		14
208..	1	7	8	325..		10	
209..	6		7	326..	5		5
210..	9		9	329..	12		12
211..	3	3		332..	40		32
212..	15		15	333..	140	2	140
213..	15		15	334..	5		5
215..	9		9	335..	17		13
217..	12	12		336..	49		49
218..	12		12	337..	45		
219..	9		9	338..	8		8
220..	5	13	16	339..		7	7
221..	38		39	342..	5		5
222..	15	1	16	344..		7	
222 Sc. 118 for 0, ag.	16			345..	2		2
223..	7			346..	3		3
224..	14		14	348..	5		5
225..	1	6	11	349..	11		11
227..		9	11	353..	20	4	26
228..	76		73	355..	3		3
229..	6		6	357..	33		28
231..	5		5	359..		2	2
232..	3		3	360..	5		5
233..	6		6	362..	7		7
235..	9		9	363..	4		4
236..	10	2	11	366..	5		5
238..	81		81	368..	6		6
239..	12		12	370..	5		5
241..	6		6	372..	6		6
242..	9	3	6	375..	3		3
243..	6		6	376..	139		3
245..	9		9	377..	5		5
246..	6		6	379..	6		6
247..	4	3	3	380..	7		7
248..	7		7	381..	26		22
250..	18		17	382..	6		6
251..	59		59	383..	25		1
255..	10	2	8	384..	17		17
256..	2		2	387..	1	8	9
257..	18		18	389..	45		45
258..		9	9	390..	4		4
259..	10		10	391..	7		7
260..	4		4	394..	6		6
262..	14		14	395..	9		9
264..	2		2	396..	8		8
265..	3		3	399..	5		5
266..	35	2	26	400..	4		4
268..	12	12		402..	4		4
269..	7		7	403..	7		7
270..	6		6	405..		17	
271..	7		7	406..	6		6
273..	4	2	6	407..	10		10
274..	6	1		409..		3	3
275..	3		3	410..	16		16
276..		4		412..	3		3
277..	7		7	414..	126	3	3
278..	21	2	23	415..	8		8
279..	11	11		416..	5	5	
280..	1	9	10	418..	42	1	1
282..	25		25	420..	5	5	
283..	7		7	422..	2		2
285..	7		7	425..	7		7
286..	3		3	426..	7	8	8
287..	6		6	427..	7		7
288..	4		4	428..	4		4
289..	8	8		430..		4	4
290..	10		10	431..	5		5
293..	7		7	432..	105		104
294..	20	3	15	433..	8		8
295..	5		5	434..	7		7
296..	8		8	435..		3	3
297..	7		7	437..	6		6
298..	6	7	13	444..	6		6
299..	9		9	445..	7		7
300..		7	7	446..	61	3	59
301..	9		9	447..	7		7
302..	3	3		449..	165	20	165
303..	9	9		450..	4		4
304..	8		8	451..	5		5
305..	10		10	453..	278	7	
306..	5		5	454..	7		7
307..	4	2	3	455..	7		7
308..	3		3	456..	4		4
310..	7		7	457..	5		5
311..	9		9	459..	4		4
312..	18		18	461..	145		145
314..	8		8	462..	378		378
316..	49		49	468..	5	1	4
317..	7		7	469..	3	38	38

No. 74		No. 97		481..	253	251
Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	482..	12	2
466..	10		10	484..	7	
467..	45		45	485..	84	2
468..	11		8	486..	5	
469..	4	5	9	487..	4	
470..	13		13	491..		7
471..	1	5	1	497..	5	5
472..	8		4	499..	7	
473..	7		7	500..	215	
474..	36		36	501..	3	19
475..	4		4	502..	20	20
476..	6		6	503..	29	6
477..	6		6	505..	8	8
478..	42			510..	7	7
479..	7		7	530..	5	
480..	12	12				

Ttl 7237 616 1033 6975

One vote blank received—no seal or signature—giving 56 votes in favor of 74, Poughkeepsie, and 56 against 97, Boston.

Report of International Financier.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 5, 1921.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz:

No. 53, New Orleans, La.

The cash and stamp accounts here are really correct. Benefit cards and expense vouchers all on file. The treasurer made a deposit on Jan. 7th. There is nothing done here but the best they know how. Some of the members will either have to keep inside the limit in dues, etc., or they will be out of the union. Section 73 means each one of you. When you get over the limit twice inside of 90 days while you are at work, you suspend yourself. The local union cannot take action to prevent this. The secretary must report you to the International office as suspended. You can save yourself and the rest of us trouble if you will do the right thing—either become real members of the union or get out entirely. You will need the union in the days to come. Be reasonable and be one of us. Statement as follows:

Int'l balance for May 1, 1919 \$ 232.01
Int'l receipts to Jan. 1, 1921 3,869.85

Total \$4,151.86
Int'l expense to Jan. 1, 1921 \$3,584.92
Due to Union No. 53, on examination 58.00

Total \$3,642.92

Int'l balance for Jan. 1, 1921 \$ 508.94

Funds of Union.

Jan. 1, 1921—in Com. Trust & Sav. Bk. \$ 382.58
In possession Treas. G. Kammer 125.66
In possession of Sec'y Katie Sheehy 70

Total \$ 508.94

No. 127, Mattoon, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in very nice condition. Cash and stamps correct. Vouchers on file for every item of expense.

Statement as follows:

Balance for April 1, 1917 \$ 136.41
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1921 984.60

Total \$1,121.01
Expense to Jan. 1, 1921 901.96

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1921 \$ 219.05

Funds of Union.

Jan. 1, 1921, in Central Ill. Trust Bank. \$ 199.80
In possession Sec'y Joe Solomon 20.05

Total \$ 219.05

No. 185, Paducah, Ky.

The books and accounts here are now in excellent condition; cash and stamp accounts correct; ledger posted to show every member's standing complete; vouchers all on file.

Statement as follows:

Balance April 1, 1918 \$ 116.92
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1921 2,794.40
Correction in Int'l account, due on exam. 14.40
Expended over percentage in 1918 6.32

Total \$2,922.04

Expense to Jan. 1, 1921.....	2,784.07
Balance for Jan. 1, 1921.....	\$ 147.97
Funds of Union.	
Jan. 1, 1921, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....	\$ 128.72
in possession Sec'y P. M. Martin.....	19.25
Total	\$ 147.97

No. 219, Mobile, Ala.

The accounts here are in fine condition; cash, stamps, benefit cards and vouchers for expense all correct. Ledger posted to show every member's standing complete. There is a question regarding an \$8 loan granted in November, 1920. Accounts balanced at the end of each month in the day book.

Statement as follows:	
Balance for May 1, 1919.....	\$ 321.53
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1921.....	2,797.55
Total	\$3,119.08
Expense to Jan. 1, 1921.....	2,962.31

Int'l balance for Jan. 1, 1921.....	\$ 157.07
Funds of Union.	
Jan. 1, 1921, in 1st Nat. Bank.....	\$ 86.07
In possession of Sec'y F. Hawkins....	72.33

Total	\$ 158.44
Cash surplus Jan. 1, 1921.....	1.33
Same as at date of last examination. Sec'y Hawkins has deposited in bank since Jan. 1st, \$100.	

No. 220, New Orleans, La.

The books and accounts here are at this time in the best condition I ever found them in No. 220, New Orleans. They have refunded \$32.63 deficiency since last examination. One serious fault here is some of the members are irregular in the payment of dues, etc. Section 73 means each of you. You will have serious trouble over 90-day suspension from benefit, and besides, you suspend yourself when you get over the limit inside of 90 days where you are at work. Watch your step—either become real members of the union or get out.

Statement as follows:	
Balance for May 1, 1919.....	\$ 615.73
Int'l receipts to Jan. 1, 1921.....	6,292.74
Expanded over percentage in 1919....	.83

Total	\$6,909.30
Int'l expense to Jan. 1, 1921.....	6,366.40

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1921.....	\$ 542.90
Funds of Union.	

Jan. 1, in Interstate Bank.....	\$ 346.23
In possession Treas. Ernest Michel....	55.84
In possession R. B. Pavagean.....	10.75

Total	\$ 412.87
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Deficiency of Union Jan. 1, 1921.....	\$ 130.03
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No. 266, Memphis, Tenn.

The books and accounts here are in nice condition. Benefit cards and expense vouchers nicely filed. Cash and stamp accounts O. K. Ledger indexed and posted to show members' standing complete. The last four men holding the office of secretary at No. 266 are the sort of men that command respect of all who meet them. Memphis has been fortunate.

Statement as follows:	
Int'l balance for April 1, 1916.....	\$ 349.57
Int'l receipts to Jan. 1, 1921.....	9,533.39

Total	\$9,882.96
Int'l expense to Jan. 1, 1921.....	9,215.90

Int'l balance for Jan. 1, 1921.....	\$ 667.06
Funds of Union.	

In Manhattan Sav. & Trust Bank.....	\$ 656.53
In possession Sec'y H. B. Hauser.....	10.48

Total	\$ 667.06
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No. 344, Atlanta, Ga.

So far as the books are concerned, they are nicely kept. Vouchers, etc., for expenses all on file. Only two members entitled to suspen-

sion for non-payment of dues, but the money is gone. C. B. Reeves, who has really been secretary, was short in money \$624.20 and \$45.80 in other amounts due to the International Union; total amount due, \$670. We received 22 notes to cover this amount; notes were endorsed and are held by the Atlanta Nat'l Bank for collection, made payable to the International Union.

Statement as follows:	
Balance for Dec. 31, 1918.....	\$ 476.44
Int'l receipts to Feb. 4, 1921.....	950.20

Total	\$1,426.64
Int'l expense to Feb. 4, 1921.....	529.85

Int'l balance should be Feb. 4, 1921..	\$ 896.79
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Funds of Union.

Feb. 4, 1921, Mr. C. B. Reeves turned over to the new sec'y, H. T. Barnes..	33.15
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Deficiency of union Feb. 4, 1921.....	\$ 863.64
Accounted for as follows:	
Twenty-two notes from C. B. Reeves..	\$ 670.00
Old deficiency of union	193.64

Total	\$ 863.64
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No. 390, Thomasville, Ga.

The books and accounts here are in very fair condition, except that expense vouchers have been omitted the last three months. If trouble comes here there are a few cigar makers who will be sorry for the way they are behaving just now. Wake up, fellows.

Statement as follows:	
Balance for May 1, 1919.....	\$ 409.55
Int'l receipts to Feb. 1, 1921.....	954.52
Correction in accounts .....	.10

Total	\$1,364.17
Int'l expense to Feb. 1, 1921.....	910.81

Int'l balance should be Feb. 1, 1921....	453.36
Funds of Union.	

Feb. 1, 1921, in Oglethorpe Sav. and Trust Co.....	\$ 137.04
In possession Sec'y-Treas. Gus Levine	20.99

Total	\$ 158.03
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Deficiency of Union Feb. 1, 1921.....	\$ 295.33
Same as at last examination.	

No. 410, Centerville, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in splendid condition; benefit cards and all vouchers for expense on file; ledger shows every member's standing complete; cash account correct.

Statement as follows:	
Balance April 1, 1917.....	\$ 527.94
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1921.....	4,468.15
Due to Int'l Union on examination.....	3.00

Total	\$4,999.09
Expense to Jan. 1, 1921.....	4,719.46

Int'l balance should be Jan. 1, 1921....	\$ 279.63
Funds of Union.	

Jan. 1, 1921, in Old Nat'l Bank.....	\$ 237.06
Special strike fund	25.00
Other funds in possession Sec'y Schultz	14.57

Total	\$ 276.63
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Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1921.....	\$ 3.00
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No. 433, Mobile, Ala.

The books and accounts here are in very fair order; cash and stamps, benefit cards and vouchers all O. K. Ledger posted to show each member's standing complete. Some of the members are slow in paying dues. Watch your step, fellows, it is dangerous.

Statement as follows:	
Balance per May 1, 1919.....	\$ 128.31
Receipts to Jan. 27, 1921.....	1,074.80

Total	\$1,203.11
Expense to Jan. 27, 1921.....	1,105.80

Balance for Jan. 27, 1921.....	\$ 107.31
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Funds of Union.

Jan. 27, 1921, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....	\$ 75.41
In possession Treas. A. Nodal.....	4.10
In possession Sec'y Chas. Peterson....	22.20
Total	\$ 101.71

No. 437, Cairo, Ill.

The books and accounts here are at this time in better condition than I ever found them in at Cairo before. Cash and stamps correct; vouchers for expense now consistently in use; ledger nicely indexed and also shows every member's standing complete.

Statement as follows:

Balance for April 1, 1916.....	\$ 91.56
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1921.....	2,260.24
Expended over percentage in 1917.....	4.60

Total	\$2,356.40
Expense to Jan. 1, 1921.....	2,070.15

Balance should be Jan. 1, 1921	\$ 286.25
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Funds of Union.

Jan. 1, 1921, in Alexander Co. Bank.....	\$ 186.03
In War Savings Stamps	84.00
In possession Sec'y Wm. Hochnedel....	16.22

Total	\$ 286.25
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No. 471, Macon, Ga.

The books and accounts here are in very fair condition, but the trade is not. The wholesale and jobbing trade of Macon should be able to handle the work of several hundred cigar makers. The wages of these men put in circulation here in Macon would make a decided improvement in general business conditions, as it would be a continuous addition to the money on the street. As it is, all they invest in cigars for wholesale or retail purposes is spent away from Macon—never to return. Trade with the men that trades with you, when circumstances will permit, is good business, develops your city, increases your population with real bread winners, the sort that make prosperous any community in which they labor.

Statement as follows:

Balance for May 30, 1919.....	\$ 279.98
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1921.....	761.10
Correction in Int'l accounts.....	.40

Total	\$1,041.48
Expense to Feb. 1, 1921.....	758.98

Int'l balance should be Feb. 1, 1921....	\$ 282.50
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Funds of Union.

Feb. 1, 1921, in Am. Nat'l Bank.....	\$ 85.00
In possession Sec'y M. Moses.....	19.78
Total	\$ 104.78

Deficiency of Union Feb. 1, 1921.....	\$ 177.72
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Union 31, Connersville, Ind.

The books and accounts here show that honest men have handled them. A real attempt to have everything as it should be. Cash and stamp accounts correct. The only fault I find here is that they have not refunded the \$2.20 expended over percentage during the year 1916. Other than this they are in fine shape. Statement as follows:

International balance for Nov. 1, 1915..	\$ 184.45
Receipts to March 1, 1921.....	1,533.20
Expended over percentage in 1916.....	2.20

Total	\$1,719.85
Expense to March 1, 1921.....	1,490.10

International balance for March 1, 1921.....	\$ 229.75
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Funds of Union—

March 1, 1921, in First National Bank	\$193.00
In possession Treas. F. Drescher.	19.30
In possession Sec'y Jacob Huber.	15.25

Total	227.55
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Deficiency of union March 1.....	\$ 2.20
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Union 32, Louisville, Ky.

You will not find a set of books anywhere more correct than here. Benefit cards and expense vouchers correctly filed. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger posted to show every member's standing complete. Accounts balanced at the end of each month in the day book. Funds promptly deposited. Too bad we cannot say as much for the union itself in its general conduct. Statement as follows:

Balance for June 1, 1919.....	\$ 643.52
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1921.....	19,353.10

Total	\$19,996.62
Expense to Feb. 1, 1921.....	19,183.52

Balance for February 1, 1921.....	\$ 813.10
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Funds of Union—

Feb. 1, 1921, in Bank of Kentucky	\$611.75
Feb. 1, 1921, in Louisville National	163.00
In possession Sec'y Wm. Rentchler	38.35

Total	\$ 813.10
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Union 33, Indianapolis, Ind.

The books and accounts of this union are in better condition now than they ever were in before. Benefit cards, expense vouchers and original bills for all death benefits, tax to International Union and assistance to other locals all on file in the rotation in which the expense occurs. Stamp and cash accounts correct and as clean a day book and ledger account as can be found in any union. The money claimed in possession of secretary really is in the Meyer & Kiser Bank. This bank is open on Saturday evening, and Secretary Brinkman as a matter of safety first takes his money over there, both local and International, and deposits it. He then transfers to the International account by check. I verified this account just the same as the International account. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1915.....	\$ 350.11
Receipts to March 1, 1921.....	31,945.50
Expended over percentage in 1917.....	70.61

Total	\$32,366.22
Expense to March 1, 1921.....	31,945.69

Balance should be March 1, 1921.....	\$ 420.53
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Funds of Union—

March 1, 1921, in Indiana National Bank	\$305.58
In possession Sec'y-Treas. A. Brinkman	114.95

Total	\$ 420.53
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Union 50, Terre Haute, Ind.

Failure to comply with Sections 169 and 170 is about the only fault I can find with the accounts here. Stamp and cash accounts correct. Benefit cards and expense vouchers nicely filed. Ledger indexed and posted to show members' standing complete. Statement as follows:

Balance for July 1, 1919.....	\$ 399.54
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1921.....	3,183.55

Total	\$3,583.09
Expense to Feb. 1, 1921.....	3,272.44

Balance for Feb. 1, 1921.....	\$ 310.65
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Funds of Union—

Feb. 21, 1921, in Terre Haute Savings Bank	\$239.11
In possession Sec'y-Treas. John Daily	71.54

Total	\$ 310.65
Money was deposited after the first of the month.	

Union 54, Evansville, Ind.

The expense vouchers and benefit cards here are all nicely filed. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Explained to the secretary how to balance every member's dues account with each credit given; also how to balance and verify the accounts at the end of each month in the day book. He agreed with me that this was

the best way to do the work and that he would do it continuously in the future. The secretary and finance committee here are accurate—no mistakes in figures. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for April 1, 1916.....\$ 90.95
 Receipts to Feb. 1, 1921 15,147.13
 Expended over percentage in 1915-16-17 73.49

Total\$15,311.57
 Expenses to Feb. 1, 1921 14,907.70

Balance for Feb. 1, 1921\$ 403.87

Funds of Union—
 Feb. 1, 1921, in Peoples Sav. Bank.....\$333.24
 in possession Sec'y John H. Angel 70.64

Total\$ 403.88

Surplus in bank Feb. 1, 1921\$.01
 Since Feb. 1 the Sec'y-Treas. has deposited in bank \$122.30.

Union 62, Richmond, Ind.

The books and accounts here are in splendid shape. All benefit cards, original bills and expense vouchers on file. Stamp and cash accounts correct. Ledger nicely indexed and posted—very nice work. Statement as follows:

Balance for Nov. 1, 1920\$ 237.51
 Receipts to March 1, 1921 4,567.60

Total\$4,805.11
 Expenses to March 1, 1921 4,574.33

Balance for March 1, 1921\$ 230.78

Funds of Union—
 March 1, 1921, in Sav. Dept. 2nd
 Nat'l Bank\$227.88
 in possession Sec'y Otto Beissman. 2.90

Total\$ 230.78

Union 83, Nashville, Tenn.

This is the first time that I ever found the stamps and cash on hand that the reports called for—at Nashville. They have I understand made arrangements to refund their deficiency. New life, new energy, seems to have been given this local. One feature here that must be corrected, is their failure in the past to comply with Section 73. This must not continue. Get in line, fellows—be real members of the union. Days are coming when you will need it. And we need you—don't forget this. Statement as follows:

Balance for April, 1916\$ 826.77
 Receipts to Feb. 1, 1921 5,633.40
 Expended over percentage in 1915 3.42
 Expended over percentage in 1917 73.25
 Due to Int'l Union on examination 27.25

Total\$6,570.09
 Expense to Feb. 1, 1921 6,094.44

Balance for Feb. 1, 1921\$ 475.65

Funds of Union—
 Feb. 1, 1921, in 4th and 1st Nat'l
 Bank\$345.49
 in possession Sec'y A. J. Jones..... 23.77

Total\$ 369.26

Deficiency of Union Feb. 1, 1921\$ 106.39

Union 204, New Albany, Ind.

The books and accounts here are in splendid condition. Stamp and cash accounts correct. Benefit cards and expense vouchers all nicely filed. Ledger posted to show every member's standing complete. Statement as follows:

Balance for April 1, 1916\$ 11.97
 Receipts to Feb. 1, 1921 5,667.50

Total\$5,679.47
 Expense to Feb. 1, 1921 5,115.95

Balance for Feb. 1, 1921\$ 563.52

Funds of Union—
 Feb. 1, 1921, in New Albany Nat'l
 Bank\$430.30
 in possession of Treas. Phil. Korbe 133.22

Total\$ 563.52
 Since Feb. 1st Treasurer Phil Karbe has deposited in bank \$150.00.

Union 308, Muncie, Ind.

The books and accounts here are in fine shape. All benefit cards and expense vouchers nicely filed. Stamp and cash accounts correct and ledger nicely indexed and posted—very nice work. Statement as follows:

Balance for March 31, 1915\$ 115.23
 Receipts to March 1, 1921 1,902.00
 Expended over percentage in 191614

Total\$2,018.37
 Expense to March 1, 1921 1,901.97

Balance for March 1, 1921\$ 116.40

Funds of Union—
 March 1, in Delaware Co. Nat'l
 Bank\$85.00
 in possession Sec'y-Treas. John P.
 Oaster 31.41

Total\$ 116.41

Surplus March 1, 1921\$.01

Sec'y Oaster has express money orders and P. O. money orders ready to deposit in bank amounting to \$10.00 or more.

Union 261, Knoxville, Tenn.

The members of this local have a few habits they will have to discard, if they care to continue their membership in the International Union. Section 73 is a necessary part of the Constitution, and must be complied with. Section 73 explains itself to all who read. You have had your notice—now do business. Am in hopes you will be reasonable in this matter. There are days ahead when you will need the union. Watch your step—get in line. Statement as follows:

Balance for April 1, 1916\$ 172.54
 Receipts to Feb. 1, 1921 1,052.53
 Due to Int'l Union on examination 39.00

Total\$1,264.07
 Expense to Feb. 1, 1921 983.56

Balance on hand should be Feb. 1, 1921.....\$ 280.52

Funds of Union—
 Feb. 1, 1921, in Union Nat'l Bank.....\$152.27
 in possession Sec'y-Treas. H. Stahl 45.83

Total\$ 198.10

Deficiency of union Feb. 1, 1921\$ 82.42
 Your deficiency was on April 1, 1916.....\$43.42
 Due on this examination 39.00
 (Which is sick benefit paid to members while on the 90 day limit.)

Total\$ 82.42

Union 318, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The books and accounts here are in the hands of a capable union man. That is saying something worth while. One of the regular men in our trade. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger posted to show every member's standing. Too bad that some of them are slow in paying dues, etc. It is bound to make trouble for them one of these days, if continued. Statements as follows:

Int'l balance for April 1, 1916\$ 95.21
 Receipts to Feb. 1, 1921 1,386.45

Total\$1,480.66
 Expense to Feb. 1, 1921 1,336.43

Balance for Feb. 1, 1921\$ 144.23

Funds of Union—
 Feb. 1, 1921, in Sav. Dept. 1st Nat'l
 Bank\$62.82
 in possession Sec'y-Treas. Matt
 Gerlack 81.41

Total\$ 144.22

Since Feb. 1st Sec'y Gerlack has deposited in The Union Bank and Trust Co. the \$81.41 that was in his possession. Started a new bank account.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,
 International Financier.

Benefits Paid by the Cigarmakers' International Union of America in Forty-one Years and Two Months.

Year	Loans to Traveling Members	Strike Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Sick Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Death and Disability Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Out of Work Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Total Cost per Year	Per Member for All Years	600 Con-tributing Members	400 Bonded Members	Special 300 Dues Payr Members	Class B Members	Balance at Close of Fiscal Year	Year
*1878	\$ 124.58	1878
1879	5,066.22	1879
1880	11,155.63	1880
1881	37,740.79	1881
1882	77,606.29	1882
1883	126,783.30	1883
1884	170,078.73	1884
1885	85,511.48	1885
1886	172,813.25	1886
1887	227,228.24	1887
1888	239,190.53	1888
1889	286,136.54	1889
1890	383,072.81	1890
1891	421,860.04	1891
1892	503,929.20	1892
1893	456,732.13	1893
1894	340,788.68	1894
1895	236,213.05	1895
1896	177,033.13	1896
*1897	194,240.30	1897
1898	227,597.01	1898
1899	292,407.96	1899
1900	314,806.23	1900
1901	321,124.33	1901
1902	361,811.91	1902
1903	495,117.91	1903
1904	589,234.20	1904
1905	688,679.13	1905
1906	714,506.14	1906
1907	775,305.83	1907
1908	705,960.76	1908
1909	672,184.39	1909
1910	483,466.89	1910
1911	483,384.63	1911
1912	399,474.62	1912
1913	414,347.48	1913
1914	319,804.75	1914
1915	240,791.97	1915
1916	194,055.00	1916
1917	268,583.10	1917
1918	243,983.53	1918
1919	290,483.19	1919
1920	396,290.05	1920
Total	\$1,655,842.22	\$2,985,413.84	.....	\$5,092,338.99	.....	\$5,542,106.34	.....	\$1,731,209.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Benefits paid during 1920, excluding loans, \$1,403,981.63.

Total benefits paid in 41 years and 2 months, including loans, \$16,906,912.76.

The weekly dues were 10c. The weekly dues were 15c. The weekly dues were 20c. The weekly dues were 25c. The weekly dues were 30c.

The foregoing table is one of the most complete historical resumes of the financial transactions of the International Union ever issued. It presents a bird's-eye view of the benefits paid, the cost per member per year and the cost per member for the given number of years according to the state of trade. The highest cost per member per year for Out-of-Work benefit was \$6.43/10 in 1896, and the lowest cost per member per year for Out-of-Work benefit was \$3.29/10. The Out-of-Work benefit has been paid for a period of thirty (30) years and 7 months, commencing Jan. 1, 1890, and the average cost per member per year for the first ten years was \$3.29/10. This is instructive information, as the ten years in question were about equally divided between periods of normal trade conditions and industrial stagnation. The average cost per member per year for the thirty years and seven months in which the benefit has been in operation was \$1.74/10.

Special 30c members are those who join at 50 years or over and other constitutional reasons. They receive strike and not more than \$75.00 death benefit. The 40-cent beneficiary retired members receive sick and death benefit, hence both are included when figuring the cost per member per year in the payment of benefits in which they participate, although in the tables they are given separate columns of membership and affiliation. Class B members receive strike, sick and death benefits.

NOTE.—The following explains the different kinds, periods and amount of benefits paid:

Loans: One-year members are entitled to a loan for transportation to the nearest union in whatever direction he or she desires to travel, but in no case shall the loans exceed in the aggregate \$20.

Strike Benefit: For the first sixteen weeks, \$8 per week is paid, and \$4 per week until the strike or lockout shall have terminated. Class B members receive \$4 for the first sixteen weeks and \$2 per week until the strike or lockout shall have been for at least one week or seven days, but no member shall be entitled to any sick benefit for a longer period than ten weeks in any one year. Class B members are entitled to \$3.50 per week.

Death and Disability Benefits: These benefits are graduated and are as follows: A member who shall have been such for two years, the sum of \$75 is paid towards defraying funeral expenses. Including the said \$75 funeral expenses, the International Union pays upon the death of a member the following sum: First—if the member has been such for at least five consecutive years, a sum of \$125. Second—if the member shall have been such for at least ten years, \$275. Third—if the member has been such for at least fifteen consecutive years, \$475. If the member has been such for twenty consecutive years, \$550. The total disability benefit was adopted in 1902. This benefit is paid direct to the applicant or guardian, and is the same amount as in the case of death, less \$75.00, which is retained and paid towards defraying funeral expenses at time of death. A benefit of \$40.00 is paid in the event of the death of a wife or widowed mother of a member. Class B members are entitled to one-half of the death benefit provided for by the constitution for the regular dues-paying members.

To the casual observer it may appear that there was an unusual heavy increase per capita on all benefits paid. The large increase in strike benefits was, of course, due to the heroic struggle of our Tampa members—involving thousands of members and costing nearly \$900,000.

To fairly understand the general apparent increase it is necessary to know upon what basis the figures are computed. The membership Dec. 31 is taken to compute the pro rata payments per member.

Under ordinary conditions and heretofore the membership on Dec. 31 fairly represents an average, hence forms an equitable basis of computation.

In the year just closed, owing to abnormal conditions of trade, to strikes and lockouts, and the necessity of raising our dues and levying heavy assessments to meet our promised obligations and constitutional requirements we had to apportion the cost per member on less than the average membership for the year.

State of Trade April 1, 1921.

FAIR.		
57 Champaign	52 Elmira	280 Owego
60 Keokuk	56 Leavenworth	286 Wichita
85 East Claire	61 La Crosse	287 Marinette
112 Oneonta	69 Three Rivers	294 Duluth
121 Ithaca	72 Burlington	300 Michigan City
122 Warren	73 Alton	302 Tecumseh
125 Norwich	74 Poughkeepsie	810 Manitowish
129 Denver	79 Sandusky	811 Auburn
134 La Porte	86 Mansfield	828 Sheboygan
154 Lincoln	89 Schenectady	331 Crookston
163 Marysville	92 Worcester	332 San Diego
279 Plattaburg	94 Pawtucket	336 Hammond
320 Athens	97 Boston	356 Tampa
358 Port Huron	98 St. Paul	358 Eureka
381 Bellingham	99 Ottawa	348 Rapid City
386 Waterbury	102 Kansas City	349 St. John
455 Galeana	108 Ansonia	366 Ann Arbor
457 Benton Harbor	107 Erie	372 Marshfield
480 Orlando	114 Jacksonville	381 Watertown
506 Uniontown	115 Canton	406 Crawfordville
	120 Muscatine	409 Kewanee
	124 Watertown	410 Centuria
	126 Ephrata	412 Newport News
	130 Saginaw	433 Mobile
	150 Sioux City	436 Kenton
	158 Lafayette	437 Cairo
	160 Milford	443 Albuquerque
	161 Denver	444 Walla Walla
	162 Green Bay	447 Kenosha
	168 Oshkosh	463 Tampa
	173 Zanesville	468 Pontiac
	193 Jefferson City	468 Tampa
5 Rochester	209 Coldwater	484 Albion
6 Syracuse	210 Rome	489 Bakerfield
7 Utica	215 Logansport	476 Pontiac
20 Decatur	221 South Bend	477 Manitowoc
24 Muskegon	231 Amsterdam	479 Wheeling
25 Milwaukee	233 Sedalia	484 Meriden
26 Norwalk	236 Reading	491 Huron
32 Louisville	250 Belleville	500 Tampa
44 St. Louis	257 Lancaster	502 Pittsburgh
46 Grand Rapids	274 Pekin	510 Fairmont
47 Quincy		

BOOM
THE LABEL
*Help Organize
the Industry*

Chicago, Ill., March 19, 1921.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions.

Fellow Workmen: The International Election Canvassing Board met in accordance with the Constitution in the Headquarters of the Cigar Makers' International Union, Monon Building, Chicago, Illinois, February 22, 1921, where they proceeded to count the ballots cast at the election held February 12.

All ballots, reports and so forth, addressed to the International Canvassing Board, were given to us by the International President, G. W. Perkins, in the order in which he received them. We were furnished a room, where without molestation or interference from any source we proceeded to count the ballots and to verify the results.

The result is as follows:

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF CIGAR

Number.	Name of Union.	Total.	President.				1st Vice President.			2nd Vice President.			3rd Vice President.		
			G. W. Perkins.	Jas. A. DeBell.	Jas. S. Smith.	Blanks.	Sam'l Gompers.	Jack Milhado.	Blanks.	L. P. Hoffman.	I. M. Ornburn.	Wm. Kelly.	Blanks.	D. W. Kennedy.	A. McDonald.
1	Baltimore	119	116	3	0	0	116	3	0	9	107	1	2	112	4
2	Buffalo	169	119	24	22	4	120	42	7	64	66	20	19	94	57
3	Patterson	72	35	12	24	1	41	28	3	34	26	10	2	44	24
4	Cincinnati	674	207	311	147	9	282	379	13	290	153	198	33	340	273
5	Rochester	158	93	46	18	1	110	40	8	41	91	19	7	108	40
6	Syracuse	116	72	22	13	9	70	31	15	47	31	22	16	64	29
7	Utica	37	29	4	4	0	31	6	0	28	4	5	0	21	14
8	Hoboken	35	15	12	8	0	10	25	0	19	11	3	3	20	12
9	Troy	120	89	16	13	2	93	26	1	37	45	36	2	91	28
10	Providence	49	28	8	12	1	28	20	1	17	24	5	3	24	18
11	St. Albans	11	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	10	0	1	0	8	3
12	Onelda	126	49	24	51	2	61	59	6	63	33	22	8	89	28
13	New York	32	30	0	2	0	30	2	0	6	26	0	0	29	2
14	Chicago	474	264	119	86	5	246	223	5	190	189	77	18	306	148
15	Chicago	213	20	58	131	4	30	171	12	74	40	74	25	71	107
16	Binghamton	45	10	7	26	2	27	16	2	21	9	12	3	22	19
17	Cleveland	199	87	66	43	3	111	83	5	88	60	37	14	109	72
18	Brattleboro	9	9	0	0	0	7	2	0	6	3	0	0	2	6
19	Sault Ste. Marie	10	7	0	3	0	9	1	0	5	1	4	0	5	5
20	Decatur	47	33	6	8	0	34	11	2	42	3	2	1	22	21
21	Detroit	226	109	91	18	8	103	100	23	66	55	72	33	187	29
22	Springfield, Mo.	15	10	2	3	0	8	7	0	7	5	3	0	6	9
23	Muskegon	21	21	0	0	0	20	1	0	7	9	4	1	9	11
24	Milwaukee	316	48	60	204	4	37	272	7	91	35	178	12	210	84
25	So. Norwalk	15	13	1	1	0	13	1	1	6	8	0	1	14	1
26	Toronto	34	12	10	12	0	16	18	0	13	14	6	1	4	30
27	Westfield	58	39	4	15	0	46	11	1	23	26	7	2	39	12
28	Jacksonville, Fla.	20	15	1	4	0	1	19	0	18	0	1	1	12	7
29	Moberly	9	7	2	0	0	7	2	0	3	5	1	0	3	6
30	Connersville	5	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	3	1	0	3	2
31	Louisville	146	54	40	49	3	85	53	8	76	21	37	12	62	62
32	Indianapolis	42	28	8	6	0	29	12	1	24	6	11	1	20	20
33	Chippewa Falls	15	10	2	3	0	10	4	1	6	5	4	0	6	9
34	Dayton, Ohio	34	9	10	15	0	13	21	0	10	10	14	0	13	18
35	Topeka	9	9	0	0	0	8	1	0	5	2	2	0	4	5
36	Fort Wayne	117	30	74	13	0	49	67	1	44	42	28	5	57	51
37	Springfield, Ill.	56	6	37	12	1	23	33	0	44	8	4	0	25	31
38	New Haven	463	128	160	164	11	129	305	29	183	183	69	28	169	200
39	Aurora	32	23	5	4	0	25	6	1	21	1	9	1	18	11
40	Hartford	135	72	22	38	3	61	69	5	62	36	27	10	64	56
41	Urbana, Ohio	12	5	4	3	0	9	3	0	9	0	3	0	3	9
42	St. Louis	305	121	70	106	8	156	147	2	192	50	53	10	149	141
43	Springfield, Ohio	11	10	1	0	0	9	2	0	0	9	2	0	7	4
44	Grand Rapids	37	25	7	5	0	25	12	0	18	4	15	0	16	17
45	Quincy	30	26	2	2	0	24	6	0	25	3	2	0	20	10
46	Toledo	44	31	6	7	0	33	10	1	25	8	10	1	20	22
47	Springfield, Mass.	279	104	103	64	8	127	135	17	92	117	44	26	114	121
48	Terre Haute	16	11	2	3	0	9	7	0	9	5	0	0	8	7
49	Holyoke	23	17	5	1	0	19	4	0	8	12	3	0	11	10
50	Emira	16	16	0	0	0	15	1	0	5	7	4	0	14	2
51	New Orleans	34	16	17	1	0	22	11	1	10	21	3	0	23	11
52	Evansville	38	14	6	18	0	18	20	0	14	9	15	0	18	19
53	Hamilton	64	41	11	8	4	36	23	5	14	30	12	8	23	38
54	Leavenworth	9	8	1	0	0	8	1	0	7	5	1	0	9	4
55	Champaign	13	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	7	5	1	0	9	4
56	Montreal	176	91	46	26	13	85	78	13	43	68	46	19	84	71
57	Keokuk	25	19	3	3	0	20	5	0	4	20	1	0	13	12
58	La Crosse	25	14	0	11	0	16	8	1	18	2	4	1	12	11
59	Richmond	10	7	0	3	0	8	2	0	6	0	3	1	3	7
60	Corry	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0

We found the returns, the ballots and so forth, in very good condition. We counted all ballots in which the intent of the voter was unanimously agreed to. That is, in some cases where the mark "X" was placed after the name on the ballot instead of in the square in front, we held the vote to be a vote, and so counted it. However, our count and verification does not materially change the reports made by the local inspectors, and in no instance and in no case does it change the result or the standing of any candidate.

On March 5 Mr. Henry Wegener, the Canvasser from Union 72, Burlington, Iowa, was taken sick and had to return home. Union 72, Burlington, sent as his alternate Mr. A. A. Koett, who finished the count.

MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Number	4th Vice President.					5th Vice President.					6th Vice President.			7th Vice President.					Int. Treas.		
	John Reichert.	Manuel Gonzalez	Guy J. Johnson.	Nicolas Lara.	A. E. Pickett.	Blanks.	E. G. Hall.	W. D. Dawson.	Chas. Hornburg.	F. J. Janda.	Blanks.	E. J. Stack.	Alex. Ramsey.	Blanks.	Chas. H. Stevens	L. Hernfeld.	Jas. T. Manec.	Wm. Heslop.	Blanks.	Gibson Weber.	Blanks.
1.....	7	108	1	1	2	0	112	4	1	0	2	116	2	1	113	3	1	1	1	112	7
2.....	49	54	22	4	16	24	71	36	32	7	23	78	69	22	144	6	6	5	8	129	40
3.....	28	10	10	5	14	5	31	19	12	6	4	33	33	6	36	9	17	5	5	61	11
4.....	269	94	64	37	147	63	209	234	145	28	67	328	265	81	221	138	128	113	74	517	157
5.....	38	88	7	3	14	8	91	33	13	7	14	108	37	13	102	16	20	6	14	110	48
6.....	45	13	19	4	16	19	40	28	25	2	20	61	30	25	51	17	20	4	24	78	38
7.....	18	7	1	2	4	5	23	2	3	2	7	22	8	7	22	1	2	5	7	29	8
8.....	20	1	2	5	3	4	15	2	11	3	4	18	12	5	11	10	8	2	4	29	6
9.....	51	27	15	3	22	2	76	23	14	5	2	98	22	0	78	13	20	7	2	117	3
10.....	20	7	10	2	5	5	28	10	5	1	5	31	14	4	21	6	12	5	5	36	13
11.....	11	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	11	6
12.....	53	29	11	5	22	6	71	28	13	7	7	69	49	8	80	13	20	7	6	107	19
13.....	10	19	1	0	1	1	29	1	1	1	0	13	19	0	30	1	1	0	0	29	3
14.....	209	156	36	27	28	18	246	66	79	53	30	233	214	27	250	72	52	64	36	380	94
15.....	72	44	15	39	18	25	31	39	60	40	43	80	90	43	34	59	25	52	43	135	78
16.....	12	10	10	4	5	4	27	8	5	0	5	30	9	6	21	2	8	9	5	36	9
17.....	97	25	22	18	20	17	26	133	20	10	10	112	67	20	79	40	33	29	18	152	47
18.....	5	2	1	0	1	0	5	2	1	0	1	6	3	0	5	0	4	0	0	9	0
19.....	4	1	0	1	4	0	6	1	1	1	1	8	1	1	4	0	2	3	1	8	2
20.....	25	11	4	2	5	0	27	7	7	4	2	34	12	1	24	7	4	11	1	39	8
21.....	53	46	43	18	34	32	46	96	27	15	42	68	110	48	74	40	25	45	42	155	71
22.....	10	2	0	0	3	0	6	4	1	6	2	0	12	3	0	3	1	3	8	0	13
23.....	8	10	0	0	3	0	13	4	1	2	1	19	1	1	12	1	1	6	1	18	3
24.....	156	28	92	17	9	14	72	12	32	183	17	94	197	25	54	158	48	38	18	271	45
25.....	3	1	8	1	0	2	5	3	2	1	4	12	2	1	3	0	8	0	4	12	3
26.....	11	13	0	3	7	0	14	6	9	5	0	14	18	2	15	7	7	5	0	25	9
27.....	18	14	6	2	15	3	25	16	13	2	2	51	5	2	21	4	29	2	2	56	2
28.....	2	16	0	0	1	1	5	10	4	1	0	16	4	0	14	3	2	1	0	19	1
29.....	7	0	1	0	1	0	5	4	0	0	0	6	3	0	3	1	5	0	0	8	1
30.....	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	5	0
31.....	75	25	16	2	16	12	69	35	28	5	9	80	54	12	61	26	12	33	14	111	35
32.....	18	8	3	2	9	2	19	3	8	0	2	27	12	3	16	4	6	15	1	36	6
33.....	7	0	6	0	2	0	9	1	0	3	2	12	0	3	8	0	1	3	3	12	3
34.....	16	1	5	2	8	2	7	20	4	1	2	21	11	2	9	13	5	5	2	29	5
35.....	8	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	2	1	1	5	0	9	0
36.....	42	13	19	4	33	6	44	39	21	4	9	65	42	10	26	16	42	24	9	98	19
37.....	20	11	7	3	15	0	25	15	10	6	0	28	28	0	20	10	16	0	0	56	0
38.....	199	69	39	25	70	61	143	95	98	44	83	231	142	90	104	87	134	57	81	333	130
39.....	17	3	2	2	5	3	20	4	3	1	24	5	3	15	4	3	8	2	2	25	7
40.....	62	24	11	12	12	14	70	16	26	10	13	80	44	11	21	8	89	12	5	106	29
41.....	5	4	0	1	2	0	5	5	1	1	0	9	2	1	6	0	6	0	0	11	1
42.....	120	97	17	24	35	12	101	58	105	18	23	154	133	18	110	65	33	70	27	260	45
43.....	5	2	1	1	2	0	9	2	0	0	0	10	1	0	7	1	2	1	0	11	0
44.....	11	5	3	1	17	0	16	11	6	2	2	18	18	1	19	9	2	6	1	34	3
45.....	18	5	3	0	4	0	16	6	6	1	1	26	3	1	7	11	1	10	1	28	2
46.....	23	8	9	2	7	1	22	15	5	1	1	26	17	1	20	7	7	10	0	41	8
47.....	81	67	36	21	46	28	109	62	50	25	33	131	110	38	62	22	136	24	35	211	68
48.....	8	3	0	1	4	0	10	2	3	1	0	10	6	0	10	3	0	3	0	16	0
49.....	10	2	1	1	7	2	13	7	1	0	2	16	5	2	10	1	9	0	3	19	4
50.....	8	5	1	0	2	0	8	4	3	0	1	13	2	1	10	0	1	4	1	14	2
51.....	6	27	1	0	0	0	20	8	6	0	0	23	11	0	19	11	0	4	0	26	8
52.....	19	8	4	1	6	0	19	15	3	1	0	24	13	1	19	8	5	4	2	34	4
53.....	12	24	9	3	13	3	35	14	2	2	11	25	29	10	36	2	5	11	10	62	12
54.....	8	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	8	1	0	8	0	0	1	0	8	1
55.....	10	2	0	0	0	0	9	2	2	0	0	10	3	0	10	2	0	1	0	13	0
56.....	38	55	21	12	25	25	68	48	25	11	24	70	83	23	73	21	26	28	28	122	54
57.....	5	8	3	0	8	1	17	6	2	0	0	8	17	0	18	2	2	3	0	24	1
58.....	20	1	4	0	0	0	17	1	3	3	1	16	8	1	14	6	0	5	0	22	3
59.....	8	0	0	0	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	9	1	6	5	3	0	2	0	10	0
60.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF CIGAR

Number.	Name of Union.	Total.	President.				1st Vice President.			2nd Vice President.			3rd Vice President.		
			G. W. Perkins	Jas. A. DeBell.	Jas. S. Smith.	Blanks.	Sam'l Compers.	Jack Milhado.	Blanks.	L. P. Hoffman.	I. M. Ornburn.	Wm. Kelly.	Blanks.	D. W. Kennedy.	A. McDonald.
64	Lebanon	11	9	1	1	0	10	0	1	8	3	0	0	10	1
66	Lewiston	33	24	2	7	0	28	7	0	16	8	9	0	14	17
68	Albany	66	44	6	15	1	45	17	4	27	25	10	4	31	28
69	Three Rivers	14	12	0	2	0	12	2	0	7	2	5	0	9	5
70	Winona	9	6	3	0	0	6	3	0	3	1	0	0	3	1
72	Burlington	22	18	3	1	0	19	3	0	11	9	1	1	8	14
73	Alton	16	15	0	1	0	15	1	0	6	5	4	1	11	4
74	Poughkeepsie	17	13	4	0	0	12	5	0	3	12	1	1	11	4
75	Columbus	7	5	2	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	5	0	3	4
76	Hannibal	29	29	0	0	0	28	3	1	15	3	5	1	20	3
77	Minneapolis	103	60	15	26	2	62	33	2	45	38	14	6	62	32
78	Hornell	8	4	4	0	0	5	3	0	3	2	3	0	6	2
79	Sandusky	12	11	1	0	0	8	3	0	3	3	1	0	4	7
80	Danville	17	17	0	0	0	15	2	0	7	6	4	0	6	11
81	Peekskill	24	19	3	2	0	20	4	0	5	17	2	0	6	18
83	Nashville	25	21	1	3	0	22	3	0	7	13	2	0	16	9
84	Saugerties	18	17	0	1	0	17	0	1	3	13	2	0	17	1
85	Eau Claire	28	11	12	5	0	15	11	2	11	7	7	3	13	12
86	Mansfield	6	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	5
87	Brooklyn	90	79	9	2	0	78	12	0	11	77	1	1	78	12
88	Dubuque	15	13	2	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	14	1
89	Schenectady	13	5	8	0	0	2	11	0	1	10	2	0	8	5
90	New York	503	47	218	211	27	52	418	33	219	140	54	90	206	185
91	Allentown	10	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	10
92	Worcester	52	30	6	15	1	33	16	3	9	32	6	5	27	15
93	Omaha	23	17	1	5	0	20	3	0	15	2	3	3	12	10
94	Pawtucket	27	14	6	6	1	20	5	2	13	5	6	3	15	6
95	St. Joseph, Mo.	18	17	1	0	0	15	3	0	0	15	3	0	10	7
96	Akron	7	4	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	6	1	0	4	3
97	Boston	1,452	293	280	729	150	312	823	317	372	245	182	653	308	344
98	St. Paul	81	38	16	26	1	42	35	4	48	12	15	6	45	30
99	Ottawa	7	4	1	2	0	4	3	0	5	2	0	0	4	3
100	Milbank	7	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	5	2
102	Kansas City	22	20	0	2	0	21	1	0	8	12	2	0	10	12
103	Ansonia	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	3
104	Pottsville	7	6	0	1	0	6	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	6
105	Maysville	20	13	4	3	0	20	0	0	6	4	9	1	11	9
107	Erle	44	19	10	14	1	20	22	2	27	11	6	0	23	19
108	Lock Haven	3	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	3	0
110	Washington	19	17	1	1	0	15	4	0	10	6	3	0	12	7
111	Des Moines	40	30	5	5	0	33	7	0	19	11	8	2	27	10
112	Oneonta	26	21	1	4	0	22	4	0	23	3	0	0	21	5
113	Tacoma	19	4	7	8	0	3	16	0	11	5	3	0	8	11
114	Jacksonville	123	64	35	24	0	71	46	6	80	13	25	5	62	55
115	Canton	6	5	1	0	0	4	2	0	4	1	1	0	3	2
117	Pine Bluff	8	4	0	4	0	7	1	0	2	5	1	0	7	1
118	Peoria	61	32	19	9	1	38	22	1	44	4	10	3	25	30
119	San Juan	92	89	1	1	1	87	4	1	4	84	3	1	86	5
120	Muscatine	14	6	2	6	0	9	5	0	9	0	5	0	9	5
121	Ithaca	32	20	3	9	0	24	8	0	15	11	6	0	19	13
122	Warren	43	22	19	2	0	24	19	0	8	33	0	2	21	17
123	Hamilton	16	10	2	3	1	10	4	2	8	3	4	1	9	7
124	Watertown	12	11	1	0	0	11	1	0	9	0	3	0	7	5
125	Norwich	14	14	0	0	0	12	1	1	2	11	0	1	11	2
126	Ephrata	48	8	15	25	0	20	24	4	14	15	16	3	23	19
127	Mattoon	5	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	3
128	El Paso	12	11	1	0	0	11	1	0	0	12	0	0	9	3
129	Denver	325	77	178	50	20	98	186	46	124	71	75	55	115	125
130	Saginaw City	55	41	12	2	0	42	12	1	29	9	15	2	23	28
131	Jersey City	28	25	3	0	0	20	7	1	17	7	4	0	17	10
132	Brooklyn	101	63	16	19	3	56	38	7	45	27	8	11	63	22
133	Richmond	19	12	1	6	0	10	7	2	9	7	2	1	8	8
134	Laporte	6	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	5
135	Appleton	23	20	0	3	0	21	2	0	17	5	1	0	10	9
137	Massillon	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0
138	Newark	128	52	29	43	4	55	65	8	61	31	25	11	64	47
139	Long Hill	10	6	0	4	0	8	2	0	2	8	0	0	5	5
140	St. Catharines	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	4	0	0	5	0
141	New York	443	185	85	165	8	176	254	13	100	212	127	4	272	146
142	Lockport	8	5	2	1	0	7	1	0	5	2	1	0	7	1
143	Lincoln	15	12	2	1	0	13	2	0	9	3	3	0	6	8
144	New York	355	131	94	109	21	100	230	25	135	99	45	75	134	133
145	Williamsport	4	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	0
146	New Brunswick	11	11	0	0	0	10	0	1	9	2	0	0	7	4
147	Union Hill	17	4	3	10	0	1	16	0	7	8	1	1	6	10
148	Caguas	35	34	0	0	1	34	0	1	34	0	0	1	34	0
149	Brooklyn	119	10	18	85	6	10	103	6	88	14	7	10	91	16

ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF CIGAR

Number.	Name of Union.	Total.	President.				1st Vice President.			2nd Vice President.			3rd Vice President.		
			G. W. Perkins.	Jas. A. DeBell.	Jas. S. Smith.	Blanks.	Sam'l Gompers.	Jack Milhado.	Blanks.	L. P. Hoffman.	I. M. Ornburn.	Wm. Kelly.	Blanks.	D. W. Kennedy.	A. McDonald.
150	Sioux City	21	20	1	0	0	21	0	0	6	10	5	0	10	11
151	Habana	42	26	5	9	2	28	14	0	16	14	12	0	17	21
152	Sioux Falls	15	8	2	5	0	9	6	0	8	6	1	0	10	5
153	Lincoln, Ill.	13	12	1	0	0	12	1	0	9	3	1	0	12	1
154	Mt. Pleasant	9	7	1	1	0	9	0	0	6	3	0	0	8	2
155	Suffield	19	15	3	1	0	13	6	0	6	11	2	0	15	4
156	Rockford	12	10	2	0	0	11	1	0	8	2	2	0	5	6
157	La Fayette	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	1
158	Milford	15	5	2	8	0	9	0	0	5	5	4	1	9	5
159	Denver, Pa.	86	39	32	14	1	54	29	3	34	38	10	4	57	23
160	Green Bay	23	12	3	8	0	18	5	0	14	4	5	0	10	12
161	Marysville	6	5	1	0	0	4	1	0	3	1	2	0	3	3
162	Ft. Collins	5	4	0	1	0	4	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	3
163	Philadelphia	178	33	46	79	15	46	104	28	50	71	20	37	64	69
164	Owosso	16	14	1	1	0	14	2	0	11	3	2	0	4	12
165	Oshkosh	43	33	2	8	0	29	14	0	24	8	11	0	21	21
166	W. Palm Beach ..	7	3	0	4	0	7	0	0	5	1	1	0	1	6
167	E. Greenville	9	5	2	2	0	5	4	0	1	8	0	0	7	2
168	Davenport	148	92	28	28	0	81	66	1	93	16	31	8	92	48
169	Zanesville	5	5	0	0	0	4	1	0	3	2	0	0	3	1
170	Joliet	30	10	14	6	0	27	3	0	17	8	4	1	13	17
171	Newark, Ohio	10	7	2	1	0	9	1	0	8	1	1	0	7	3
172	Council Bluffs ..	9	2	4	3	0	5	4	0	5	2	2	0	4	5
173	Bangor	51	16	29	5	1	22	27	2	16	3	27	5	18	18
174	Danbury	21	15	2	4	0	17	3	1	3	16	2	0	15	6
175	Fort Madison	8	5	0	3	0	6	1	1	6	1	1	0	4	4
176	Sun Prairie	15	13	0	2	0	14	1	0	6	4	5	0	11	4
177	Mendota	11	8	2	0	1	3	7	1	8	2	0	1	4	6
178	Bay City, Mich. ..	14	13	0	1	0	13	1	0	4	2	7	1	9	5
179	Paducah, Ky.	4	0	1	3	0	2	2	0	3	1	0	0	3	1
180	Flint	5	2	1	2	0	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	3	2
181	Covington	48	25	16	6	1	16	31	1	20	11	10	7	27	16
182	Seattle	47	10	24	13	0	14	29	4	22	12	10	3	17	26
183	Morris	6	5	1	0	0	5	1	0	1	5	0	0	1	5
184	Manchester, N. H. ..	647	254	195	154	44	285	314	98	128	299	93	127	177	294
185	Jefferson City, Mo.	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1
186	Cayce	56	55	0	1	0	55	0	1	0	55	1	0	55	0
187	Galesburg	9	6	1	2	0	8	1	0	7	2	0	0	5	3
188	Rock Island	13	8	2	3	0	8	5	0	9	0	4	0	7	6
189	Portland	46	10	7	29	0	20	26	0	17	17	9	3	19	28
190	Camden	14	13	1	0	0	1	13	0	2	11	1	0	11	3
191	New Albany	16	12	2	2	0	12	3	0	1	11	4	0	10	5
192	Battle Creek	22	13	5	4	0	18	3	1	6	6	10	0	14	7
193	North Adams	36	32	0	4	0	32	4	0	11	22	3	0	21	14
194	Kalamazoo	18	12	1	5	0	15	3	0	7	3	7	1	4	14
195	Coldwater	10	5	5	0	0	9	1	0	5	3	2	0	6	4
196	Rome	16	4	9	3	0	12	3	1	4	9	3	0	9	6
197	Victoria	5	3	1	1	0	4	1	0	5	0	0	0	2	3
198	Superior	17	7	8	2	0	10	7	0	8	4	4	1	7	9
199	New York	39	33	4	2	0	29	10	0	3	34	2	0	35	4
200	Logansport	17	14	2	1	0	14	2	1	8	2	6	1	12	3
201	South Chicago	22	5	7	10	0	5	16	1	11	5	6	0	8	14
202	Binghamton	44	12	15	14	3	26	15	3	20	10	12	2	20	23
203	Mobile	23	22	0	0	1	23	0	0	20	0	2	1	11	12
204	New Orleans	42	6	22	9	5	11	26	5	10	18	8	6	14	20
205	South Bend	56	42	1	12	1	43	12	1	24	11	16	5	33	22
206	Peru, Ill.	28	12	8	7	1	18	15	0	17	4	7	0	14	13
207	Ottumwa	6	3	0	3	0	4	2	0	4	0	2	0	5	1
208	Salt Lake	28	17	4	7	0	16	12	0	11	12	4	1	24	4
209	Los Angeles	77	30	21	25	1	34	42	1	45	18	11	3	35	37
210	Haverhill	13	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	6	7
211	Chicago	31	8	8	15	0	18	13	0	14	3	14	0	9	22
212	San Francisco	272	59	105	94	14	64	189	19	102	57	77	36	86	135
213	Binghamton	10	1	0	9	0	10	0	0	8	0	2	0	6	4
214	Amsterdam, N. Y. ..	12	6	4	2	0	2	10	0	3	5	4	0	8	4
215	Sellersville	16	6	4	6	0	5	11	0	11	4	1	0	12	4
216	Sedalia	14	13	1	0	0	14	0	0	10	3	1	0	9	4
217	Guttenburg	7	1	0	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	0	6	1
218	Peru, Ind.	13	9	1	3	0	10	3	0	8	2	3	0	5	7
219	Reading	83	19	24	39	1	18	63	2	36	36	11	0	40	41
220	Sacramento	59	27	6	26	0	32	25	2	32	17	7	2	29	21
221	Lyons	16	9	3	4	0	11	5	0	12	2	2	0	6	9
222	Norfolk	14	9	0	5	0	12	2	0	13	1	0	5	9	0
223	Syracuse	7	7	0	0	0	6	1	0	7	0	0	0	7	0
224	York, Pa.	73	24	33	16	0	34	38	1	13	24	34	2	38	28
225	Chicago Heights	7	1	0	6	0	3	4	0	7	0	0	0	7	0
226	Ashland	28	7	14	7	0	9	17	2	15	7	4	2	14	18

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			G. W. Perkins.	Jas. A. DeBell.	Jas. S. Smith.	Blanks.	Sam'l Gompera.	Jack Milhado.	Blanks.	L. P. Hoffman.	I. M. Ornburn.	Wm. Kelly.	Blanks.	D. W. Kennedy.	A. McDonald.	Blanks.
246	Olean, N. Y.	8	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	7	1	0
247	Blue Island	21	15	1	5	0	13	7	1	13	7	1	0	15	5	1
248	Jacksonville, Fla.	31	9	13	9	0	10	21	0	17	6	6	2	9	20	2
250	Bellville	73	47	13	12	1	43	25	0	49	13	9	2	40	29	4
251	New York	175	164	3	2	8	161	6	8	163	2	5	164	10	1	1
253	Oakland	35	18	7	11	1	15	19	1	24	4	5	2	9	24	2
255	Lowell	11	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	9	2	0
256	Boise City	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
257	Lancaster	72	39	15	16	2	42	27	2	18	35	15	4	39	28	7
258	Streator	6	5	1	0	0	5	0	1	3	1	2	0	4	2	0
259	Bloomington, Ill.	16	15	1	0	0	14	2	0	0	13	3	0	5	11	0
260	Piqua, Ohio	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
262	Dallas	10	8	0	2	0	7	3	0	4	4	2	0	4	6	0
264	Rutland, Vt.	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
265	Waverly, N. Y.	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	0
266	Memphis	43	16	16	11	0	30	13	1	22	8	12	1	21	19	3
268	Escanaba	12	9	9	6	0	12	0	0	10	1	1	0	11	1	0
269	Nashua	8	8	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	6	1	1	4	3	1
270	Fort Dodge	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	6	1	0	0	7	0	0
271	Rochester, Minn.	13	0	1	12	0	5	8	0	2	3	8	0	4	9	0
273	Rockland	10	9	1	0	0	8	2	0	2	5	3	0	7	3	0
274	Pekin	16	10	1	4	1	12	4	0	11	1	4	0	10	6	0
275	Aberdeen, S. Dak.	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
276	Plattsmouth	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	4	0	0	5	0	0
277	Oskaloosa, Ia.	10	3	1	6	0	3	1	1	5	4	1	0	5	4	1
278	London, Ont.	148	71	46	30	1	79	61	8	38	56	39	15	86	53	9
279	Plattsburg	20	12	8	0	0	11	8	1	15	3	2	0	10	10	0
280	Owego, N. Y.	14	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	1	12	1	0	10	4	0
282	Bridgeport	38	22	3	13	0	24	13	1	6	28	3	1	21	14	3
283	Geneva	28	22	3	2	1	24	4	0	8	15	4	1	18	9	1
285	Fort Worth	15	10	4	1	0	11	4	0	3	11	1	0	4	11	0
286	Wichita	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
287	Marinette	14	13	1	0	0	13	0	1	8	5	1	0	9	5	0
288	Manheim	6	2	3	1	0	3	3	0	0	1	4	1	3	3	0
289	Miami	19	1	4	13	1	8	11	0	8	5	6	0	6	13	0
290	Janesville	23	3	3	17	0	8	14	1	14	3	5	1	15	6	2
292	Brooklyn	17	11	5	1	0	9	8	0	7	9	1	0	10	6	1
293	Fort Smith	10	6	2	2	0	6	4	0	6	3	1	0	4	6	0
294	Duluth	36	23	12	1	0	28	8	0	8	22	5	1	22	13	1
295	Scranton, Pa.	15	13	2	0	0	12	2	1	8	6	0	1	6	9	0
296	Wilmington	9	8	0	1	0	9	0	0	3	1	0	0	8	1	0
297	Canton, Ill.	9	5	1	3	0	4	5	0	5	0	4	0	2	7	0
298	Glen Falls	23	8	4	11	0	12	10	1	7	7	7	2	11	11	1
299	Middletown	17	15	1	1	0	13	3	1	5	11	1	0	7	10	0
300	Michigan City	8	2	0	6	0	6	2	0	6	1	1	0	5	3	0
301	Akron, Pa.	10	9	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	9	0
302	Tecumseh	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	3	0
303	Perkasie	13	2	4	7	0	3	10	0	0	10	3	0	10	3	0
304	Racine	20	13	2	0	0	20	0	0	15	2	2	1	10	8	2
305	Monmouth	16	10	0	6	0	9	7	0	11	3	2	0	12	4	0
306	Pueblo	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	0
307	Reno	8	5	1	2	0	7	1	0	4	3	0	1	4	4	0
308	Muncie	6	6	0	0	0	5	1	0	3	3	2	0	6	0	0
309	Rothsville, Pa.	13	10	1	1	1	11	1	1	7	4	1	1	10	1	2
310	Manistee	7	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	6	1	0
311	Auburn	20	16	3	1	0	19	1	0	8	7	4	1	11	9	0
312	Livingston	18	15	2	1	0	14	4	0	10	4	4	0	11	7	0
313	Lima, Ohio	5	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	2	2	1	0	2	3	0
314	Jackson, Mich.	13	13	0	0	0	12	0	1	5	7	1	0	12	1	0
315	St. Cloud	16	15	0	1	0	13	3	0	6	5	5	0	8	8	0
316	McSherrytown	424	287	69	54	14	294	100	30	139	119	101	65	211	139	74
317	Wilkesbarre	7	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0
318	Chattanooga	6	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	6	0
319	Waukegan	4	1	2	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	3	0
320	Athens, Pa.	4	3	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	3	1	0
321	New Britain	20	7	1	12	0	7	13	0	12	7	0	1	11	9	0
323	Sheboygan	28	5	8	15	0	7	20	1	21	6	1	0	7	20	1
324	Gloucester, Mass.	7	6	0	0	1	5	0	2	7	0	0	0	6	1	0
325	Spokane	13	5	6	2	0	7	6	0	10	2	1	0	8	5	0
326	Taunton	10	8	2	0	0	8	2	0	1	2	6	1	8	1	1
329	Fond du Lac	25	23	0	2	0	20	5	0	7	15	2	1	12	12	1
331	Crookston	24	16	1	7	0	20	4	0	7	17	0	0	11	11	2
332	San Diego	115	34	15	64	2	42	66	7	68	19	19	9	38	58	19
333	San Lorenzo	124	124	0	0	0	128	0	1	0	124	0	0	124	0	0
334	Saratoga	9	8	1	0	0	8	1	0	3	3	3	0	6	3	0
335	Hammond	52	18	11	21	2	22	29	1	20	6	24	2	27	23	2

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			G. W. Perkins	Jas. A. DeBell	Jas. S. Smith	Blanks.	Sam'l Gompers	Jack Milhado	Blanks.	L. P. Hoffman	I. M. Ornburn	Wm. Kelly	Blanks.	D. W. Kennedy	A. McDonald	Blanks.
336	Tampa	1093	1048	18	25	2	1019	71	3	39	1028	23	3	1041	49	3
337	Key West	129	92	25	11	1	39	84	6	54	39	27	9	47	63	19
338	Eureka	17	16	1	0	0	16	1	0	15	2	0	0	9	8	0
339	Kokomo	13	6	3	4	0	10	3	0	9	3	1	0	7	6	0
342	Batavia, N. Y.	5	3	1	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	4	0	3	2	0
344	Atlanta	8	3	1	4	0	6	2	0	5	1	2	0	6	2	0
345	Rapid City	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
346	San Antonio	8	6	1	1	0	3	5	0	4	4	0	0	3	5	0
348	Corning	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
349	St. John, N. B.	13	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	0
350	Manati, P. R.	109	102	4	3	0	102	7	0	4	105	0	0	104	5	0
352	Brookville	3	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	0
353	Brooklyn	12	3	1	8	0	1	11	0	6	2	4	0	9	3	0
355	Honesdale, Pa.	5	4	0	1	0	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
357	Vancouver	57	24	25	8	0	25	31	1	34	16	4	3	34	21	2
358	Freemont, Nebr.	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
359	Atchison	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
360	Delaware	8	6	1	1	0	8	0	0	2	2	4	0	3	5	0
362	Great Falls	11	6	5	0	0	5	6	0	2	6	3	0	3	7	1
363	Waukesha	4	3	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	3	1	0
364	Nacogdaches	13	9	0	4	0	11	2	0	8	4	1	0	7	6	0
365	Havana, Ill.	8	3	0	5	0	5	2	1	6	1	1	0	4	4	0
366	Ann Arbor	7	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	5	2	0
368	Port Huron	5	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	2	0
369	Sherman, Tex.	7	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0
370	Jamestown	6	4	1	1	0	4	2	0	3	2	1	0	4	2	0
371	Barre	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
372	Marshfield, Wis.	19	12	4	3	0	10	9	0	11	2	4	1	14	5	0
373	Sherbrooke	13	9	4	0	0	13	0	10	10	2	0	0	11	2	0
375	Anaconda	19	10	1	8	0	13	5	1	11	5	3	0	10	9	0
376	Utah	35	33	1	1	0	33	2	0	4	29	2	0	33	1	1
377	Webb City	15	11	4	0	0	10	5	0	15	0	0	0	9	6	0
378	Pennelias	109	108	1	0	0	107	2	0	0	108	1	0	108	1	0
379	Rochester, Ind.	8	6	0	2	0	8	0	0	3	3	2	0	6	2	0
380	Wallace, Idaho	6	6	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	6	0	0	5	1	0
381	Watertown, Wis.	38	22	3	13	0	33	5	0	22	10	3	3	23	11	4
382	Rushville, Ind.	11	9	1	1	0	9	2	0	7	0	4	0	10	1	0
383	Chicago	89	7	47	32	3	11	74	4	33	21	28	7	25	56	8
384	St. Augustine	74	18	7	49	0	21	51	2	28	22	20	4	17	52	5
387	Yankton	11	0	4	7	0	8	3	0	3	7	1	0	4	7	0
389	New York	42	21	8	13	0	1	41	0	9	25	6	2	6	34	2
390	Thomasville	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0
391	Bellingham	8	0	5	3	0	3	5	0	7	1	0	0	3	5	0
393	Cadillac, Mich.	3	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
394	Sycamore	10	10	0	0	0	8	2	0	2	6	2	0	6	4	0
395	Waterbury	13	8	2	3	0	9	4	0	2	8	3	0	9	3	1
396	Northampton	20	18	2	0	0	18	2	0	8	10	2	0	13	6	1
398	Stamford	13	7	5	1	0	7	6	0	6	6	1	0	9	2	2
399	Vincennes	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	1	0	4	0	0
400	Red Wing	4	1	0	3	0	1	3	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0
402	Quakertown	15	11	1	3	0	10	4	1	8	7	0	0	8	7	0
403	Marquette	11	6	4	1	0	6	5	0	4	4	3	0	5	6	0
404	Austin	4	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	3	1	0	0	2	2	0
405	Birmingham	17	12	4	1	0	15	2	0	8	1	8	0	4	13	0
406	Crawfordsville	5	3	0	2	0	4	1	0	2	0	3	0	3	2	0
407	Norwich	23	15	8	0	0	14	8	1	2	21	0	0	14	9	0
409	Kewanee	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	1	0
410	Centralla	24	14	6	4	0	18	5	1	8	10	5	1	7	14	3
414	Bayamon	29	29	0	0	0	29	0	0	29	0	0	0	29	0	0
415	Elkhart	8	5	2	1	0	6	2	0	2	2	4	0	3	5	0
416	Norwalk, O.	6	5	0	1	0	6	0	0	1	3	2	0	3	3	0
418	Bayamon	47	47	0	0	0	47	0	0	47	0	0	0	47	0	0
420	St. Thomas, Ont.	5	2	3	0	0	1	4	0	2	2	1	0	5	0	0
422	Kitchener, Ont.	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
423	Sterling	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
424	Santuce, P. R.	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
425	Astoria	10	8	1	1	0	9	1	0	9	0	1	0	3	7	0
426	Virginia	24	6	9	9	0	9	15	0	15	6	2	1	8	14	2
427	Perth Amboy	7	7	0	0	0	6	1	0	3	4	0	0	2	5	0
429	Niagara Falls	10	1	0	9	0	1	9	0	9	0	0	1	0	10	0
430	Fulton	6	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	1	0	5	1	0
431	Litchfield	16	3	6	2	0	12	4	0	3	7	1	0	10	6	0
432	Ponce	46	45	1	0	0	45	1	0	1	45	0	0	45	1	0
433	Mobile, Ala.	8	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0
434	Fairbault	8	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	0
435	Kenton, Ohio	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0

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437	Calro	12	9	3	0	0	9	3	0	5	6	1	0	4	8
444	Walla Walla	9	5	4	0	0	5	4	0	5	3	1	0	4	4
445	Billings	5	2	1	2	0	4	1	0	3	1	1	0	3	2
446	Aguas Buenas	58	58	0	0	0	58	0	0	58	0	0	58	0	0
447	Kenosha	9	5	1	2	0	6	3	0	5	3	1	0	7	2
449	Ponce, P. R.	177	37	128	12	0	136	41	0	54	34	89	0	67	110
450	Enid	9	2	1	5	0	4	5	0	2	4	0	0	2	5
451	Bushnell	10	5	4	1	3	3	6	1	6	4	0	0	3	2
453	San Juan	391	388	2	1	0	386	5	0	384	2	0	383	2	2
454	Cedar Rapids	13	11	0	2	0	5	7	1	10	0	3	0	11	2
455	Galena	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
456	Albia	4	1	0	3	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	3	1
457	Benton Harbor	8	2	2	4	0	2	6	0	8	0	0	0	6	2
459	Saskatoon	No ballots returned.													
460	San Juan	69	69	0	0	0	69	0	0	69	0	0	69	0	0
462	West Tampa	964	921	25	15	3	50	911	3	392	230	338	4	21	940
463	Pontiac	4	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	1
464	Tampa	713	423	236	47	7	41	634	38	100	120	266	227	65	384
466	Easton, Pa.	19	18	1	0	0	18	1	0	10	7	2	0	18	1
467	Arecibo	8	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0
468	Albion	13	3	8	2	0	4	9	0	8	1	3	1	3	9
469	Bakersfield	21	9	6	6	0	14	7	0	16	4	0	1	19	2
470	Portland, Me.	17	10	1	6	0	12	5	0	1	14	1	1	8	5
471	Macon	6	5	0	1	0	6	0	0	3	3	0	0	5	0
472	Juncos, P. R.	8	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0
473	Stettler, Alta.	12	12	0	0	0	12	0	0	1	5	6	0	2	10
474	Tampa, Fla. (Ybor City) ..	239	198	34	7	0	112	127	0	108	96	35	0	134	104
475	Fitchburg, Mass.	10	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	4	4	2	0	6	4
476	Pontiac, Ill.	6	4	0	2	0	6	0	0	5	0	1	0	5	1
477	Manitowoc	15	11	0	4	0	5	10	0	11	2	2	0	7	8
478	Juana Diaz	13	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0
479	Wheeling, W. Va.	9	9	0	0	0	8	1	0	5	3	1	0	9	0
480	Orlando	18	16	1	1	0	15	3	0	12	3	3	0	4	14
481	Bayamon	268	265	1	1	1	265	3	0	1	265	2	0	264	2
482	Wausaw	17	14	0	3	0	14	2	1	10	3	3	1	10	6
483	Groversville	11	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	1	9	1	0	9	2
484	Meridan, Conn.	9	8	1	0	0	8	1	0	8	0	1	6	3	0
485	San Juan	39	36	2	1	0	37	2	0	37	2	0	37	2	0
486	New Westminster	7	6	0	1	0	7	0	0	2	3	0	5	2	0
487	Baker	5	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	4	0	0	5	0
488	Middletown	27	14	9	4	0	20	7	0	11	11	4	1	20	6
491	Huron	26	17	2	6	1	20	6	0	17	5	2	2	15	10
497	Kankakee	9	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	5	4	0	0	6	3
498	Everett	15	5	6	4	0	4	11	0	10	1	4	0	5	10
499	Trinidad	7	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0
500	Tampa	1,185	866	169	144	6	330	838	17	179	712	259	35	211	861
501	Wheeling, W. Va.	285	130	47	77	31	103	140	42	75	69	73	68	125	84
505	Union Town	7	7	0	0	0	6	1	0	4	1	2	0	6	1
510	Fairmont, W. Va.	7	6	1	0	0	5	2	0	4	1	2	0	3	4
530	Ludington	10	10	0	0	0	9	0	1	6	2	1	1	8	2

ELECTION OF DELEGATES OF CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Number.	Name of Union.	Totals.	Sam'l Gompers.	W. A. Campbell.	R. B. Saxton.	E. G. Hall.	J. Mahlon Barnes.	L. P. Hoffman.	E. J. Stack.	Henry F. Hilliers.	R. E. Van Horn.	P. Rivera Martinez.	John H. Riley.	Henry Abrahams.	Chas. F. Claus.	J. W. Sanford.	A. P. Bower.	John Hadida.	Ed. Hellman.	Carl Kraemer.	John L. Gilliam.	Jacob Rhine.	Blanks.
1	Baltimore	111	104	111	34	4	4	8	16	4	74	1	17	17	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	1	4%
2	Buffalo	103	71	53	26	24	24	23	19	4	4	9	12	12	13	1	1	100	6	11	7	14	31%
3	Paterson	72	36	27	19	23	18	15	5	33	13	8	7	0	8	44	1	4	2	2	10	10	10%
4	Cincinnati	674	223	146	158	134	165	123	94	68	75	53	57	50	54	44	27	15	32	28	233	21	132%
5	Rochester	168	103	91	89	36	34	34	23	14	7	17	13	23	13	10	8	60	5	2	6	11	14%
6	Syracuse	116	61	31	32	26	21	17	14	7	10	17	18	18	16	9	7	28	4	2	7	4	26%
7	Utica	37	24	18	15	19	6	3	4	2	2	5	0	15	5	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	7%
8	Hoboken	35	10	5	4	6	15	13	5	17	3	2	0	15	1	1	4	3	1	1	3	1	3%
9	Troy	120	92	68	73	34	21	16	15	12	8	9	46	18	6	8	2	3	2	4	3	16	9%
10	Providence	49	27	14	10	9	13	9	4	15	4	7	22	18	10	0	2	0	0	0	1	4	9%
11	St. Albans	11	11	4	8	10	0	4	2	0	0	2	1	10	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Oneida	126	64	35	32	30	35	22	10	12	0	0	17	15	12	3	9	11	1	7	3	0	27%
13	New York	32	20	23	30	6	2	3	0	27	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Chicago	474	219	190	164	126	127	133	72	29	254	42	24	50	33	35	12	17	21	28	7	25	79%
15	Chicago	213	119	38	24	39	117	70	59	21	50	44	7	39	28	13	2	5	17	11	4	35	53%
16	Birmingham	45	25	19	12	17	9	4	11	7	2	0	5	13	9	2	3	1	1	1	1	9	11%
17	Cleveland	199	91	36	46	45	38	48	30	26	37	30	20	36	16	16	4	9	15	6	13	10	53%
18	Baltimore	9	7	5	4	4	2	0	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Sault Ste. Marie	10	8	2	2	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20	Detroit	47	31	21	20	18	9	23	6	6	5	11	1	2	2	13	0	1	5	1	0	1	4
21	Springfield, Mo.	256	77	44	62	36	36	32	23	24	27	35	16	27	29	18	17	10	12	15	11	13	79%
22	Springfield, Mo.	15	4	2	11	13	1	6	12	1	3	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
23	Milwaukee	316	38	42	43	82	131	72	45	19	37	27	23	15	38	14	12	13	39	20	12	130	64%
24	St. Louis	15	12	9	0	2	10	1	2	5	0	0	10	3	0	9	2	2	2	0	3	7	2%
25	St. Louis	34	12	6	28	16	6	6	15	2	11	4	9	10	18	5	3	7	1	3	1	1	10%
26	Westfield	58	34	23	11	2	9	2	15	2	2	10	0	10	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1%
27	Jacksonville, Fla.	20	1	13	11	7	1	3	5	1	4	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Roberts	30	6	1	2	7	1	3	5	1	1	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Connersville	5	3	0	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
30	Connersville	146	73	42	24	34	36	31	26	8	10	17	27	20	15	16	4	10	20	12	26	11	39
31	Indianapolis	42	24	15	4	19	14	10	6	3	8	2	5	3	2	4	1	0	6	1	1	0	1%
32	Chippewa Falls	16	10	5	8	9	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	11	4	6	0	3	1	4	0	6%
33	Dayton	34	10	6	6	6	11	10	5	4	0	0	1	2	4	4	6	0	0	0	3	18	2%
34	Tepica	9	8	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	21	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
35	Fort Wayne	117	41	24	32	39	27	28	31	19	13	12	19	19	11	16	5	5	11	13	21	7	17%
36	Springfield, Ill.	66	30	4	12	13	12	32	10	4	7	21	6	14	4	6	1	2	9	3	0	10	8%
37	New Haven	468	113	69	98	81	145	141	80	71	37	63	37	94	50	15	51	7	30	15	14	62	136%
38	Aurora	38	21	10	6	9	5	8	5	2	8	4	6	5	1	2	0	1	2	5	1	3	5%
39	Hartford	136	44	36	44	39	45	26	21	7	13	13	44	29	15	14	11	5	8	3	3	16	26%
40	Urbana	12	7	1	5	5	4	7	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	2
41	St. Louis	205	155	56	103	42	90	90	45	17	35	66	12	65	19	49	3	2	164	14	17	10	49
42	St. Louis	11	8	7	5	5	0	0	3	1	1	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
43	Springfield, Ohio	37	22	10	8	10	13	11	7	5	12	3	2	4	3	1	5	2	2	1	2	4	9
44	Grand Rapids	30	21	8	3	4	6	14	6	8	6	2	0	1	1	6	1	1	9	5	2	1	5
45	Quincy	47	29	15	15	17	3	7	9	3	1	2	3	4	5	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	9%
46	Toledo	279	123	65	70	68	69	66	52	42	23	45	54	34	60	16	2	21	10	10	14	34	48%

[illegible]

ELECTION OF DELEGATES OF CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Number.	Name of Union.	Total.	Sam'l Gompers.	W. A. Campbell.	R. S. Sexton.	E. G. Hall.	J. Mahlon Barnes.	L. P. Hoffman.	E. J. Stack.	Henry F. Hilliers.	R. E. Van Horn.	P. Rivera Martinez.	John H. Riley.	Henry Abraham.	Chas. F. Claus.	J. W. Sanford.	A. P. Bower.	John Hadida.	Ed. Hellman.	Carl Kraemer.	John L. Gilliam.	Jaacob Rhine.	Blanka.
105	Mayville	20	16	7	11	4	2	0	4	0	7	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	Erie	44	16	10	5	10	16	20	8	3	3	10	4	9	0	1	13	0	3	0	0	6	7
107	Lock Haven	3	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
108	Washington	19	12	10	13	6	5	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
109	Des Moines	40	32	18	18	20	6	6	8	5	3	16	0	14	1	0	0	1	0	36	0	1	3
110	Oreonta	26	20	12	8	7	2	2	2	2	3	16	4	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
111	Tacoma	19	4	8	5	8	2	2	12	1	5	10	2	19	14	11	2	0	21	1	5	1	1
112	Jacksonville	123	61	28	35	36	36	69	12	6	20	14	17	25	14	11	0	0	0	0	9	0	17
113	Canton	8	4	1	0	2	4	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
114	Pine Bluff	6	4	3	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
115	Peoria	61	30	15	9	24	14	26	14	4	10	9	4	7	5	5	0	0	3	7	5	9	8
116	San Juan	92	88	90	86	1	5	0	13	1	2	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
117	Muscataine	14	8	5	7	5	2	3	1	0	4	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	2
118	Warren	32	22	15	10	7	10	9	5	1	12	8	10	5	8	2	16	4	0	0	4	2	8
119	Watertown, N. Y.	43	22	16	17	12	13	12	7	4	5	5	4	6	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
120	Hamilton	16	10	8	7	0	0	1	0	0	7	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
121	Norwich	12	9	9	6	8	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
122	Ephrata	48	13	0	6	1	25	17	2	8	5	1	3	4	4	0	30	15	1	2	1	9	12
123	Natatoon	5	4	0	0	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	El Paso	12	11	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	Denver	325	75	55	78	51	70	67	67	22	39	49	18	38	18	101	7	3	14	12	9	19	120
126	Saginaw City	55	41	29	11	22	17	10	8	3	6	11	5	7	2	3	0	1	2	4	3	1	8
127	Jersey City	28	20	18	11	6	3	10	1	22	3	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	1
128	Brooklyn	101	50	40	40	43	12	21	8	24	8	5	8	7	9	1	0	2	0	2	2	12	26
129	Richmond	19	11	8	4	3	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	La Porte	6	6	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
131	Appleton	22	18	7	2	19	0	6	7	3	3	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	1
132	Massillon	5	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	Newark, N. J.	138	60	23	25	23	24	33	13	102	15	7	16	20	12	4	9	5	5	0	0	0	0
134	Long Hill	10	8	2	5	1	0	1	0	3	1	9	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	St. Catharines	5	5	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136	New York	443	145	214	202	92	70	43	33	161	81	36	70	51	44	38	12	85	18	19	3	42	78
137	Lockport	8	8	3	0	2	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	0
138	Lincoln, Neb.	15	12	7	6	4	3	3	4	46	30	40	26	75	32	22	11	11	16	6	3	83	131
139	New York	355	114	70	74	63	79	64	29	46	30	40	26	75	32	22	11	11	16	6	3	83	131
140	Williamsport	4	0	0	0	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
141	New Brunswick	11	10	3	2	0	4	1	5	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	1	0	0
142	Union Hill	17	1	2	0	7	13	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
143	Caguar	35	82	32	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
144	Brooklyn	119	11	13	6	15	73	80	6	13	2	16	3	3	67	7	3	5	0	1	0	0	0
145	St. Louis	21	18	13	0	15	2	1	4	0	13	1	12	0	2	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	2
146	Habana	42	27	16	9	11	7	5	3	2	0	8	19	18	12	12	4	2	3	1	1	0	1
147	Siqua Falls	15	7	5	3	8	5	5	3	1	2	6	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
148	Lincoln, Ill.	13	12	4	4	6	3	6	4	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
149	Mt. Pleasant	9	0	4	2	4	4	4	4	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	Suffeld	19	13	5	3	3	1	1	1	0	8	12	18	6	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Number.	Name of Union.	Totals.	Sam'l Compers.	W. A. Campbell.	R. S. Sexton.	E. G. Hall.	Mahlon Barnes.	L. P. Hoffman.	E. J. Stack.	Henry F. Hufters.	R. E. Van Horn.	P. Rivera Martinez.	John H. Riley.	Henry Abraham.	Chas. F. Claus.	J. W. Sanford.	A. P. Bower.	John Hadida.	Ed. Heijman.	Carl Kremer.	John L. Gilliam.	Jacob Rhine.
157	Rockford	13	11	7	4	4	3	3	0	0	3	10	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
158	Lafayette	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	Milford	15	3	2	6	1	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
161	Denver	36	45	18	23	12	9	10	15	0	2	2	17	10	1	11	4	0	1	0	0	0
162	Green Bay	28	13	6	5	10	2	10	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
163	Marysville	6	4	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
164	Ft. Collins	6	4	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	Philadelphia	178	36	20	28	16	54	39	20	35	14	14	32	28	19	10	40	0	12	0	0	0
166	Wichita	18	12	10	6	27	15	10	8	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
167	Oshkosh	43	23	15	6	3	0	14	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
168	W. Palm Beach	7	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	E. Greenville	171	2	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
172	Davenport	148	65	44	42	64	22	45	28	9	38	6	1	14	12	20	13	0	0	0	0	0
173	Zanesville	30	22	8	6	14	5	10	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
174	Tollet	10	8	4	4	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
176	Newark	9	4	3	4	2	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
177	Council Bluffs	179	23	9	14	12	26	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	Bangor	51	23	5	11	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181	Danbury	21	16	3	11	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
182	Ft. Madison	15	14	0	10	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
183	Madison	15	14	0	10	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
184	Mendota	14	11	4	1	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	Bay City	4	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
186	Paducah	5	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
187	Flint	48	15	6	13	8	12	13	2	6	12	1	1	10	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
188	Covington	47	11	5	10	13	22	8	26	3	6	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
189	Seattle	6	5	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
191	Morris	647	210	213	183	117	131	107	77	60	62	75	52	228	186	24	18	14	0	0	0	0
192	Manchester	3	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
193	Jefferson City	56	53	54	3	4	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
194	Cayce	9	6	7	5	4	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	Galesburg	13	6	7	5	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201	Rock Island	46	15	5	11	7	13	4	39	0	5	3	2	8	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
202	Portland	16	12	8	0	6	2	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
203	Camden	22	18	10	8	6	2	3	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204	New Albany	36	23	17	3	9	5	3	7	2	10	5	21	23	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	Battle Creek	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
206	North Adams	18	14	3	3	10	3	5	1	1	10	1	1	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
207	Carthage, Ill.	10	8	5	5	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
208	Kalamazoo	16	13	14	4	2	5	1	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
209	Coldwater	17	14	5	6	5	7	3	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	Rome	39	31	29	7	5	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
211	Victoria, B. C.	17	11	10	5	5	2	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
212	Superior	22	4	7	13	7	13	9	5	1	11	2	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
213	New York	44	22	8	7	7	13	8	6	1	2	3	6	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
215	Logansport	23	19	8	4	3	7	9	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
217	South Chicago	22	4	7	13	7	13	9	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
218	Binghamton	44	22	8	7	7	13	9	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
219	Mobile	23	19	8	4	3	7	9	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ELECTION OF DELEGATES OF CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Number.	Name of Union.	Totals.	Sam'l Gompers.	W. A. Campbell.	R. B. Sexton.	M. G. Hall.	J. Mahlon Barnes.	L. P. Hoffman.	M. J. Black.	Henry F. Hillers.	R. B. Van Horn.	F. Rivera Martinez.	John H. Riley.	Henry Abraham.	Chas. F. Claus.	J. W. Sanford.	A. P. Bower.	John Hadida.	Ed. Hellman.	Carl Kraemer.	John L. Gilliam.	Jacob Rhine.
220	New Orleans	42	10	17	13	10	7	12	4	9	15	15	16	9	9	3	0	1	0	7	1	0
221	South Bend	56	38	23	34	5	6	12	13	5	13	13	16	7	0	1	0	1	5	2	1	0
222	Ferris, Ill.	28	11	11	15	3	9	4	5	2	4	9	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
223	Ottumwa	6	2	0	3	2	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
224	Salt Lake City	28	16	21	22	4	10	3	2	1	2	14	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
225	Los Angeles	77	29	20	32	19	26	25	29	0	11	13	0	4	4	19	3	2	9	0	0	0
226	Haverhill	13	18	13	11	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
227	Chicago	31	16	13	4	5	14	8	2	1	20	5	0	3	4	5	1	0	7	0	12	3
228	San Francisco	272	57	51	74	36	54	64	80	13	30	42	15	39	43	21	26	7	27	12	13	34
229	Birmingham	10	10	10	0	4	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
230	Amsterdam	12	4	4	0	6	8	2	1	2	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0
231	Sellersville, Pa.	16	4	3	2	5	11	4	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
232	Sedalia	14	13	7	7	3	2	0	1	0	0	11	1	0	2	3	6	3	16	1	1	10
233	Guttenburg	13	7	0	1	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	9	0	4	0	0	0	2
234	Perris, Ind.	83	19	18	15	15	43	10	13	15	5	6	16	37	3	10	23	3	14	1	0	3
235	Reading, Pa.	59	32	20	32	12	12	16	21	6	6	17	4	9	3	3	6	3	16	1	0	3
236	Sacramento	16	9	1	3	3	2	5	6	0	6	0	1	1	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
237	Lyon	14	12	6	2	8	1	1	3	1	8	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
238	Norfolk	7	5	7	6	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
239	Syracuse	73	33	23	23	14	28	17	11	9	10	12	9	14	4	5	13	1	6	2	4	6
240	York, Pa.	7	6	5	0	10	6	6	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
241	Chicago Heights	28	6	8	6	18	12	4	13	0	4	1	1	5	7	3	0	0	0	2	2	1
242	Ashland	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
243	Olean, N. Y.	21	13	14	4	6	3	4	9	1	13	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
244	Blue Island	31	7	6	16	18	8	4	2	3	2	16	6	14	0	3	2	3	0	4	3	5
245	Jacksonville, Fla.	73	43	28	22	19	16	41	10	7	6	13	3	14	6	7	2	3	38	2	2	4
246	Bellefonte	175	164	162	161	3	5	4	2	158	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
247	New York	35	12	19	8	3	12	13	10	6	5	6	1	7	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	7
248	Oakland	11	11	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
249	Lowell	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	Boise City	72	41	11	23	9	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
251	Lancaster	16	15	15	11	5	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
252	Streator	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
253	Bloomington	10	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
254	Piqua, Ohio	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255	Dallas	10	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	Rutland, Vt.	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
257	Waverly, N. Y.	13	13	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
258	Memphis	43	27	27	26	16	7	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
259	Beaumont	12	12	12	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	Nashua	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
261	Fort Dodge	13	13	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
262	Rockester, Minn.	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
263	Rockland, Me.	16	16	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
264	Pekin	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
265	Aberdeen	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
266	Flattsouth	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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378	Oskaloosa.	10	9	3	2	1	2	0	0	24	1	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
379	London.	148	79	45	30	28	25	14	20	0	7	14	23	26	13	0	0	0	0	16	10	22
380	Plattsburg, N. Y.	20	10	6	6	7	10	14	0	0	4	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
381	Owego.	14	14	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
382	Bridgeport.	38	18	15	7	2	2	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
383	Geneva.	28	21	9	4	11	3	2	0	1	0	15	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0
384	Fort Worth.	15	13	7	6	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
385	Wichita.	3	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
386	Marquette.	14	13	9	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
387	Manhattan.	6	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
388	Miami.	19	7	12	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
389	Janesville.	23	7	10	6	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	Brooklyn.	17	6	2	9	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
391	Fort Smith.	10	7	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
392	Duluth.	36	25	18	20	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
393	Scranston.	15	7	8	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
394	Wilmingon.	8	5	2	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
395	Canton, Ill.	23	10	6	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
396	Glen Falls.	17	11	6	10	9	6	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
397	Midletown, Conn.	18	3	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
398	Michigan City.	10	9	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
399	Alron, Pa.	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	Tecumseh.	13	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
401	Perkasie.	20	19	6	10	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
402	Racine.	16	3	7	9	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
403	Monmouth.	8	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
404	Pueblo.	3	7	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
405	Reno.	13	12	6	3	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406	Muscle, Ind.	20	17	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
407	Rochaville, Pa.	18	13	6	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
408	Manatee.	5	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
409	Albany.	13	9	12	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	Livingston.	16	12	8	16	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
411	Lima, Ohio.	424	227	116	112	74	67	43	43	45	1	55	22	25	21	74	11	23	14	16	32	131
412	St. Cloud.	7	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
413	McSherrytown.	6	6	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
414	Wilkesbarre.	4	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
415	Chattanooga.	20	5	4	3	2	11	6	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
416	Waukegan.	28	8	3	4	12	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
417	Athens, Pa.	7	7	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
418	New Britain.	13	4	3	1	7	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
419	Shelbygan.	10	8	3	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	Gloucester.	25	13	14	14	3	6	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
421	Spokane.	24	19	6	12	14	3	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
422	Taunton, Mass.	25	13	14	14	3	6	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
423	Fond du Lac.	24	19	6	12	14	3	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
424	Crookston.	115	37	30	36	47	33	42	9	13	1	7	33	23	22	8	1	11	3	3	3	11
425	San Diego, Calif.																					

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333	San Lorenzo	124	124	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1%
334	Saratoga	9	7	4	13	17	17	14	8	0	3	0	0	12	4	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	12%
335	Hammond	52	18	14	22	12	20	11	13	8	11	5	9	28	21	27	4	2	2	2	3	2	19%
336	Tampa, Fla.	1093	1018	1033	32	31	29	39	17	3	26	86	6	22	27	25	9	10	10	6	4	10	17%
337	Key West, Fla.	129	34	32	4	7	11	1	8	9	0	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0%
338	Eureka	17	14	4	4	1	4	1	8	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
339	Kokomo	13	9	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
340	Batavia	5	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
341	Atlanta, Ga.	8	6	5	2	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
342	Rapid City	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
343	San Antonio	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
344	Cornling	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
345	St. John, N. E.	13	13	12	12	0	1	0	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
346	Manati, P. R.	109	61	108	108	1	1	2	1	0	0	109	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
347	Brookville	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
348	Brooklyn	12	2	9	9	1	2	0	1	1	9	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
349	Honesdale	5	3	3	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	4	16	5	11	0	1	1	1	1	4	5%
350	Tanover	57	20	12	23	14	23	15	26	2	10	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
351	Fremont	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
352	Atchison	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
353	Delaware, Ohio	8	8	3	1	5	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
354	Great Falls	11	5	6	7	5	6	2	2	0	0	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
355	Waukesha	4	3	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
356	Nacogdoches	13	10	2	7	5	2	1	1	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
357	Havana, Ill.	8	4	7	1	4	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
358	Ann Arbor	7	7	7	1	2	3	5	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
359	Port Huron	5	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
360	Sherman, Tex.	7	7	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
361	Jamesstown, N. Y.	6	5	3	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
362	Barre, Vt.	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
363	Marshfield, Wis.	19	10	5	8	16	9	9	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
364	Sherbrooke	13	0	13	1	10	1	7	4	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
365	Anacosta	19	13	7	13	3	3	4	12	0	1	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
366	Utah	35	33	35	34	0	1	2	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
367	Webb City	15	10	9	5	8	2	7	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
368	Pennels	109	106	108	108	1	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
369	Rocheater, Ind.	8	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
370	Wallace, Idaho	6	5	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
371	Waterbury, Wis.	38	28	15	4	29	7	21	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
372	Waterbury, Ind.	11	8	6	3	3	3	3	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
373	Chicago	89	7	6	6	11	15	10	6	3	26	18	5	35	24	25	5	14	2	2	5	13	25%
374	St. Augustine	74	10	12	24	6	23	28	12	7	16	30	9	16	8	11	1	2	2	2	3	3	14%
375	Yankton	11	7	2	1	10	7	3	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
376	New York	42	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
377	Thomasville	6	6	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
378	Bellingham	3	1	2	0	1	3	5	3	0	0	0	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
379	Cadillac	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%

Number.	Name of Union.	Totals.	Sam'l Gompers.	W. A. Campbell.	R. S. Sexton.	E. G. Hall.	J. Mahlon Barnes.	L. P. Hoffman.	E. J. Black.	Henry F. Hilliers.	R. E. Van Horn.	P. Rivera Martinez.	John H. Riley.	Henry Abrahams.	Chas. F. Claus.	J. W. Sanford.	A. P. Bower.	John Hadida.	Ed. Hellman.	Carl Kraemer.	John L. Gilliam.	Jacob Rhine.
394	Sycamore	10	4	1	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
395	Waterbury	13	6	1	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
396	Norhampton	20	19	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
398	Stamford	13	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
399	Vincennes	4	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
400	Red Wing	4	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
402	Quakertown	15	10	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
403	Marquette	11	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
404	Austin	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
405	Birmingham	17	11	13	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
406	Crawfordsville	5	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
407	Norwich	23	12	11	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
409	Kewanee	4	4	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
410	Centralia	24	17	8	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
414	Bayamon	29	29	29	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
415	Elkhart	6	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
416	Norwalk, O.	47	47	47	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
418	Bayamon	2	1	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
420	St. Thomas	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
422	Kitchener	2	1	5	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
423	Sterling	4	0	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
424	Santuce, P. R.	12	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
425	Astoria	10	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
426	Virginia	24	6	2	8	13	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
427	Perth Amboy	17	6	5	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
428	Niagara Falls	10	1	2	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
430	Fulton	16	6	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
431	Litchfield	16	11	2	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
432	Ponce, P. R.	46	46	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
433	Mobile	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
434	Faribault	8	8	8	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
436	Kenton	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
437	Cairo	12	9	10	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
444	Walla Walla	9	5	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
445	Billings	5	4	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
446	Agua Buenas	58	58	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
447	Kenosha	9	6	1	1	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
449	Ponce	177	148	144	146	3	12	6	7	5	7	162	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
450	Enid, Okla.	9	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
451	Bushnell	391	385	381	384	6	2	4	1	1	1	286	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
452	San Juan	13	4	7	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
454	Cedar Rapids	13	4	7	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
455	Galea	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
456	Albia	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
457	Benton Harbor	8	2	1	2	1	5	2	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	San Juan	69	69	69	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
462	West Tampa, Fla.	964	31	664	747	13	83	13	11	14	454	517	8	874	32	314	3	8	4	2	6	28
463	Pontiac, Mich.	4	4	4	4	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
464	Tampa, Fla.	713	46	191	409	51	130	75	18	18	46	358	53	217	351	168	35	30	17	17	150	91

ELECTION OF DELEGATES OF CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Number.	Name of Union.	Total.	Sam'l Gompers.	W. A. Campbell.	R. B. Sexton.	E. G. Hall.	J. Mahlon Barnes.	L. P. Hoffman.	E. J. Stack.	Henry F. Hillferra.	R. E. Van Horn.	P. Rivera Martinez.	John H. Riley.	Henry Abraham.	Chas. F. Claus.	J. W. Sanford.	A. P. Bower.	John Hadida.	Ed. Hellman.	Carl Kraemer.	John L. Gilliam.	Jacob Rhine.	Blanka.
466	Boston	19	14	12	8	5	1	1	1	4	5	5	5	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	2
467	Arcibo	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
468	Albion	13	4	4	4	4	6	7	7	0	0	7	4	3	1	2	3	0	2	1	1	1	0
469	Bakersfield	21	14	13	12	2	6	3	5	0	9	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
470	Portland, Me.	17	11	6	13	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
471	Macon	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
472	Juncos	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
473	Stettin	12	0	1	0	1	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
474	Ybor City (Tampa, Fla.)	239	76	72	37	68	22	25	14	14	30	144	26	147	16	138	7	14	11	6	4	15	18
475	Fitchburg	10	10	5	3	6	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
476	Pontiac, Ill.	16	6	4	5	4	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
477	Manitowoc	15	6	3	9	8	8	3	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
478	Juana Diaz	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
479	Wheeling, W. Va.	19	18	1	10	1	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	Orlando	18	11	3	10	4	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	14	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
481	Bayamon	268	264	263	266	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
482	Wausau	17	13	8	3	8	2	3	3	1	4	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
483	Gloversville	11	11	4	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
484	Meriden	9	6	2	1	1	4	1	0	2	0	2	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
485	San Juan	39	37	37	37	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
486	New Westminster	7	6	3	6	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
487	Baker	5	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
488	Middletown, N. Y.	27	21	9	7	10	3	6	5	12	3	2	6	3	5	2	4	1	2	1	0	0	1
491	Huron	28	16	7	8	14	8	6	8	16	4	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
492	Kankakee	9	6	3	3	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
493	Everett	15	4	4	7	8	0	3	6	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0
494	Trinidad	7	0	7	6	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
499	Tampa, Fla.	1185	380	259	166	80	245	49	37	34	41	628	115	854	643	621	41	42	22	17	11	213	35 1/2
501	Wheeling, W. Va.	52	41	32	59	47	41	46	41	46	34	25	23	10	12	7	14	4	14	11	18	9	121 1/2
505	Uniontown, Pa.	285	82	84	72	59	47	41	46	41	34	25	23	10	12	7	14	4	14	11	18	9	121 1/2
508	Fairmont, W. Va.	7	5	1	6	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
510	Ladington	10	9	6	2	4	1	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
530	Total	23148	10632	9132	7952	4477	4772	3828	2748	2157	4001	6557	2002	5802	3131	2589	1254	888	1296	920	1112	2103	3926

RECAPITULATION. International President.

Perkins	12,989
De Bell	4,733
Smith	4,834
Blanks	542
Total number ballots used, 23,148; blanks, 542.	
Total vote cast, 32,608; necessary for choice, 11,308; Perkins' majority, 2,872.	

First Vice-President.

Gompers	11,616
Melhand	10,454
Blanks	1,078
Total ballots used, 23,148; blanks, 1,078. Total vote cast, 22,070; necessary for choice, 11,035; Gompers' majority, 1,162.	

Second Vice-President.

Hoffman	7,672
Ornburn	9,153
Kelly	4,262
Blanks	2,061
Total ballots used, 23,148; blanks, 2,061. Total vote cast, 21,087; necessary for choice, 10,544; no choice.	

Third Vice-President.

Kennedy	11,485
McDonald	8,857
Blanks	2,806
Total ballots used, 23,148; blanks, 2,806. Total vote cast, 20,342; necessary for choice, 10,171; Kennedy's majority, 2,628.	

Fourth Vice-President.

Reichert	6,329
Gonzales	9,240
Johnson	1,820
Lara	1,378
Pickett	3,096
Blanks	2,375
Total ballots used, 23,148; blanks, 2,375. Total vote cast, 20,878 necessary for choice, 10,437; no choice.	

Fifth Vice-President.

Hall	10,271
Dawson	3,837
Hornburg	4,462
Janda	1,851
Blanks	2,727
Total number ballots used, 23,148; blanks, 2,727. Total vote cast, 20,421; necessary for choice, 10,212; Hall's majority, 121.	

Sixth Vice-President.

Stack	9,343
Ramsey	10,719
Blanks	3,186
Total number ballots used, 23,148; blanks, 3,186. Total vote cast, 19,963; necessary for choice, 9,982; Ramsey's majority, 1,476.	

Seventh Vice-President.

Stevens	9,348
Hernfeld	3,876
Manes	3,134
Heslop	3,545
Blanks	2,895
Total number ballots used, 23,148; blanks, 2,895. Total vote cast, 20,253; necessary for choice, 10,127; no choice.	

Treasurer.

Weber	17,936
Blanks	5,162
Total number ballots used, 23,148; blanks, 5,162. Total vote cast, 17,936.	

Delegates American Federation of Labor.

Gompers	10,633	Abrahams	5,302
Campbell	9,132	Claus	5,131
Sexton	7,952	Sanford	2,539
Hall	4,477	Bower	1,244
Barnes	4,773	Haddie	323
Hoffman	3,838	Hellman	1,296
Stack	2,748	Kraemer	930
Hilfers	2,157	Gilliam	1,112
Van Horn	4,001	Rhine	2,103
Martinez	6,557	Blank	3,936
Riley	2,003		

Total ballots used for delegates, 23,148; blanks, 3,936; total votes cast, 19,212; necessary for choice, 9,606; Gompers' majority, 1,027. No other candidate received a majority.

The following unions failed to return ballots:

40 Biddeford, Me.
109 Hoquiam.
152 Youngstown, Ohio.
448 Albuquerque.
459 Saskatoon.
341 San Bernardino.
502 Pittsburgh.

FRED BOSE,

Union 14 Chicago, Chairman.

JOHN RUSSELL,

Union 55, Hamilton, Ont.

H. C. WEGENER,

Union 72, Burlington, Ia.

A. A. KOETT, Alternate,

Union 72, Burlington, Ia.

PAUL RICK,

Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn.

JAS. F. BURCUM,

Sec. of Board,
Union 394, Sycamore, Ill.

According to the vote cast, canvassed, and reported by the foregoing signed statement of the International Canvassing Board, the following were elected:

International President—G. W. Perkins, Chicago, Ill.

First Vice-President—Samuel Gompers, New York, N. Y.

Third Vice-President—D. W. Kennedy, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Fifth Vice-President—E. G. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.

Sixth Vice-President—Alexander Ramsey, Nevada City, Calif.

Treasurer—Gibson Weber, Philadelphia, Pa.

Delegate to the American Federation of Labor—Samuel Gompers, New York, N. Y.

A second election will have to be held for the purpose of electing a Second Vice-President, Fourth Vice-President, a Seventh Vice-President, and three Delegates to the American Federation of Labor. The second and next election occurs on the second Saturday in July, which falls on July 9, 1921.

Note.—The ballots of Unions 502 Pittsburgh, Pa.; 109 Hoquiam, Wash., and 341 San Bernardino, Calif., reached this office March 21. The International Canvassers finished their work and returned to their homes on March 19, hence these ballots were not included in the foregoing count. However, even if these votes had been received as per Constitution and on time they would not have changed the result.

G. W. PERKINS.

Int'l President.

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

Monon Building, Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 61st St., New York City, First Vice President.

L. P. HOFFMAN, 729 N. Diamond St., Jacksonville, Ill., Second Vice President.

A. GARIEPY, 238 Ave. Hotel De Ville, Montreal, Canada, Third Vice President.

JOHN REICHERT, 1070 12th St., Milwaukee, Wis., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

E. J. STACK, 412 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Kratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to your Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140-g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children, and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free, and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members, secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book and in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member, secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per Section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity of complying with the request carefully study Section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal will" do not

comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if there is no such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

All told, including March 19th, there were twenty-five 50c assessments levied. Each 60c, 40c and regular 30c members must have twenty-five 50c assessments up to and including March 19th, excepting those who are exempt as per paragraph two of Section 70, which reads as follows: "New initiates who have not been such for four months shall be exempt from all assessments. This shall not be so construed as to exempt reinstated members from payment of assessments."

The foregoing quoted section provides that newly initiated members are exempt from payment for the first four months. The first 50c assessments was levied Sept. 27, 1920, and was due Oct. 2nd. Any member initiated for the week commencing Sept. 27th and ending Oct. 2nd, is exempt from the payment of assessments for the first four months, and his first 50c assessment stamp would be due Jan. 29th, and such member would have to show nine 50c assessments. A member initiated on Oct. 4th would have to show eight 50c assessments, and so on. The 50-cent weekly assessment ends March 19.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

49 Springfield	.....\$400	76 Hannibal	..... 200
50 Terre Haute	..... 50	79 Sandusky	..... 100
51 Holyoke	..... 100	80 Danville	..... 150
52 Elmira	..... 100	81 Peekskill	..... 200
53 New Orleans	..... 200	83 Nashville	..... 250
56 Leavenworth	..... 150	84 Saugerties	..... 150
57 Campaign	..... 200	86 Mansfield	..... 50
60 Keokuk	..... 200	87 Brooklyn	..... 300
61 La Crosse	..... 150	88 Dubuque	..... 100
62 Richmond	..... 100	89 Schenectady	..... 150
64 Lebanon	..... 100	90 New York	..... 500
66 Lewiston	..... 250	91 Ahtenow	..... 100
69 Three Rivers	..... 150	92 Worcester	..... 300
70 Winona	..... 100	94 Pawtucket	..... 150
72 Burlington	..... 150	96 Akron	..... 100
73 Alton	..... 150	97 Boston	..... 500
74 Poughkeepsie	..... 200	164 Fort Collins	.. 50
75 Columbus	..... 150		

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago post office by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: None.

Union 437, Cairo, Ill., for Fred Pietsch.

Union 188, Seattle, Wash., for Charles Pace.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., for A. G. Campbell.

International office for Ed Lentz, August Boerling, F. J. Hilgert, R. M. Wiles.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 105, Maysville, Ky., to suspend Albert Tolle, 13540, and fine him \$50.00; to fine John Peebles, 12654, \$50.00; to fine Earl Hill, 97313, \$50.00, and to fine Case Hartman, 98725, \$50.00, for conduct unbecoming union members. Vote—Affirmative, 5; two members approved all but suspension of Albert Tolle.

Approved the application of 223, San Francisco, California, to fine B. J. Burkhardt, 99408, \$100.00, for working in an unfair shop, and \$25.00 for drawing illegal sick benefit. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member disapproved the \$25 fine if the member returns all illegal sick benefit.

Approved the application of 39, New Haven, Conn., to fine A. Bierach, 91174, \$50.00 for conduct unbecoming a union man. Vote—Affirmative, 5; negative, 2.

Approved the application of 34, Chippewa Falls, Wis., to fine Martin Joczzyk, 43846, for going to work in an unfair shop. Vote—Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 257, Lancaster, Pa., to fine Clayton B. Yeager, 97879, and Harry S. Yeager, 20533, each \$25 for forming a dual union and circulating reports that the International Union was defunct. Vote—Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 278, London, Ont., to fine the following members \$100.00 each for working in the strike shop of John McNee and Sons: Mrs. M. Barter, 29,386; Coulson Webb, 6783; Dan Stewart, 84985; Annie Denner, 29585; Geo. Miles, 501; Jas. Clark, 190695; Art Shaw, 68349; Robt. Mines, 105228; Frank Bonnati, 103325; Dan Lewis, 102100; Bridget Kennedy, 36957; Ant. Logandice, 50437; Fred Smith, 53929; Mrs. H. Taylor, 29588; Jno. Rich, 106980; Jno. O'Farrell, 106912; Frances Shloski, 2091; Al Walsh, 102770; Mrs. Sage, 35752; Irene Navin, 37587; Mrs. Beal, 29590; Doris Cohen, 31391; Jessie Burke, 391; Chas. Swazie, 94883; L. Schure, 93481; Frank Kaltenboch, 82256; Thos. Shelby, 35721; Frank Shelby, 28607; John Clark, 77312; Robt. Gowdy, 400; Alec McFie, 99376; H. Kaltenboch, 99850; Gordon Barr, 84426; Milt Fisher, 93928; Jas. Jackson, 23622; Alb. Crockford, 36962; Pete Baker, 103329; Alf. Kaltenboch, 75901; A. Bacter, 24807; Jno. Truedell, 50443; Jos. Chalmers, 83428; Geo. Morris, 41108; H. Packer, 28127. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved a fine of \$25.00.

FINES OF \$10.00 OR LESS.

Union 218, Binghamton, N. Y., fined Anna M. Dayton, 63589, \$10.00 for working in the closed shop of I. Kall and Company.

Union 132, Brooklyn, fined Frank Marchand, 16253, \$10.00 for conduct unbecoming a union man in taking part in the Amalgamated Tobacco Workers' Union of America.

Union 248, Jacksonville, rescinded the fine of \$50.00 imposed on Wilmer Wood, and published in the February, 1921, Journal.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

C. Tappe appealed against Union 153, Sioux Falls, for placing him on the ninety-day list. The union replied he was over the limit on assessments. The appeal was not sustained.

F. Haas appealed against Union 4, Cincinnati, reference permitting members to work in open shops not using the label. The appeal was not sustained.

C. L. Halbleib appealed against Union 240, Norfolk, for compelling him to refund \$20 illegally drawn sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

Julius Lechner appealed against Union 144, New York, for suspending him for non-pay-

ment of assessments. The appeal was not sustained.

The Joint Advisory Board of New York appealed against Union 132, Brooklyn, for failing to suspend Harry Mitchell, a superintendent in a non-union shop. Since there are more than six journeymen employed in this shop, the decision is that Mr. Mitchell is not constitutionally permitted to be a sixty-cent member, and that he be given a retiring card, and that his case then be disposed of as a retiring card holder.

J. H. Robinson and five members of the Executive Board of Union 165, Philadelphia, appealed against the union for failure to suspend, in compliance with Section 61 of the Constitution, J. Levitsky, whom they charged with being a member of a dual organization, the Amalgamated Tobacco Workers. The union denies for Mr. Levitsky that he was a member of the Amalgamated. All evidence shows that he was. Unless Mr. Levitsky shows by May 20, 1921, by indisputable evidence over his own signature, that he is not and was not a member of the Amalgamated Association, then the appeal is sustained and the action of the union reversed.

J. F. Harmon appealed against Union 218, Binghamton, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR MARCH, 1921

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

2 Buffalo	\$250.299	Middletown ..	\$100
3 Paterson	200.316	McSherrystown	250
4 Cincinnati	500.359	Atchison	75
5 Rochester	300.382	Rushville	100
8 Hoboken	100.394	Sycamore	100
12 Onelda	250.399	Vincennes	100
15 Chicago	300.405	Birmingham ..	100
16 Binghamton	100.409	Kewanee	100
17 Cleveland	250.410	Centralla	100
18 Brattleboro	150.423	Sterling	75
20 Decatur	200.450	Enid	75
38 Springfield	250.455	Galena	75
48 Toledo	250.457	Benton Harbor ..	100
164 Fort Collins	50.477	Manitowoc	100
223 Ottumwa	100.479	Wheeling	150
259 Bloomington	75.480	Orlando	75
261 Knoxville	75.488	Middletown	75
266 Memphis	150.491	Huron	150
283 Geneva	75.502	Pittsburgh	100

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

319 Waukegan	\$1.70	121 Ithaca	\$3.25
92 Worcester .....	.20	31 Connersville ..	2.10
282 Bridgeport	3.25	391 Bellingham ..	1.00
18 Brattleboro	1.50	221 South Bend ..	7.00
353 Brooklyn	3.80	462 Tampa	2.20
3 Paterson	3.25	282 Bridgeport ..	1.00
402 Quakertown	12.00	250 Belleville ..	10.25
470 Portland	1.00	38 Springfield ..	3.05
172 Davenport	1.00	375 Anaconda ..	7.50
19 S. Ste. Marie	1.90	426 Virginia	4.88
147 Union Hill	1.50	92 Worcester	4.00
383 Chicago	15.60	460 San Juan	1.35
61 La Crosse	1.90	514 Tampa	19.40
122 Warren	9.05	221 South Bend ..	.50
41 Aurora	1.35	111 Des Moines ..	3.90
14 Chicago	7.50	20 Decatur	1.50
314 Jackson	3.80	225 Los Angeles ..	11.75
172 Davenport	5.15	506 Tampa	6.40
278 London	3.00	122 Warren	1.15
130 Saginaw .....	.75	53 New Orleans ..	1.90

B. Tebble, dues and assessments	11.20
Strippers of Tampa, charter	5.00
Banders of Tampa, charter	5.00
Interest on Liberty Bonds	21.25

Receipts for March	\$ 5,840.73
Balance February 28, 1921	5,591.98

Total \$11,432.71

EXPENDITURES.

Office rent	\$ 115.00
Salary to International President.....	240.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers....	907.00
Printing—	
February Journal	304.87
Strike applications (316, 68, 225, 22, 161, 122, 12 and New York).....	140.00
Ending of Tampa strike, circular....	7.00
Blanks—Amendments 74 and 97.....	9.00
60,000 label order blanks.....	75.00
300,000 50c International assessment stamps	48.00
Envelopes and letter heads for locals	44.35
550 canvassers' memorandum blanks	11.00
1,900,000 labels	237.50
H. M. Heidt, sal. and exp. as Org.....	150.00
Maurice Simons, sal. and exp. as Org.	300.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as Org....	311.25
B. Cohen, sal. and exp. as Special Org.	150.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as Org.....	300.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as Org.....	300.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. and exp. as Org.....	250.00
Michael Gazella, sal. and exp. as Org....	200.00
J. A. Sullivan, sal. and exp. as Org.....	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as Org.....	250.00
Sol. Sontheimer, sal. and exp. as Org....	300.00
W. A. Campbell, Int'l Financier.....	300.00
R. E. VanHorn, balance exp. to Tampa	33.97
D. W. Kennedy, agt., Detroit.....	71.80
C. H. Stevens, exp. to Niagara Falls,	
N. Y.	14.00
I. M. Ornburn, exp. to North Adams..	14.81
Tax to A. F. of L. for February.....	320.46
Tax to Label Dept., A. F. of L. for	
February	160.23
Fred Bosse, Int'l Canvasser.....	126.00
J. F. Burcum, Int'l Canvasser.....	135.30
Paul Rick, Int'l Canvasser.....	159.98
H. C. Wegener, Int'l Canvasser.....	91.10
J. Russell, Int'l Canvasser.....	221.58
A. A. Koett, Int'l Canvasser.....	122.20
Postage on letters and supplies.....	112.70
Postage on February Journals.....	20.16
Expressage on supplies.....	18.10
Exchange and collection fees on checks	2.60
Telephone service	8.00
Office supplies	14.62
Electric light	1.62
Carting labels to Union 14, Chicago....	.80
Spanish translations	1.06
Dues and label cancellers.....	5.20
Telegrams	44.79
Repairing typewriter	1.25
Towel service	3.18
Building partition in office.....	33.98
Dues to Labor Press.....	2.00
Rent of room for Canvassers.....	50.00
Rent of adding machine for Canvassers	10.00
429, Niagara Falls, overpaid on supplies	.10
Expenses for March.....	\$ 6,956.56
Balance March 31.....	4,476.15
Total	\$11,432.71
Included in balance \$1,150 Liberty Bonds.	

DECISIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union 129 of Denver, Colo., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.
Negative—Hoffman, Garlepy, Reichert, Hall, Stevens, Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was, Union 129 fined and suspended two members for alleged violation of the laws of the Union during a strike. The Union claims that these members were seen in the building of a strike shop and were accordingly fined and suspended.

The International President refused to approve the action of the Union, whereupon the Union appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That there is nothing in the evidence submitted which shows that these members violated any rules of the Union which would warrant the drastic action sought to be taken; that Section 87 of the constitution in part says, "No member or union shall be considered on strike unless such strike shall have been approved by the proper authorities of the International Union." Accordingly if these members were seen in the building of a cigar company in which there was an unauthorized strike it did not constitute an offense against the written law of the Union; that the Union admits in this case its action was irregular and not in accordance with the strict letter of the law. The Union also states that no charge in writing was made, and that the action taken was on heresy evidence; that these members have a long record of membership, and the files of the secretary's office do not show anything against this record. Even if an offense had been admitted, the fining of these members \$100 and suspending them from the Union and refusing to permit them to work in a union shop is much too drastic in view of the facts noted. The Local Union has an undisputed right to discipline a member by fine or expulsion, but has no constitutional right to refuse to work with him or to permit him to rejoin the Union. The courts have uniformly ruled that while the Union may discipline a member it has no right under the law of the land to refuse to permit him to earn a living at his chosen occupation, provided he complies with its rules. The decision in this case is strictly in accordance with the law, and this seems to be the only one that could be made in accordance with justice.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,
Saml. Gompers,
First Vice-President.

UNION NOTES

Union 129, Denver, Colo., notifies Julius Kratz, 112522, that the books of the Cuban Cigar Co. show that he went to work on Wednesday, Jan. 5, and worked four days that week, and that this would make him subject to one more of the Tampa assessments, as the rule of Union 129 is that members who work over two days must pay local assessment for that week.

Secretary holding card of Julius Kratz and Mrs. Anna Kratz, 27805, collect the above amount and forward to 129, Denver, Colorado. Union Notes by 97, Boston.

Boys, don't forget 22, Detroit, is making a gallant fight.

Did you read circular from 27, Toronto? Belgian tobacco workers journal has adopted the slogan, "One for all and all for one." New window card of New England conference is just what the doctor ordered. Have you seen them?

If you have not got a label committee get busy and appoint or elect one—men who will do the work and don't look for results over night.

I still believe in the retail union cigar store with fronts all painted alike.

Agitate, organize, educate. Strippers ought to be part of C. M. I. U. of A. Massachusetts will have a free state university, with free textbooks.

Manufacturers are trying to get our legislature to establish a state constabulary.

While you are asking the other fellow to demand our label don't forget his.

Cheer up, better times are coming. The trade union is here and here to stay. So is the eight-hour day.

We need a smaller label for packs of five. It is not statesmanship to curtail the purchasing power of the worker.

We want better homes, better clothes, pictures upon the wall, books on the shelves and leisure to enjoy them.

Why not, while working, pay a week's dues in advance.

Preach and practice fraternity.
Slaves, serfs, citizens—evolution of mankind.

Absolute despotism, constitutional monarchy, a republic—evolution of government.

We lived through 72 and 93 and we shall live through this, and emerge stronger and better.

Encourage all the locals in your home city—when they are in trouble donate all you can. Boston needs a labor paper.

There is a strong agitation for the abolition of tobacco. The fight is on in Kansas, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Georgia.

There is no question of the unionism of a man who carries a Tampa card.

"The first battle of the Civil War was fought at Bull Run, but it did not end there."

May 2nd will be our 39th anniversary. There have been many changes since 1882.

Harry Isaacs, the first president of 97, has passed away. He was fearless and indefatigable in the discharge of the duties of his office. We miss him.

Second and vote for 97's amendment. Manufacturers all over the country will soon put up packages of 5 and we must have a smaller label to place on the box.

Why not send a woman as a delegate to the Boston Central Labor Union?

If you destroyed the trade union you would still have the trade unionist.

Piece work ought to go.

HENRY ABRAHAMS.

Union 183, Mendota, would like to hear from Oscar Gundaker, 36738. The union has valuable papers belonging to him.

S. W. Zeigler is requested to send his address to Union 380, Wallace, Idaho.

Union 451, Bushnell, Ill., would like to hear from George Kreig.

Union 16, Birmingham, annulled the absolute retiring cards of Isador Kall, 112311, and E. L. Gardiner, 87322, for running unfair factories and refusing to operate anything else.

The officers and members of Union No. 530, Ludington, wish to thank the different unions who have donated to us, as follows: Union 179, \$3.25; 179, \$3.95; 179, \$3.48; 179, \$3.62; 179, \$3.80; 179, \$2.77; 218, \$6.44; 550; 179, \$2.33; 179, \$5.48; 90, \$10; 179, \$3.28; 179, \$3.16; 192, \$25; Trades and Labor Council of Muskegon, Mich., \$10; Bricklayers and Masons' Union of Muskegon, \$25; Union 179, \$9.22; 179, \$5.06; 179, \$8.62; 312, \$20; 179, \$6.07.

Donations received by Joint Advisory Board of Tampa:

March 1—J. A. B., Chicago, \$1,176.

March 4—Reingresado por error de la Local 462 el 26 de Junio, \$10; Local No. 90, New York, \$25.

March 7—J. A. B. of Chicago, \$330.

March 9—Reingresado por error de la Union 462, \$431.

March 10—Local No. 20, Enid, Okla., \$2.

March 14—G. W. Perkins, appeal A. F. of L., \$250; Local No. 228, San Francisco, Calif., \$100; J. A. B. of Chicago, \$326; Reingresado por error de la Local No. 500, Sept. 18 and Nov. 13, \$12.70; Reingresado por error de la Local 464, \$3.50.

March 15—Local No. 312, Livingston, Mont., \$22.

March 16—Local No. 335, Hammond, Ind., \$50.

March 17—Local No. 312, Livingston, Mont., \$18.

March 21—Local No. 312, Livingston, Mont., \$17.

March 22—Local No. 312, Livingston, Mont., \$14; Reingresado un sobrante del Comité de Auxilios, \$21.

March 24—Local 312, Livingston, Mont., \$18; Jose I. Fabars, Santiago de Cuba, \$1.60; Local No. 228, San Francisco, Calif., \$100.

Receipts for March, \$2,480.32; total of other

months brought forward, \$442,310.50; general total of receipts, \$444,790.32.

DONATO MARTINEZ, Treas.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

(Do not endorse two or more amendments on the same sheet of paper. Send in a separate endorsement for each amendment, as they have to be filed separately.)

The amendment of 16, Binghamton, as published in the March Journal, as follows:

Amendment to Section 56 of the Constitution: Insert in paragraph 3, after the word President, the following:

They shall submit an itemized statement of all their expenses. They shall also submit a bona-fide statement of the number of people organized by them, and all other work accomplished by them during the month, which report shall be published in the Official Journal monthly.

Received the endorsement of Unions 218, Binghamton; 215, Logansport; 179, Bangor; 5, Rochester; 429, Niagara Falls; 229, Binghamton; 395, Waterbury.

The amendment of 97, Boston, as published in the March Journal, as follows:

Amend section 214 of the Constitution by striking out all after the word "and" on line 6, up to and including the words "two-thirds" on line 7 and inserting "All amendments shall be valid whenever a majority." Section to read as follows:

Any amendment of the International Constitution being endorsed as required shall be submitted to a popular vote of the members. A copy of the record of such vote shall be transmitted to the International President under seal of the union, with the signatures of the President and Secretary affixed; and all amendments shall be valid whenever a majority of the members voting vote in favor thereof, the result to be transmitted within thirty days from date of submitting the amendment to a vote: each amendment to be printed in pamphlet form for local unions. Where an amendment has been adopted as provided for in these laws, no amendment can be proposed annulling or altering the same until after the expiration of six months.

Received the endorsement of Unions 16, Binghamton; 218, Binghamton; 179, Bangor; 429, Niagara Falls; 229, Binghamton; 395, Waterbury.

The amendment of 202, Portland, providing that it be optional with the local union to withhold the label from a shop employing persons eligible to Class B and not members.

Received the endorsement of Unions 44, St. Louis; 16, Binghamton; 90, New York; 130, Saginaw; 69, Three Rivers; 188, Seattle; 391, Bellingham; 179, Bangor; 114, Jacksonville; 150, Sioux City; 229, Binghamton.

Not having received the required number of seconds, it can not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 46, Grand Rapids, increasing the reinstatement fee to \$15, as published in the February Journal.

Received the endorsement of 274, Pekin; 16, Binghamton; 130, Saginaw; 114, Jacksonville; 395, Waterbury; 229, Binghamton.

Not having received the required number of seconds, it can not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 49, Springfield, providing that a member quitting a job shall not be entitled to an out of work stamp until seven weeks thereafter, as published in the February Journal.

Received the endorsement of Unions 163, Oshkosh; 16, Binghamton; 130, Saginaw; 69,

Three Rivers; 229 Binghamton; 282, Bridgeport; 179, Bangor; 114, Jacksonville.

Not having received the required number of seconds, it can not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 27, Toronto, as published in the March Journal, as follows:

That a weekly assessment be levied on each member of the cigar makers' International Union of 50c weekly for the purpose of organizing Montreal, Canada. The assessment not to go in force until after the Tampa strike has been settled and times become normal. The International President to appoint a committee of one from Toronto, London and Hamilton to work in conjunction with International officers and Local 58 of Montreal as organization committee.

Received no endorsements.

The amendment of 192, Manchester, N. H., as published in the March Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 64, Class B, fourth paragraph, by inserting after the words "Class B" on line 5 the following:

In localities where tobacco strippers and bookers are thoroughly organized in Federal Locals of the American Federation of Labor, it shall be optional with them to become members of the Cigarmakers' International Union, this option to remain in force until the next convention of the C. M. I. U. Fourth paragraph to read:

Fourth.—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearsages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in payments of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying regular dues, shall apply to members enrolled in Class B. In localities where the strippers and bookers are thoroughly organized in Federal Locals of the American Federation of Labor, it shall be optional with them to become members of the Cigarmakers' International Union, this option to remain in force until the next convention of the C. M. I. U. All who are already members of the A. F. of L. may deposit their cards with the International Union without payment of initiation fee.

Received the endorsement of Union 218, Binghamton.

Union 97 submits the following amendment to Section 146:

Insert on line seven after the word "width," and "a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width," section to read as follows:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

No. 337, Key West, proposes the following amendment to Section No. 79 of the Constitution:

Amend Section No. 79. Strike out the figures \$8.00 on line six and insert the following: \$10.00. Strike out the figures \$4.00 on line six and insert the following: \$8.00. Balance of section unchanged.

Amendment to Section 86 that when any application for strike in consequence of decrease of bill of price or lockout occurs not be necessary to go to the referendum vote, that only must necessary the approval of the International Executive Board.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Isidore Lippin, last heard from in Erie, Pa., is requested to communicate with his cousin, Dworkowitz, 1418 Springfield Ave., Irvington, N. J. Important.

Mrs. B. Lake, 693 Grey St., London, Ont., sister of John J. Madden, wishes to hear from him at once. Important news for him.

A. Zommerplaag, 77 Forward Ave., London, Ont., wishes to know the whereabouts of Mouritz de Brave.

Harry Lipschutz, who left Springfield, Mass., for Milwaukee, Wis., Thanksgiving week last year, is requested to write to Micky Gordenstein, 27 Prospect Terrace, Springfield, Mass.

Sam Thompson, 115 S. Race St., Urbana, Ill., would like to hear from Frank Mott and Jake Mease.

Charles Broderick is notified that he can have all of his belongings by writing to Harry Douglas, 1812 12th St., Superior, Wis.

W. C. Barre is requested to communicate with I. Wolgin. Important and of interest to Mr. Barre. Address in care of Union 220, New Orleans, La.

A. J. Glandt would like to hear from Will Brandenburg. Address care of Union 92, Worcester, Mass.

G. A. Romoser, 129 W. Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind., would like to hear from Harry Gould.

Sam H. Randolph, 505 LaSalle St., Fort Wayne, Ind., would like to hear from Joe Fair, with whom he worked in Olympia, Wash.

Amos Hargis notifies Charles E. Smith that he is sick and that the money due him would come in handy. Address Base Hospital, Ward 81, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

N. Samuel, last heard from at Sacramento in 1914, is requested to correspond with R. Samuel, 1233 16th St., San Diego, Calif.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted a resolution of respect and condolence relative to death or deaths as follows and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—John Eger, 58984, who died March 13, age 68.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) .....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12 00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) .....	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district) .....	.85
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4½, duplicate	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3½ .....	.75
Year dates for label canceler .....	.20
Type holder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps	1.00
Set of type for canceling small labels	1.00
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x½ in. ....	.30
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x½ in. ....	.35
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4½x1½ in. ....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.00
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200-page label record .....	.75
1-100-page label record .....	.50

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.
(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4½-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and ledgers.			Ledgers only.		
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 mi. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2d zone, 50 to 150 mi. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3d zone, 150 to 300 mi. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 mi. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.53	13.10
Over 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:
The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

200-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheet, prepaid	3.25
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.90
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.25
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.90
600 treasurer's vouchers receipt book form perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will ONLY be shipped when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.
LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50 Init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initia-

tion stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30 Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with'l cards; total disability cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. cards; out of work trav. certs.; out of work and loan receipt blanks; constitution; sick report blanks; financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; Int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

Public Health and the Submerged Classes.

That more than 75,000 men, women and children out of a total population of 783,000 are dependents, delinquents or feeble minded and are unable either to work or fight and are a constant drain on the finances, health and morality of the state is the startling result brought out by a survey conducted in Oregon. Moreover, more than 500 school children out of a total school enrolled population of 32,500 were found to be more or less mentally deficient, a fact which is of much significance when it is remembered that the condition of the children of today is the best possible index to the condition of the community of tomorrow, and indeed, to the future of the race.

The figures yielded by the Oregon survey are considerably lower than the average shown by the draft examination, a fact that indicates, in the opinion of the U. S. Public Health Service officers, that they are certainly not higher than those that would be obtained by similar surveys in other states. It is considered greatly to Oregon's credit that it has been one of the first states to realize the importance of the problem and to take effective steps toward ascertaining the exact facts concerning it.

"The making of the survey," said Surgeon General H. G. Cumming, "was not an easy task, for in Oregon, as in many other states, comparatively few of the types involved are being cared for in institutions. The rest are widely scattered and were practically unknown, for most of them are quiet and do not attract attention as do the insane and criminal. It was therefore necessary to build an organization to find them and report on them.

"As there was little money to pay trained workers, Dr. Carlisle enlisted volunteers, largely among the professional classes, in every part of the state, and through these found the people sought and collected data concerning their behavior, present history, school history, social relations (whether dependent, delinquent, or feeble-minded), the cause of their condition, and so on.

"The prevention and correction of mental defectiveness," went on the Surgeon General, "is one of the great public health problems of today. It enters into many phases of our work and its influence continually crops out unexpectedly. For instance, recent studies made in connection with the spread of venereal diseases have shown that feeble mindedness is an important factor in prostitution. Again, work of the U. S. Public Health Service in connection with juvenile courts shows that a marked proportion of juvenile delinquency is traceable to some degree of mental deficiency in the offender.

"For years Public Health Officials have concerned themselves only with the disorders of physical health; but now they are realizing the significance of mental health also. The work in Oregon constituted that first statewide survey which even begins to disclose the enormous drain on a state caused by mental defects."

One of the objects of the work was to obtain for the people of Oregon an idea of the problem that confronted them and of the heavy annual loss, both economic and industrial, that it entailed. Another was to enable the legislature to devise a program that would stop much of the loss, restore health, and bring to lives of industrial usefulness many of those now down and out and, above all, to save hundreds of children from growing up to lives of misery."

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

OF

Cigar Makers' International Union

... OF AMERICA ...

For the Year 1920

Chicago, April, 1921

Compiled from the monthly reports of Financial Secretaries of Local Unions, commencing January 1, 1920, ending December 31, 1920, including general fund on hand January 1, 1920, also amounts illegally expended during the fiscal year 1920, balance on hand and deficiencies of Local Unions on January 1, 1921.

1 BALTIMORE 184 mem.		Interest	12.13	Expenditures.		Sundries	23.45
Receipts.		Cor. by L. U. ....	.90	Loans granted .. \$		Del. exp. Int. con.	154.02
Init. fees	33.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$6,065.08	Sick benefit		Assist. to unions..	2,100.00
Dues	8,202.95	Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	600.05	Death benefit ...		Rep't'd exp.....	4,618.37
Int'l Ass't	5,168.45	Grand total	\$6,755.13	Hall rent		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	730.10
Fines	5.00	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.		Grand total	\$5,348.47
Coll. Loans	11.00	Loans granted .. \$	32.00	Sta. and postage		8 HOBOKEN 37 mem.	
Ass't from Unions	2,350.00	Sick benefit	254.10	Label agit. exp...		Receipts.	
Ret. Benefit	18.00	Death benefit	1,100.00	Sundries		Init. fees	3.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$10,781.40	Hall rent	48.00	Atty. fees, etc...		Dues	1,082.90
Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	817.05	Sal. and com. exp.	489.27	Del. exp. Int. con.		Int'l ass't	1,787.40
Grand Total	\$11,598.45	Sta. and postage	112.10	Assist. to unions		Fines	6.50
Expenditures.		Label agit. exp...	219.70	Rep't'd exp...		Coll. loans	1.00
Loans Granted.. \$	23.00	Tax to Int. union.	400.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..		Ass't from unions	475.00
Sick Benefit	1,838.12	Sundries	13.41	Grand total		Interest	5.77
Death Benefit	5,850.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	173.14	6 SYRACUSE 167 mem.		Rep't'd receipts.	\$3,361.57
Sal. and com. exp.	1,040.00	Ret. dues, etc...	1.60	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	528.23
Sta. and postage.	1.02	Assist. to unions..	3,150.00	Init. Fees		Grand total	\$3,889.80
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Rep't'd exp	\$5,993.32	Dues		Expenditures.	
Del. exp. Int. con.	163.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	761.81	Int'l ass't		Sick benefit	106.00
Ret. dues, etc...	39.10	Grand total	\$6,755.13	Coll. loans		Death benefit	1,140.00
Assist. to unions..	800.00	4 CINCINNATI 837 mem.		Interest		Hall rent	9.00
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 9,395.24	Receipts.		Ret. benefit		Sal. and com. exp.	248.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	2,203.21	Init. fees	321.00	Rep't'd receipts.		Sta. and postage.	6.35
Grand total	\$11,598.45	Dues	17,865.70	Bal. Jan. 1, '20 ..		Label agit. exp...	38.50
2 BUFFALO 249 mem.		Int'l Ass't	27,923.50	Grand total		Tax to Int. union	250.00
Receipts.		Fines	129.50	Expenditures.		Sundries	33.00
Init. fees	73.00	Coll. Loans	402.50	Loans granted.. \$		Del. Exp. Int. con.	179.50
Dues	6,756.10	Ass't from unions	2,000.00	Sick benefit		Assist. to unions..	1,900.00
Int'l ass't	10,796.80	Interest	92.05	Death benefit		Rep't'd exp	\$3,312.65
Fines	6.00	Ret. benefit	2.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '20..		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	577.15
Coll. loans	37.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$48,738.75	Grand total		Grand total ...	\$3,889.80
Interest	60.14	Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	4,648.46	Expenditures.		9 TROY 131 mem.	
Ret. rent, etc...	47.40	Grand total	\$53,385.21	Loans granted.. \$		Receipts.	
Ret. benefit	20.00	Expenditures.		Sick benefit		Init. fees	5.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$17,796.44	Loans granted .. \$	166.00	Death benefit		Dues	3,711.25
Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	2,222.66	Sick benefit	3,321.88	O. of W. benefit..		Int'l Ass't	6,001.70
Grand total	\$20,019.10	Strike benefit ..	5,605.90	Del. exp. Int. con.		Fines	2.85
Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit..	3.50	Ret. dues, etc...		Coll. loans	56.00
Loans granted.. \$	184.00	Death benefit	6,015.00	Assist. to unions..		Interest	25.15
Sick benefit	1,726.85	Hall rent	427.50	Rep't'd exp		Rep't'd receipts.	\$9,802.05
O. of W. benefit..	51.00	Sal. and com. exp.	5,591.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..		Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	1,048.15
Death benefit	4,670.00	Sta. and postage	1,213.02	Grand total ...		Grand total ...	\$10,850.20
Hall rent	238.00	Label agit. exp...	686.00	Expenditures.		Loans granted .. \$	84.00
Sal. and com. exp.	2,522.25	Tax to Int. union	450.00	Sundries		Sick benefit	927.25
Sta. and postage	80.31	Sundries	1,033.96	Del. exp. Int. con.		O. of W. benefit..	52.00
Label agit. exp...	33.19	Del. exp. Int. con.	436.50	Ret. dues, etc...		Death benefit	2,940.00
Tax to Int. union	350.00	Assist. to unions	20,950.00	Rep't'd exp		Hall rent	218.00
Sundries	328.75	Rep't'd exp	\$45,910.16	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..		Sal. and com. exp.	746.59
Court bond	1,000.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	7,475.05	Grand total		Sta. and postage	26.54
Del. exp. Int. con.	141.00	Grand total	\$53,385.21	5 ROCHESTER 218 mem.		Label agit. exp...	67.66
Ret. dues, etc...	13.60	Receipts.		Init. fees		Tax to Int. union	100.00
Assist. to unions	6,550.00	Init. fees	55.00	Dues		Sundries	63.83
Rep't'd exp	\$17,939.05	Dues	5,116.15	Int'l Ass't		Atty. Fees, etc...	50.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	2,080.05	Int'l Ass't	7,833.60	Fines		Del. exp. Int. con.	166.80
Grand total	\$20,019.10	Fines	10.00	Coll. loans		Ret. dues, etc...	149.85
3 PATERSON 86 mem.		Coll. loans	364.30	Assist. to unions		Assist. to unions	3,950.00
Receipts.		Ass't from unions	1,350.00	Rep't'd exp		Rep't'd exp	9,542.36
Init. fees	15.50	Interest	25.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '20..		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1,307.84
Dues	2,117.85	Ret. benefit	12.00	Grand total		Grand total	\$10,850.20
Int'l Ass't	3,394.70	Rep't'd receipts.	\$14,766.45	10 PROVIDENCE 66 mem.		Receipts.	
Coll. loans	24.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	160.56	Init. fees		Init. fees	17.50
Ass't from unions	500.00	Grand total	\$14,927.01	Dues		Dues	1,814.95

Int'l Ass't 2,997.90
Fines80
Coll. loans 62.00
Interest 8.20
Ret. benefit 3.55

Rep't'd receipts, \$4,799.90
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 19.93

Grand total ..\$4,819.83

Expenditures.

Loans granted \$ 126.00
Sick benefit 474.43
O. of W. benefit.... .50
Death benefit 513.00
Hall rent 68.50
Sal. and com. exp. 447.22
Sta. and postage. 26.29
Label agit. exp. 197.57
Tax to Int. union. 250.00
Sundries 30.10
Del. exp. Int. con. 187.70
Ret. dues, etc. 10.10
Assist. to unions. 1,900.00

Rep't'd exp. 4,229.42
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 590.41

Grand total\$4,819.83

11 ST. ALBANS 9 mem.
Receipts.

Init. fees\$ 8.00
Dues 188.10
Int'l Ass't 309.90
Coll. loans 28.00
Interest08

Rep't'd receipts, \$529.08
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 96.27

Grand total\$625.95

Expenditures.

Loans granted\$ 55.00
Sal. and com. exp. 36.00
Sta. and postage. 2.69
Tax to Int. union. 100.00
Sundries 6.85
Assist. to unions. 150.00

Rep't'd exp.\$250.34
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 275.61

Grand total\$625.95

12 ONEIDA. 135 mem.
Receipts.

Init. fees\$ 6.00
Dues 3,320.70
Int'l Ass't 4,949.10
Coll. loans 183.00
Interest 22.90
Ret. rent, etc. 18.35
Ret. del. sal. 10.93

Rep't'd receipts, \$8,510.77
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 954.34

Grand total\$9,465.11

Expenditures.

Loans granted\$ 54.00
Sick benefit 451.99
O. of W. benefit.... 2.00
Hall rent 72.00
Sal. and com. exp. 796.84
Sta. and postage. 19.47
Label agit. exp. 105.04
Tax to Int. union. 360.00
Sundries 146.83
Del. exp. Int. con. 250.00
Ret. dues, etc. 1.70
Assist. to unions. 6,150.00

Rep't'd exp.\$8,599.42
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 1,065.69

Grand total\$9,665.11

13 NEW YORK 51 mem.
Receipts.

Init. fees\$ 12.50
Dues 791.95
Int'l Ass't 1,184.50
Coll. loans 8.00
Ass't from unions. 1,100.00

Interest 7.62
Ret. benefit 3.00

Rep't'd receipts, \$3,107.57
Exp. over pctg. 40.56
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 375.03

Grand total\$3,523.16

Expenditures.

Loans granted\$ 4.00
Sick benefit 172.00
Strike benefit 164.00
O. of W. benefit.... 75.00
Death benefit 1,140.00
Hall rent 16.00
Sal. and com. exp. 355.67
Sta. and postage. 39.50
Label agit. exp. 62.00
Tax to Int. union. 75.00
Sundries 12.50
Hall rent 179.50
Del. exp. Int. con. 700.00
Assist. to unions.. 700.00

Rep't'd exp.\$2,998.17
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 524.99

Grand total\$3,523.16

14 CHICAGO. 826 mem.
Receipts.

Init. fees\$ 159.00
Dues 20,115.25
Int'l Ass't 31,285.45
Coll. loans 395.20
Interest 22.22
Label deposit 50.00
Ret. del. exp. 2.00

Rep't'd receipts, \$52,029.12
Due fin. exam. 122.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 5,458.35

Grand total\$57,609.57

Expenditures.

Loans granted\$ 445.00
Sick benefit 3,778.60
O. of W. benefit.... 584.00
Death benefit 9,347.70
Hall rent 978.00
Sal. and com. exp. 4,975.93
Sta. and postage. 84.78
Label agit. exp. 834.00
Tax to Int. union. 800.00
Sundries 1,236.48
Ret. label dept. 50.00
Exp. acc't Int. U. 188.69
Del. exp. Int. con. 489.14
Ret. dues, etc. 129.30
Assist. to unions 19,150.00

Rep't'd exp.\$43,081.62
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...\$14,577.95

Grand total\$57,609.57

15 CHICAGO. 389 mem.
Receipts.

Init. fees\$ 318.50
Dues 8,456.90
Int'l Ass't 12,808.80
Fines 2.20
Coll. loans 134.50
Interest 12.26

Rep't'd receipts, \$21,727.16
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 2,239.77

Grand total\$23,966.93

Expenditures.

Loans granted\$ 65.00
Sick benefit 1,215.20
O. of W. benefit.... 153.00
Death benefit 2,480.00
Hall rent 388.00
Sal. and com. exp. 2,713.66
Sta. and postage. 209.97
Label agit. exp. 411.00
Tax to Int. union. 600.00
Sundries 207.43
Ret. Label Dept. 50.00
Del. exp. Int. con. 153.38
Ret. dues, etc. 13.09
Assist. to unions. 11,850.00

Rep't'd exp.\$20,511.64
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 3,455.29

Grand total\$23,966.93

16 BINGHAMTON 54 mem.
Receipts.

Init. fees\$ 10.00
Dues 1,634.75
Int'l Ass't 2,650.80
Coll. loans 68.00
Ass't from unions 500.00
Interest 5.70
Ret. benefit 8.50

Rep't'd receipts, \$4,877.75
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 723.17

Grand total\$5,600.92

Expenditures.

Sick benefit\$ 612.21
Strike benefit 311.70
Death benefit 1,440.00
Hall rent 94.84
Sal. and com. exp. 561.59
Sta. and postage. 20.85
Label agit. exp. 65.00
Tax to Int. union. 300.00
Del. exp. Int. con. 157.34
Assist. to unions. 1,500.00

Rep't'd exp.\$5,063.33
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 537.59

Grand total\$5,600.92

17 CLEVELAND 328 mem.
Receipts.

Init. fees\$ 130.50
Dues 8,985.35
Int'l ass't 14,403.00
Fines 18.00
Coll. loans 351.38
Interest 26.56
Ret. Label agit. 15.00
Ret. benefit 25.00

Rep't'd receipts, \$23,954.79
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 3,234.81

Grand total\$27,189.60

Expenditures.

Loans granted\$ 420.00
Sick benefit 1,448.74
Strike benefit 160.00
Death, dis. & ben. 5,876.90
Hall rent, etc. 388.50
Sal. and com. exp. 1,890.70
Sta. and postage. 51.70
Label agit. exp. 267.06
Tax to Int. union. 500.00
Sundries 251.50
Del. exp. Int. con. 115.00
Ret. to union 130.00
No. 473 90.90
Assist. to unions 14,050.00

Rep't'd exp.\$25,611.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 1,578.60

Grand total\$27,189.60

18 BRATTLEBORO 10 mem.
Receipts.

Dues\$256.55
Int'l ass't 394.00

Rep't'd receipts, \$650.55
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 221.66

Grand total\$872.21

Expenditures.

Loans granted\$ 9.00
Sick benefit 5.00
O. of W. benefit.... 18.00
Sal. and com. exp. 58.00
Sta. and postage. 6.95
Label agit. exp.95
Tax to Int. union. 150.00
Sundries 3.95
Del. exp. Int. con. 178.01
Assist. to unions.. 50.00

Rep't'd exp.\$477.86
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 394.35

Grand total\$872.21

19 SAULT STE. MARIE 11 mem.
Receipts.

Init. fees\$ 5.00
Dues 275.00
Int'l Ass't 412.90
Coll. loans 10.00

Rep't'd receipts, \$702.90
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 164.43

Grand total\$867.33

Expenditures.

Loans granted\$ 5.00
Sick benefit 15.00
Strike benefit 10.00
Hall rent 12.00
Sal. and com. exp. 54.00
Sta. and Postage. 7.55
Tax to Int. union. 50.00
Del. ex. Int. con. 187.67
Assist. to unions.. 100.00

Rep't'd ex.\$421.15
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 446.18

Grand total\$867.33

20 DECATUR. 62 mem.
Receipts.

Init. fees\$ 36.00
Dues 1,529.45
Int'l Ass't 2,453.40
Fines 8.00
Coll. loans 130.50
Ret. benefit 14.00

Rep't'd receipts, \$4,166.35
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 568.53

Grand total\$4,724.88

Expenditures.

Loans granted\$ 109.00
Sick benefit 333.58
Hall rent 52.00
Sal. and com. exp. 256.00
Sta. and postage. 14.10
Label agit. exp. 42.70
Tax to Int. union. 400.00
Sundries 27.40
Del. exp. Int. con. 180.34
Ret. Dues, etc.40
Assist. to unions. 2,630.00

Rep't'd exp.\$4,045.52
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 679.21

Grand total\$4,724.88

22 DETROIT. 486 mem.
Receipts.

Init. fees\$ 336.00
Dues 12,862.55
Int'l ass't 20,272.50
Fines 34.50
Coll. loans 67.00
Ass't from unions 4,925.00
Interest 43.62
Ret. Rent, etc.80
Ret. benefit 85.00
Cor. by L. U. 10.45

Rep't'd receipts, \$38,636.82
Due fin. exam. 24.70
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 4,817.66

Grand total\$43,479.18

Expenditures.

Loans granted\$ 118.00
Sick benefit 2,787.36
Strike benefit 6,633.47
Death benefit 5,180.00
Hall rent 655.55
Sal. and com. exp. 3,054.70
Sta. and postage. 108.37
Label agit. exp. 790.70
Tax to Int. union. 750.00
Sundries 9,856.00
Del. exp. Int. con. 274.04
Ret. dues, etc. 5.20
Assist. to unions 15,550.00

Rep't'd exp.\$37,796.53
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 5,752.65

Grand total\$43,479.18

Coll. loans	54.00	Int'l Ass't.	1,444.70	Expenditures.	68 MONTREAL. 227 mem.
Ass't from unions.	450.00	Coll. Loans	8.00	Loans granted.....\$	5.00
Ret. benefit	12.10	Rep't'd Receipts.\$	2,334.70	Sick benefit	998.10
Rep't'd receipts.\$5,271.85		Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	645.63	Strike benefit	235.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	375.34	Grand total	2,880.33	Death benefit	1,850.00
Grand total.....\$5,646.99		Expenditures.		Hall rent	59.28
Expenditures.		Loans granted.....\$	10.00	Sal. and com. exp.	261.00
Loans granted.....\$	51.00	Sick benefit	239.88	Sta. and postage...	24.24
Sick benefit	389.02	Hall rent	30.50	Label agit. exp...	45.50
Death and Dis.		Sal. and com. exp.	147.00	Tax to Int. Union.	300.00
benefit	1,576.00	Sta. and postage...	5.90	Sundries	33.25
Hall rent	85.00	Label agit. exp...	276.24	Del. exp. Int. con.	163.20
Sal. and com. exp.	332.43	Sundries	32.00	Assist. to unions..	300.00
Sta. and postage...	29.65	Del. exp. Int. con.	179.20	Rep't'd exp.	\$3,524.34
Tax to Int. Union	425.00	Assist. to unions.	1,250.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	210.14
Sundries	28.40	Rep't'd exp.	\$2,170.72	Grand total.....\$3,734.48	
Del. exp. Int. con.	127.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	709.61	55 HAMILTON. 82 mem.	
Ret. dues, etc...	1.00	Grand total	2,880.33	Receipts.	
Assist. to unions..	2,075.00	Expenditures.		Init. fees	\$ 25.00
Rep't'd exp.	5,117.50	Loans granted.....\$	4.50	Dues	2,879.20
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	529.49	Int'l ass't	963.30	Int'l ass't	4,472.30
Grand total.....\$5,646.99		Finest	2.50	Coll. loans	58.50
49 SPRINGFIELD.		Ass't from unions..	900.00	Ass't from unions.	1,250.00
310 mem.		Ret. del. exp.	1.80	Interest	19.91
Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts.\$	2,457.60	Ret. benefit	19.00
Init. fees.....\$	15.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	100.93	Rep't'd receipts.\$8,723.91	
Dues	7,908.50	Grand total	\$2,558.53	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	915.44
Int'l ass't	12,389.40	Expenditures.		Grand total.....\$9,639.35	
Fines	44.00	Loans granted.....\$	3.00	Expenditures.	
Coll. loans	292.00	Sick benefit	281.30	Loans granted.....\$	29.00
Interest	14.28	Death benefit	1,100.00	Sick benefit	1,272.35
Ret. benefit	12.29	Sal. and com. exp.	190.00	Death benefit	1,970.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$20,764.47		Sta. and postage...	19.97	Hall rent	120.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20 ...	1,639.03	Label agit. exp...	24.05	Sal. and com. exp.	811.25
Grand total ...	\$22,403.50	Tax to Int. Union.	100.00	Sta. and postage...	17.78
Expenditures.		Sundries	4.85	Label agit. exp...	380.00
Loans granted	172.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	150.00	Sundries	15.80
Sick benefit	1,588.03	Assist. to unions..	300.00	Exp. acc't Int. U.	18.85
O. of W. benefit	42.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$2,173.17	Del. exp. Int. con.	145.87
Death benefit	2,555.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	385.36	Ret. dues, etc...	1.00
Hall rent	262.00	Grand total	\$2,558.53	Rep't'd exp.	\$4,781.15
Sal. & Com. Exp.	2,292.15	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	4,858.20
Sta. and Postage.	84.85	Loans granted.....\$	62.50	Grand total.....\$9,639.35	
Label Agit. Exp.	1,189.40	Sick benefit	101.75	56 LEAVENWORTH	
Tax to Int. U...	700.00	Int'l ass't	1,599.00	9 mem.	
Sundries	180.45	Coll. loans	42.00	Receipts.	
Del. Exp. Int.	173.77	Interest	1.76	Dues	\$ 281.20
Com.	12.40	Rep't'd receipts.\$	2,767.01	Int'l ass't	484.00
Ret. Dues etc.	12.40	Corr. acc't	8.20	Coll. loans	7.00
Assist. to Unions.	11,250.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	588.95	Ass't from unions.	850.00
Rep't'd Exp.	\$20,452.05	Grand total	\$3,364.16	Rep't'd receipts.\$1,122.20	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	1,951.45	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	233.77
Grand total ...	\$22,403.50	Loans granted.....\$	16.00	Grand total.....\$1,855.97	
50 TERRE HAUTE mem.		Sick benefit	174.70	Expenditures.	
Receipts.		Death benefit	350.00	Loans granted.....\$	4.00
Init. Fees	10.00	Hall rent	45.50	Sick benefit	84.10
Dues	524.70	Sal. and com. exp.	245.50	Death benefit	850.00
Int'l Ass't.	864.40	Sta. and postage...	3.35	Hall rent	12.00
Coll. Loans	5.00	Label agit. exp...	59.00	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00
Ass't from Unions	600.00	Tax to Int. Union.	300.00	Sta. and postage...	8.60
Rep't Receipts.\$	2,002.10	Sundries	23.00	Label agit. exp...	9.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	685.33	Del. exp. Int. con.	184.17	Tax to Int. Union.	200.00
Grand total	\$2,687.43	Assist. to unions..	1,400.00	Sundries	11.84
Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp.	\$2,797.22	Assist. to unions..	350.00
Sick benefit	\$ 128.94	Financier's exam...	58.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$1,084.34
Death benefit	1,060.00	Total	\$2,855.22	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	271.63
Hall rent	4.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	508.94	Grand total.....\$1,355.97	
Sal. & Com. Exp.	156.25	Grand total	\$3,364.16	57 CHAMPAIGN. 13 mem.	
Sta. & Postage ..	7.00	Receipts.		Receipts.	
Tax to Int. U...	75.00	Init. fees	\$ 19.00	Dues	\$304.70
Sundries	22.80	Dues	1,232.15	Int'l ass't	488.10
Ret. dues, etc...	8.30	Int'l ass't	2,024.20	Rep't'd receipts.\$792.80	
Assist. to Unions.	650.00	Coll. loans	7.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	74.40
Rep't'd Exp.	\$ 2,097.20	Interest	1.46	Grand total.....\$867.20	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	590.14	Ret. benefit	0.20	Expenditures.	
Grand total	\$2,687.43	Rep't'd receipts.\$3,290.01		Loans granted	\$ 20.00
51 HOLYOKE 31 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	444.47	Sick benefit	40.50
Receipts.		Grand total	\$3,734.48	Death benefit	40.00
Init Fees	\$ 8.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$908.10	Hall rent	16.30
Dues	874.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	259.10	Sal. and com. exp.	112.80
Grand total	\$3,048.90	Grand total	\$967.20	Sta. and postage...	18.68
60 KEOKUK. 33 mem.		Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union.	50.00
Receipts.		Loans granted.....\$	10.00	Sundries	12.40
Init. fees	\$ 8.50	Sick benefit	12.50	Del. exp. Int. con.	152.42
Dues	706.10	Death benefit	350.00	Assist. to unions..	150.00
Int'l ass't	1,075.40	Rep't'd exp.	\$908.10	Rep't'd exp.	\$1,783.30
Fines	34.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	437.55	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	844.55
Coll. loans	15.00	Grand total.....\$2,200.85		Grand total.....\$2,200.85	
Ret. del. exp.	17.30	Expenditures.		Expenditures.	
Rep't'd receipts.\$1,856.30		Loans granted.....\$	17.00	Loans granted.....\$	10.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	844.55	Sick benefit	135.80	Sick benefit	12.50
Grand total	\$2,200.85	Hall rent, etc...	89.40	Death benefit	350.00
61 LA CROSSE. 34 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	130.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$2,692.56	
Receipts.		Sta. and postage...	13.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	856.04
Init. fees	\$ 8.00	Tax to Int. Union.	325.00	Grand total.....\$3,048.90	
Dues	996.50	Del. exp. Int. con.	200.00	Expenditures.	
Int'l ass't	1,643.40	Assist. to unions..	875.00	Loans granted.....\$	10.00
Coll. loans	84.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$1,783.30	Sick benefit	12.50
Interest	10.06	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	437.55	Death benefit	350.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$2,692.56		Grand total.....\$2,200.85			
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	856.04	Expenditures.			
Grand total	\$3,048.90	Loans granted	\$ 20.00		
		Sick benefit	40.50		
		Death benefit	40.00		
		Hall rent	16.30		
		Sal. and com. exp.	112.80		
		Sta. and postage...	18.68		
		Tax to Int. Union.	50.00		
		Sundries	12.40		
		Del. exp. Int. con.	152.42		
		Assist. to unions..	150.00		
		Rep't'd exp.	\$908.10		
		Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	259.10		
		Grand total	\$967.20		

Expenditures.		S2 MEADVILLE	Disa'd	Sundries	\$6.02	Expenditures.	
Sick benefit	\$ 20.00	Receipts.		Del. exp. Int. con.	175.54	Loans granted.....	\$ 86.00
Hall rent	20.00	Dues	\$150.76	Assist. to unions.....	650.00	Sick benefit	138.75
Sal. and com. exp.	54.00	Int'l ass't	259.80			O. of W. benefit	6.00
Sta. and postage.....	8.60			Rep't'd exp.....	\$2,131.21	Hall rent	48.00
Label agit. exp.....	2.28	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$410.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	385.09	Sal. and com. exp.	179.75
Tax to Int. union.....	75.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	122.74			Sta. and postage.....	11.88
Ret. dues, etc.....	4.20			Grand total	\$2,516.90	Label agit. exp.....	36.28
Assist. to unions.....	150.00	Grand total	\$533.24	S6 MANSFIELD.	5 mem.	Tax to Int. Union.....	150.00
		Expenditures.		Receipts.		Sundries	73
Rep't'd exp.....	\$329.08	Sick benefit	\$109.00	Init. fees	\$ 8.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	160.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	526.98	Death benefit	40.00	Dues	244.60	Ret. dues, etc.....	2.10
		Sal. and com. exp.	55.00	Int'l ass't	448.00	Assist. to unions.....	950.00
Grand total	\$856.06	Sta. and postage.....	5.40	Interest	1.80		
79 SANDUSKY.	15 mem.	Sundries	11.85	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$684.90	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,719.49
Receipts.		Ret. by Disa'd U. 129.50		Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	123.84	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	418.45
Init. fees	\$ 5.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	126.55			Grand total	\$2,137.94
Dues	423.80	Rep't'd exp.....	\$477.80	Grand total	\$818.74	90 NEW YORK.	927 mem.
Int'l ass't	708.50	Not acct'd for.....	55.94	Expenditures.		Receipts.	
		Grand total	\$533.24	Loans granted	\$ 6.00	Init. fees	\$ 684.75
Rep't'd receipts.....	\$1,127.10	S3 NASHVILLE.	51 mem.	Hall rent	25.00	Dues	22,741.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '20	800.87	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Int'l ass't	34,836.90
Grand total	\$1,437.97	Init. fees	\$ 52.00	Sta. and postage.....	13.09	Fines	15.00
Expenditures.		Dues	805.10	Sundries	15.80	Coll. loans	145.50
Loans granted	\$ 2.00	Int'l ass't	1,048.40	Assist. to unions.....	400.00	Interest	15.76
Sick benefit	47.00	Fines	54.00			Ret. benefit	5.00
O. of W. benefit	9.00	Coll. loans	110.00	Rep't'd exp.....	519.89	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$57,922.71
Hall rent	15.00	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$2,069.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	296.85	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	5,419.80
Sal. and com. exp.	144.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	411.90			Grand total	\$66,342.51
Sta. and postage.....	12.80	Grand total	\$2,481.40	S7 BROOKLYN.	104 mem.	Expenditures.	
Tax to Int. union.....	225.00	Expenditures.		Receipts.		Loans granted.....	\$ 97.00
Sundries	10.68	Loans granted	\$ 62.00	Init. fees	\$ 18.50	Sick benefit	8,740.50
Del. exp. Int. con.	118.88	Sick benefit	141.00	Dues	2,492.10	Strike benefit	280.51
Ret. dues, etc.....	10.50	Hall rent	38.00	Int'l ass't	3,857.80	O. of W. benefit	386.00
Assist. to unions.....	275.00	Sal. and com. exp.	99.00	Coll. loans	4.00	Death benefit	21,006.72
		Sta. and postage.....	12.06	Ass't from unions.....	1,500.00	Hall rent	576.00
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 869.84	Tax to Int. union.....	350.00	Interest .....	.80	Sal. and com. exp.	7,357.73
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	568.13	Del. exp. Int. con.	176.21	Ret. benefit	15.00	Sta. and postage.....	116.01
Grand total	\$1,437.97	Assist. to unions.....	1,150.00	Ret. del. exp.....	20.50	Label agit. exp.....	1,010.00
Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.....	\$2,026.30	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$8,003.20	Tax to Int. Union.....	950.00
Init. fees	\$ 15.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	455.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	679.61	Sundries	681.08
Dues	628.30	Grand total	\$2,481.40	Grand total	\$8,682.81	Del. exp. Int. con.	718.40
Int'l ass't	1,001.00	Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Assist. to unions.....	16,650.00
Coll. loans	28.00	Sick benefit	\$1,033.60	Strike benefit	9.35		
Rep't'd receipts.....	\$1,667.80	O. of W. benefit	18.00	Death benefit	2,389.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$58,628.95
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	448.01	Hall rent	40.00	Hall rent	40.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	7,713.56
Grand total	\$2,115.81	Sal. and com. exp.	214.95	Sal. and com. exp.	214.95	Grand total	\$66,342.51
Expenditures.		Sta. and postage.....	49.35	Sta. and postage.....	49.35	91 ALLENTOWN.	9 mem.
Loans granted	\$ 14.00	Label agit. exp.....	180.00	Tax to Int. Union.....	200.00	Receipts.	
Sick benefit	35.00	Tax to Int. Union.....	200.00	Sundries	514.06	Init. fees	\$ 8.00
Hall rent	22.00	Ret. dues, etc.....	20.80	Assist. to unions.....	3,350.00	Dues	329.20
Sal. and com. exp.	188.00	Assist. to unions.....	3,350.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$8,149.10	Int'l ass't	484.80
Sta. and postage.....	7.89			Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	533.71	Coll. loans	21.00
Label agit. exp.....	10.28	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$1,246.87	Grand total	\$8,682.81	Ass't from unions.....	550.00
Tax to Int. union.....	250.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	156.79	Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts.....	\$1,388.00
Sundries	24.28	Grand total	\$1,403.66	Sick benefit	\$1,033.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	108.77
Del. exp. Int. con.	151.60	Expenditures.		Strike benefit	9.35	Grand total	\$1,496.77
Assist. to unions.....	1,150.00	Loans granted	\$ 2.00	O. of W. benefit	18.00	Expenditures.	
		Sick benefit	158.15	Death benefit	2,389.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 58.00
Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,858.08	Hall rent	15.00	Hall rent	40.00	Sick benefit	157.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	262.78	Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	Sal. and com. exp.	214.95	Death benefit	560.00
Grand total	\$2,115.81	Sta. and postage.....	6.80	Sta. and postage.....	49.35	Hall rent	9.00
S1 PEEKSKILL	26 mem.	Label agit. exp.....	8.84	Tax to Int. Union.....	200.00	Sal. and com. exp.	46.50
Receipts.		Tax to Int. union.....	200.00	Sundries	7.52	Sta. and postage.....	10.45
Init. fees	\$ 3.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	162.50	Del. exp. Int. con.	162.50	Tax to Int. Union.....	226.00
Dues	799.00	Ret. dues, etc.....	46.80	Assist. to unions.....	300.00	Sundries	12.40
Int'l ass't	1,328.20	Assist. to unions.....	300.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 988.41	Ret. dues, etc.....	2.00
Coll. loans	87.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	417.25	Grand total	\$1,403.66	Assist. to unions.....	200.00
Ass't from unions.....	700.00	Grand total	\$1,403.66	S5 EAU CLAIRE.	35 mem.	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,270.35
Interest	3.80	Receipts.		Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	226.42
Rep't'd receipts.....	\$2,871.30	Init. fees	\$ 5.00	Loans granted	\$ 2.00	Grand total	\$1,496.77
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	825.24	Dues	716.20	Sick benefit	158.15	Expenditures.	
Grand total	\$3,196.54	Int'l ass't	1,123.50	Hall rent	15.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 68.00
Expenditures.		Coll. loans	89.00	Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	Sick benefit	432.42
Loans granted	\$ 6.00	Ass't from unions.....	450.00	Sta. and postage.....	6.80	Death benefit	690.00
Sick benefit	150.71	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$2,383.70	Label agit. exp.....	8.84	Hall rent	72.00
Death and Disa. Benefit	900.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	133.20	Tax to Int. Union.....	200.00	Sal. and com. exp.	312.80
Hall rent	29.50	Grand total	\$2,516.90	Sundries	7.52	Sta. and postage.....	28.80
Sal. and com. exp.	120.00	Expenditures.		Del. exp. Int. con.	162.50		
Sta. and postage.....	11.80	Loans granted	\$ 102.00	Ret. dues, etc.....	46.80		
Label agit. exp.....	27.93	Sick benefit	129.00	Assist. to unions.....	300.00		
Tax to Int. union.....	150.00	Death benefit	550.00				
Sundries	4.68	Hall rent	35.25				
Del. exp. Int. con.	172.48	Sal. and com. exp.	150.00				
Assist. to unions.....	1,150.00	Sta. and postage.....	22.40				
		Label agit. exp.....	81.00				
Rep't'd exp.....	\$2,723.10	Tax to Int. Union.....	260.00				
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	478.44						
Grand total	\$3,196.54						

Ret. by dis'l'd U. 117.96	Expenditures.	Sal. and com. exp. 179.75	118 PEORIA. 73 mem.
Assist. to unions. 100.00	Loans granted. \$ 22.00	Sta. and postage. 16.85	Receipts.
Rep't'd exp. \$433.87	Sick benefit. 461.50	Label agit. exp. 50.90	Init. fees. \$ 53.00
Grand total \$433.87	O. of W. benefit. 36.00	Tax to Int. Union. 175.00	Dues. 1,976.05
107 ERIE. 59 mem.	Death benefit. 1,140.00	Sundries. 34.55	Int'l ass't. 3,182.50
Receipts.	Hall rent. 50.00	Del. exp. Int. con. 363.50	Fines. 58.90
Init. fees. \$ 33.50	Sal. and com. exp. 102.00	Assist. to unions. 800.00	Col. loans. 58.40
Dues. 1,502.10	Sta. and postage. 14.70	Rep't'd exp. \$2,785.60	Interest. 5.89
Int'l ass't. 2,518.00	Label agit. exp. 25.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 262.18	Rep't'd receipts. \$5,332.74
Fines. 2.00	Tax to Int. Union. 200.00	Grand total \$3,047.78	Bal. Jan. 1, '20. 611.15
Coll. loans. 89.00	Sundries. 34.20	114 JACKSONVILLE. 143 mem.	Grand total \$5,943.89
Rep't'd receipts. \$4,204.60	Del. exp. Int. con. 237.36	Expenditures.	Loans granted. \$ 28.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20. 705.51	Assist. to unions. 200.00	Receipts.	Sick benefit. 174.50
Grand total \$4,910.11	Rep't'd exp. \$2,582.76	Init. fees. \$ 85.00	Death benefit. 40.00
Expenditures.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 797.33	Dues. 3,812.80	Hall rent. 40.00
Loans granted. \$ 83.00	Grand total \$3,380.09	Int'l ass't. 5,011.10	Sal. and com. exp. 381.00
Sick benefit. 270.96	111 DES MOINES. 49 mem.	Fines. 1.80	Sta. and postage. 33.25
Death benefit. 590.00	Receipts.	Coll. loans. 159.50	Label agit. exp. 7.85
Hall rent. 35.50	Init. fees. \$ 83.00	Interest. .... .72	Tax to Int. Union. 500.00
Sal. and com. exp. 323.25	Dues. 1,373.85	Ret. rent, etc. 22.95	Sundries. 24.05
Sta. and postage. 9.00	Int'l ass't. 2,140.10	Rep't'd receipts. \$8,543.87	Del. exp. Int. con. 164.08
Label agit. exp. 57.80	Coll. loans. 34.75	Bal. Jan. 1, '20. 708.77	Ret. dues, etc. 2.20
Tax to Int. Union. 425.00	Interest. 8.98	Grand total \$9,252.64	Assist. to unions. 4,100.00
Sundries. 64.19	Rep't'd receipts. \$3,590.98	Expenditures.	Rep't'd exp. \$5,494.91
Del. exp. Int. con. 135.18	Bal. Jan. 1, '20. 378.90	Loans granted. \$ 119.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 448.98
Assist. to unions. 2,450.00	Grand total \$3,969.58	Sick benefit. 563.86	Grand total \$5,943.89
Rep't'd exp. 4,448.86	Expenditures.	Death benefit. 210.00	119 SAN JUAN. 118 mem.
Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 461.25	Loans granted. \$ 71.00	Hall rent. 230.50	Receipts.
Grand total \$4,910.11	Sick benefit. 127.00	Sal. and com. exp. 754.25	Init. fees. \$ 181.50
108 LOCK HAVEN. 3 mem.	O. of W. benefit. 7.00	Sta. and postage. 37.53	Dues. 2,240.70
Receipts.	Death benefit. 420.56	Label agit. exp. 144.00	Int'l ass't. 3,278.90
Dues. \$139.25	Hall rent. 54.80	Tax to Int. Union. 550.00	Coll. loans. 81.00
Int'l ass't. 252.30	Sal. and com. exp. 599.21	Sundries. 38.70	Ass't from unions. 100.00
Rep't'd receipts. \$391.55	Sta. and postage. 46.70	Del. exp. Int. con. 160.00	Interest. 46.51
Bal. Jan. 1, '20. 530.56	Label agit. exp. 36.00	Ret. dues, etc. 82.10	Rep't'd receipts. \$5,878.61
Grand total \$922.11	Tax to Int. Union. 400.00	Assist. to unions. 5,550.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20. 2,338.60
Expenditures.	Del. exp. Int. con. 179.82	Rep't'd exp. \$8,489.94	Grand total \$8,217.21
Loans granted. \$ 4.00	Assist. to unions. 1,900.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 762.70	Expenditures.
Sick benefit. 55.00	Rep't'd exp. \$3,742.09	Grand total \$9,252.64	Loans granted. \$ 181.00
Sal. and com. exp. 72.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 227.49	115 CANTON. 5 mem.	Sick benefit. 789.00
Sta. and postage. 4.25	Grand total \$3,969.58	Receipts.	O. of W. benefit. 375.50
Label agit. exp. 5.00	112 ONEONTA. 33 mem.	Dues. \$ 286.40	Death benefit. 958.00
Tax to Int. Union. 100.00	Receipts.	Int'l ass't. 472.10	Hall rent. 168.00
Sundries. 10.00	Init. fees. \$ 3.00	Ass't from unions. 350.00	Sal. and com. exp. 432.45
Assist. to unions. 10.00	Dues. 846.20	Interest. 1.87	Sta. and postage. 12.00
Rep't'd exp. \$340.95	Int'l ass't. 1,315.90	Cor. by L. U. 21.70	Tax to Int. Union. 200.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 581.16	Coll. loans. 2.20	Rep't'd receipts. \$1,132.07	Sundries. 303.40
Grand total \$922.11	Ass't from unions. 400.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '02. 148.77	Assist. to unions. 4,400.00
Expenditures.	Interest. 4.72	Grand total \$1,280.84	Rep't'd exp. \$7,478.85
Loans granted. \$ 4.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$2,572.02	Expenditures.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 740.86
Sick benefit. 55.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20. 432.67	Sick benefit. \$ 64.00	Grand total \$8,217.21
Sal. and com. exp. 72.00	Grand total \$3,004.69	O. of W. benefit. 3.00	120 MUSCATINE. 16 mem.
Sta. and postage. 4.25	Expenditures.	Death benefit. 550.00	Receipts.
Label agit. exp. 5.00	Loans granted. \$ 12.00	Sal. and com. exp. 72.00	Init. fees. \$ 5.00
Tax to Int. Union. 100.00	Sick benefit. 347.81	Sta. and postage. 7.40	Dues. 451.40
Sundries. 10.00	Death & dis. ben. 850.00	Tax to Int. Union. 175.00	Int'l ass't. 718.10
Assist. to unions. 10.00	Hall rent. 24.00	Sundries. 11.45	Fines. 4.00
Rep't'd exp. \$340.95	Sal. and com. exp. 202.28	Assist. to unions. 200.00	Coll. loans. 36.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 581.16	Sta. and postage. 12.32	Rep't'd exp. \$1,062.85	Rep't'd receipts. \$1,209.50
Grand total \$922.11	Label agit. exp. 19.95	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 197.99	Bal. Jan. 1, '20. 217.95
Expenditures.	Tax to Int. Union. 200.00	Grand total \$1,280.84	Grand total \$1,427.45
Loans granted. \$ 20.00	Sundries. 30.74	117 PINE BLUFF. 8 mem.	Expenditures.
Sick benefit. 58.00	Del. exp. Int. con. 158.30	Receipts.	Loans granted. \$ 18.00
Death benefit. 40.00	Assist. to unions. 900.00	Dues. \$253.10	Sick benefit. 99.40
Hall rent. 12.00	Rep't'd exp. \$2,755.46	Int'l ass't. 416.70	Sal. and com. exp. 40.00
Sal. and com. exp. 24.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 249.23	Coll. loans. 24.50	Sta. and postage. 11.25
Sta. and postage. 4.10	Grand total \$3,004.69	Ass't from unions. 150.00	Tax to Int. Union. 300.00
Tax to Int. Union. 100.00	Receipts.	Def. rep. by mem. 30.00	Sundries. 33.45
Del. exp. Int. con. 383.30	Init. fees. \$ 20.50	Ret. del. exp. 40.70	Del. exp. Int. con. 171.20
Rep't'd exp. \$ 651.40	Dues. 671.45	Rep't'd receipts. \$915.00	Assist. to unions. 350.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 850.98	Int'l ass't. 1,119.70	Exp. over pctg. 17.88	Rep't'd exp. \$1,021.80
Grand total \$1,008.33	Coll. loans. 14.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20. 26.65	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 406.15
Expenditures.	Ass't from unions. 750.00	Grand total \$969.53	Grand total \$1,427.45
Loans granted. \$ 20.00	Interest. 4.15	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Sick benefit. 58.00	Ret. benefit. 15.00	Loans granted. \$ 60.00	Loans granted. \$ 18.00
Death benefit. 40.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$2,594.80	Sal. and com. exp. 173.47	Sick benefit. 49.40
Hall rent. 12.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20. 452.98	Sta. and postage. 12.00	Sal. and com. exp. 90.00
Sal. and com. exp. 24.00	Grand total \$3,047.78	Tax to Int. Union. 100.00	Sta. and postage. 11.25
Sta. and postage. 4.10	Expenditures.	Sundries. 30.35	Tax to Int. Union. 300.00
Tax to Int. Union. 100.00	Loans granted. \$ 43.00	Del. exp. Int. con. 251.25	Sundries. 33.45
Del. exp. Int. con. 383.30	Sick benefit. 230.95	Ret. dues, etc. 2.00	Del. exp. Int. con. 171.20
Rep't'd exp. \$ 651.40	O. of W. benefit. 12.00	Rep't'd exp. \$629.07	Assist. to unions. 350.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20. 462.49	Death benefit. 850.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 830.46	Rep't'd receipts. \$2,749.78
Grand total \$3,380.09	Hall rent. 30.00	Grand total \$959.53	Bal. Jan. 1, '20. 460.44
			Grand total \$3,210.22

Expenditures.		125 NORWICH. 17 mem.	126 DENVER. 410 mem.	Interest	34.63
Loans granted.....	2.00	Receipts.	Receipts.	Ret. benefit	5.00
Sick benefit	100.01	Init. fees	135.00	Ret. del. exp.....	46.00
Death benefit	590.00	Dues	9,773.95	Rep't'd receipts..	\$12,728.96
Hall rent	19.00	Int'l ass't	15,578.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	1,835.67
Sal. and com. exp.	154.30	Coll. loans	208.00		
Sta. and postage ..	25.20	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,072.50	Grand total ...	\$14,564.35
Label agit. exp.....	17.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	147.10	Expenditures.	
Tax to Int. Union.	350.00	Grand total	\$1,219.60	Loans granted.....	8.00
Sundries	18.95	Expenditures.		Sick benefit	666.56
Del. exp. Int. con.	149.24	Loans granted.....	14.00	Strike benefit	12.00
Assist. to unions...	1,250.00	Sick benefit	115.00	O of W. benefit...	143.00
Rep't'd exp.....	\$2,672.30	Hall rent	24.00	Death benefit	8,800.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	537.92	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Hall rent	55.00
Grand total ...	\$3,210.22	Sta. and postage ..	4.10	Sal. and com. exp.	859.30
122 WARREN. 51 mem.		Tax to Int. Union.	225.00	Sta. and postage ..	65.45
Receipts.		Sundries	2.40	Label agit. exp.....	180.00
Init. fees	3.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	154.60	Tax to Int. Union.	150.00
Dues	978.50	Assist. to unions...	375.00	Sundries	92.69
Int'l ass't	1,470.80	Rep't'd exp.....	\$96.10	Del. exp. Int. con.	225.00
Coll. loans	17.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	233.50	Assist. to unions...	4,050.00
Interest	6.62	Grand total	\$1,219.60	Rep't'd exp.....	\$13,296.00
Rep't'd receipts..	\$2,475.92	126 EPHRATA. 51 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	1,268.33
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	258.83	Receipts.		Grand total ...	\$14,564.35
Grand total ...	\$2,734.75	Init. fees	1.00	133 RICHMOND. 21 mem.	
Expenditures.		Dues	1,493.20	Receipts.	
Sick benefit	251.30	Int'l ass't	2,194.90	Init. fees	2.00
Death benefit	40.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$3,689.10	Dues	625.05
Hall rent	25.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	666.80	Int'l ass't	1,123.50
Sal. and com. exp.	258.00	Grand total	\$4,355.90	Coll. loans	10.00
Sta. and postage ..	9.00	Expenditures.		Ass't from unions.	450.00
Label agit. exp.....	89.49	Loans granted.....	5.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$2,210.53
Tax to Int. Union.	350.00	Sick benefit	670.42	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	248.88
Sundries	15.10	Hall rent	60.00	Grand total ...	\$2,459.43
Del. exp. Int. con.	139.40	Sal. and com. exp.	273.43	Expenditures.	
Assist. to unions...	1,150.00	Sta. and postage ..	6.10	Loans granted.....	20.00
Rep't'd exp.....	\$2,330.79	Label agit. exp.....	60.47	Sick benefit	283.31
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	403.96	Tax to Int. Union.	375.00	O of W. benefit...	18.00
Grand total ...	\$2,734.75	Sundries	15.37	Death benefit	900.00
123 HAMILTON. 16 mem.		Del. exp. Int. con.	163.54	Hall rent	44.50
Receipts.		Assist. to unions...	2,175.00	Sal. and com. exp.	80.20
Dues	416.45	Rep't'd exp.....	\$3,804.33	Sta. and postage ..	11.52
Int'l ass't	632.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	551.57	Tax to Int. Union.	50.00
Ass't from unions.	350.00	Grand total	\$4,355.90	Sundries	11.00
Rep't'd receipt..	\$1,809.35	127 MATTOON. 5 mem.		Del. exp. Int. con.	188.84
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	259.31	Receipts.		Assist. to unions...	450.00
Grand total ...	\$1,658.66	Init. fee	5.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$2,037.37
Expenditures.		Dues	147.30	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	422.06
Sick benefit	278.00	Int'l ass't	230.40	Grand total ...	\$2,459.43
Death benefit	550.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$382.70	134 LA PORTE. 6 mem.	
Hall rent	6.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	87.35	Receipts.	
Sal. and com. exp.	132.00	Grand total	\$470.06	Dues	\$189.30
Sta. and postage ..	12.10	Expenditures.		Int'l ass't	293.70
Label agit. exp.....	18.00	Loans granted.....	4.50	Rep't'd receipts..	\$483.00
Tax to Int. Union.	300.00	Sick benefit	5.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	222.50
Sundries	6.25	Sal. and com. exp.	36.00	Grand total ...	\$705.50
Ret. dues, etc.....	.40	Sta. and postage ..	5.50	Expenditures.	
Assist. to unions...	260.00	Tax to Int. Union.	50.00	Loans granted	2.00
Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,458.75	Assist. to unions...	150.00	Sick benefit	70.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	199.91	Rep't'd exp.....	\$251.00	Sal. and com. exp.	63.60
Grand total ...	\$1,658.66	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	219.05	Sta. and postage ..	4.20
124 WATERTOWN. 14 mem.		Grand total	\$470.06	Tax to Int. Union.	100.00
Receipts.		128 EL PASO. 20 mem.		Assist. to unions...	200.00
Dues	420.10	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.....	\$439.80
Int'l ass't	694.20	Init. fees	129.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	\$265.70
Coll. loans	3.00	Dues	746.05	Grand total	\$705.50
Interest	1.60	Int'l ass't	1,224.90	135 APPLETON. 25 mem.	
Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,108.90	Coll. loans	18.00	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	210.81	Rep't'd receipts..	\$2,117.95	Init. fees	5.00
Grand total ...	\$1,319.21	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	145.65	Dues	643.63
Expenditures.		Grand total	\$2,263.60	Int'l ass't	1,084.20
Loans granted.....	6.00	Expenditures.		Coll. loans	8.00
Sick benefit	45.55	Loans granted.....	52.00	Ass't from unions.	350.00
Hall rent	8.75	Sick benefit	144.60	Cor. by L. U.....	1.50
Sal. and com. exp.	114.00	Death benefit	125.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$2,092.35
Sta. and postage ..	7.75	Hall rent	62.00	Due Fin. Exam.....	.30
Label agit. exp.....	23.07	Sal. and com. exp.	191.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	283.47
Tax to Int. Union.	325.00	Sta. and postage ..	41.18	Grand total ...	\$2,376.12
Sundries	15.77	Tax to Int. Union.	400.00	Expenditures.	
Del. exp. Int. con.	155.18	Sundries	50.80	Sick benefit	135.00
Assist. to unions...	450.00	Assist. to unions...	1,100.00	Death benefit	550.00
Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,154.05	Rep't'd exp.....	\$2,156.68	Hall rent	30.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	166.16	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	106.92	Sal. and com. exp.	156.00
Grand total ...	\$1,319.21	Grand total	\$2,263.60	Sta. and postage ..	18.25

Label agit. exp....	28.50	Ass't from unions.	350.00	Hall rent	54.00	147 UNION HILL.	
Tax to Int. Union.	250.00	Interest	2.96	Sal. and com. exp..	124.00	24 mem.	
Sundries	18.75	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,053.26	Sta. and postage...	23.02	Receipts.	
Del. exp. Int. con.	168.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	230.43	Tax to Int. Union.	275.00	Dues	\$ 610.50
Assist. to unions...	750.00	Grand total	\$1,283.69	Sundries	4.85	Int'l ass't	965.40
Rep't'd exp....	\$2,068.00	Expenditures.		Del. exp. Int. con.	201.00	Interest	1.92
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	278.12	Loans granted	\$ 2.00	Ret. dues, etc....	1.50	Ret. benefit	5.00
Grand total	\$2,376.12	Sick benefit	102.05	Assist. to unions...	100.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,580.82
137 MASSILLON. 5 mem.		Death benefit	550.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 952.37	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	306.58
Receipts.		Hall rent	7.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	455.89	Grand total	\$1,887.40
Init. fees	\$ 11.00	Sal. and com. exp.	60.95	Grand total	\$1,408.26	Expenditures.	
Dues	250.75	Sta. and postage...	20.88	144 NEW YORK.		Sick benefit	\$ 55.00
Int'l ass't	448.40	Label agit. exp....	41.56	763 mem.		Death benefit	40.00
Rep't'd receipts..	\$710.15	Sundries	51.15	Receipts.		Hall rent	24.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	126.54	Exp. acc't Int. U.	.35	Init. fees	\$ 441.00	Sal. and com. exp.	117.76
Grand total	\$836.69	Del. exp. Int. con.	218.24	Dues	16,940.60	Sta. and postage...	19.84
Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp....	\$1,123.18	Int'l ass't	24,585.00	Label agit. exp...	30.50
Sick benefit	\$ 76.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	160.51	Coll. loans	73.00	Tax to Int. union.	325.00
Hall rent	18.00	Grand total	\$1,283.69	Interest	59.02	Sundries	11.95
Sal. and com. exp.	96.00	141 NEW YORK.		Ret. benefit	22.87	Del. exp. Int. con	179.50
Sta. and postage...	13.00	773 mem.		Rep't'd receipts..	\$12,121.49	Assist. to unions.	750.00
Label agit. exp....	15.00	Receipts.		Due Fin. Exam...	1.87	Rep't'd exp....	\$1,553.54
Tax to Int. Union.	225.00	Init. fees	\$ 262.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	6,900.17	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	333.96
Sundries	6.50	Dues	21,820.20	Grand total	\$49,023.53	Grand total	\$1,887.40
Del. exp. Int. con.	73.75	Int'l ass't	33,901.20	Expenditures.		148 CAGUAS. 39 mem.	
Ret. dues, etc....	4.80	Coll. loans	3.00	Loans granted	\$ 116.00	Receipts.	
Assist. to unions...	100.00	Interest	61.48	Sick benefit	4,766.90	Init. fees	\$ 112.50
Rep't'd exp....	\$623.05	Ret. benefit	130.88	Strike benefit	971.10	Dues	1,281.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	213.64	Rep't'd receipts..	\$56,193.76	O. of W. benefit..	339.00	Int'l ass't	1,736.35
Grand total	\$836.69	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	10,170.48	Death benefit	8,730.00	Coll. loans	11.60
138 NEWARK. 227 mem.		Grand total	\$66,370.24	Hall rent	680.00	Ass't from unions.	1,400.00
Receipts.		Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	6,065.42	Interest	4.04
Init. fees	\$ 13.00	Loans granted	\$ 34.00	Sta. and postage...	134.05	Rep't'd receipts..	\$4,545.99
Dues	5,237.60	Sick benefit	11,129.72	Label agit. exp...	1,221.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	1,211.92
Int'l ass't	8,321.50	Strike benefit	748.17	Tax to Int. Union.	450.00	Grand total	\$5,757.91
Coll. loans	9.40	O. of W. benefit..	10.50	Sundries	390.83	Expenditures.	
Interest	22.86	Death benefit	18,487.50	Del. exp. Int. con.	718.00	Loans granted	\$ 47.20
Rep't'd receipts..	\$13,604.33	Hall rent	360.00	Ret. dues, etc....	58.40	Sick benefit	802.42
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	2,066.81	Sal. and com. exp.	7,881.22	Assist. to unions...	19,800.00	O. of W. benefit..	117.00
Grand total	\$15,671.14	Sta. and postage...	138.40	Rep't'd exp....	44,570.70	Death benefit	1,175.00
Expenditures.		Label agit. exp...	995.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	4,452.83	Hall rent	90.00
Loans granted	\$ 31.00	Tax to Int. Union.	450.00	Grand total	\$49,023.53	Sal. and com. exp.	291.20
Sick benefit	1,321.28	Sundries	480.86	145 WILLIAMSPORT.		Sta. and postage...	188.87
O. of W. benefit..	55.50	Del. exp. Int. con.	702.00	5 mem.		Assist. to unions.	1,300.00
Death benefit	3,850.00	Ret. dues, etc....	23.70	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp....	\$4,011.66
Hall rent	180.00	Assist. to unions...	17,400.00	Dues	\$165.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	1,746.22
Sal. and com. exp.	1,420.50	Rep't'd exp....	\$58,838.97	Int'l Ass't	257.90	Grand total	\$5,757.91
Sta. and postage...	158.22	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	7,531.27	Rep't'd receipts..	\$423.10	40 BROOKLYN. 148 mem.	
Label agit. exp...	833.40	Grand total	\$66,370.24	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	127.62	Receipts.	
Tax to Int. Union.	500.00	142 LOCKPORT. 9 mem.		Grand total	\$550.62	Init. fees	\$ 42.00
Sundries	81.66	Receipts.		Expenditures.		Dues	3,651.65
Exp. acc't Int. U.	114.00	Dues	\$260.50	Sick benefit	\$ 5.00	Int'l ass't	5,884.60
Del. exp. Int. con.	178.66	Int'l ass't	416.60	Sal. and com. exp.	18.00	Fines	1.50
Assist. to unions...	3,650.00	Coll. loans	11.00	Sta. and postage...	6.99	Coll. loans	107.50
Rep't'd exp....	\$11,874.25	Interest	1.68	Tax to Int. Union.	100.00	Ass't from unions.	1,800.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	3,706.89	Rep't'd receipts..	\$689.78	Sundries	5.25	Interest	10.18
Grand total	\$15,671.14	Exp. over pctg....	1.10	Assist. to unions...	150.00	Ret. benefit	8.90
139 LONG HILL. 11 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	137.55	Rep't'd exp....	\$283.24	Rep't'd receipts..	\$11,506.33
Receipts.		Grand total	\$828.43	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	265.38	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	566.78
Dues	\$ 338.30	Expenditures.		Grand total	\$550.62	Grand total	\$12,072.11
Int'l ass't	521.50	Loans granted	\$ 7.00	146 NEW BRUNSWICK.		Expenditures.	
Coll. loans	77.00	Sick benefit	94.97	15 mem.		Sick benefit	\$ 827.00
Interest .....	.62	Death benefit	40.00	Receipts.		Strike benefit	12.00
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 937.42	Hall rent	10.00	Init. fees	\$ 8.00	Death benefit	3,315.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	173.54	Sal. and com. exp.	180.00	Dues	445.40	Hall rent	48.00
Hall rent	12.00	Sta. and postage...	12.33	Int'l ass't	715.50	Sal. and com. exp.	840.75
Grand total	\$1,110.96	Label agit. exp...	2.80	Coll. loans	12.00	Sta. and postage...	90.40
Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union.	200.00	Ass't from unions	300.00	Label agit. exp...	171.00
Loans granted	\$ 114.00	Assist. to unions...	100.00	Interest	4.18	Tax to Int. union	350.00
Sick benefit	171.15	Rep't'd exp....	\$647.10	Cor. by L. U....	2.00	Sundries	41.26
Sal. and com. exp.	45.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	181.33	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,487.08	Del. exp. Int. con	178.50
Sta. and postage...	11.05	Grand total	\$828.43	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	357.12	Assist. to unions	5,150.00
Label agit. exp...	.51	143 LINCOLN. 19 mem.		Grand total	\$1,844.20	Rep't'd exp....	\$11,024.85
Tax to Int. Union.	350.00	Receipts.		Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	1,047.26
Sundries	1.17	Init. fees	\$ 14.00	Loans granted	\$ 6.00	Grand total	\$12,072.11
Assist. to unions...	250.00	Dues	479.80	O. of W. benefit..	8.50	150 SIOUX CITY.	
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 954.88	Int'l ass't	685.10	Death benefit	550.00	24 mem.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	156.08	Coll. loans	14.00	Hall rent	29.00	Receipts.	
Grand total	\$1,110.96	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,192.90	Sal. and com. exp.	103.00	Init. fees	\$ 23.00
140 NIAGARA FALLS.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	215.36	Sta. and postage...	10.49	Dues	726.50
9 mem.		Grand total	\$1,408.26	Label agit. exp...	23.67	Int'l ass't	1,249.50
Receipts.		Expenditures.		Tax to Int. union.	350.00	Fines	4.00
Dues	\$ 266.40	Loans granted	\$ 16.00	Sundries	12.00	Coll. loans	350.00
Int'l ass't	433.90	Sick benefit	113.00	Ret. dues, etc....	.50	Ass't from unions.	32.00
		Death benefit	40.00	Assist. to unions...	350.00	Ret. benefit	32.00
				Rep't'd exp....	\$1,413.06	Rep't'd receipts..	\$2,389.60
				Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	401.14	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	818.93
				Grand total	\$1,814.20	Grand total	\$2,703.53

166 DEFIANCE. Dias.	Expenditures.	Sundries	18.00	Sundries	.....06
Receipts.	Sick benefit	Assist. to unions.	175.00	Assist. to unions.	250.00
Dues	Hall rent	Rep't'd exp.	\$506.02	Rep't'd exp.	\$511.08
Int'l ass't	Sal. and com. exp.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	287.12	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	289.62
Rep't'd receipts.	Sta. and postage	Grand total	\$863.14	Grand total	\$751.25
Bal. Jan. 1, '20	Label agit. exp.	174 JOLIET. 34 mem.		179 BANGOR. 60 mem.	
Grand total	Tax to Int. union.	Receipts.		Receipts.	
\$168.80	Sundries	Init. fees	\$ 10.00	Init. fees	\$ 19.00
Expenditures.	Del. exp. Int. con.	Dues	888.80	Dues	1,670.80
Sick benefit	Assist. to unions.	Int'l ass't	1,484.70	Int'l ass't	2,590.80
\$ 18.40	Rep't'd exp.	Coll. loans	67.50	Fines	108.60
Sal. and com. exp.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	Rep't'd receipts	\$2,420.50	Coll. loans	148.00
Sta. and postage	168.24	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	119.02	Interest	9.11
Ret. by disolv'd U.	Grand total	Grand total	\$2,539.52	Rep't'd receipts	\$4,541.71
Assist. to unions.	\$967.42	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20	658.63
Rep't'd exp.	171 E. GREENVILLE. 8 mem.	Loans granted	\$ 31.00	Grand total	\$5,300.84
\$168.80	Receipts.	Sick benefit	420.00	Expenditures.	
Grand total	Init. fees	Death benefit	750.00	Loans granted	\$ 91.00
\$168.80	Dues	Hall rent	80.00	Sick benefit	301.57
167 OWOSSO. 20 mem.	Int'l ass't	Sal. and com. exp.	187.00	Death and dis.	540.00
Receipts.	Coll. loans	Sta. and postage	25.25	Hall rent	89.00
Init. fees	Ass't from unions.	Label agit. exp.	38.00	Sal. and com. exp.	278.00
\$ 26.00	Interest	Tax to Int. union.	100.00	Sta. and postage	27.55
Dues	Rep't'd receipts	Del. exp. Int. con.	156.40	Label agit. exp.	66.00
478.35	\$1,107.06	Assist. to unions.	625.00	Tax to Int. union.	800.00
Int'l ass't	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	Rep't'd exp.	\$2,362.65	Sundries	22.40
785.10	937.12	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	176.87	Del. exp. Int. con.	214.64
Coll. loans	Grand total	Grand total	\$2,539.52	Assist. to unions.	2,500.00
19.00	\$2,134.78	175 KINGSTON. 2 mem.		Rep't'd exp.	\$4,280.16
Interest	Expenditures.	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21	920.18
1.74	Loans granted	Dues	\$109.40	Grand total	\$5,200.34
Rep't'd receipts	\$ 5.00	Int'l ass't	191.90	180 DANBURY. 24 mem.	
\$1,310.19	Sick benefit	Interest	1.40	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '20	125.00	Rep't'd receipts	\$302.70	Init. fees	\$ 7.00
198.13	Hall rent	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	93.70	Dues	634.30
Grand total	72.00	Grand total	\$306.40	Int'l ass't	1,021.90
\$1,508.32	Sal. and com. exp.	Expenditures.		Coll. loans	81.15
Expenditures.	Sta. and postage	Loans granted	\$ 3.00	Interest	6.15
Loans granted	9.20	Sick benefit	70.00	Rep't'd receipts	\$1,749.90
\$ 12.00	Label agit. exp.	Sal. and com. exp.	72.30	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	315.00
99.19	23.25	Sta. and postage	3.18	Grand total	\$2,064.90
Death benefit	250.00	Assist. to unions.	50.00	Expenditures.	
250.00	250.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$108.48	Loans granted	\$ 58.00
Hall rent	Sundries	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	197.92	Sick benefit	128.80
5.60	Del. exp. Int. con.	Grand total	\$396.40	Hall rent	22.50
Sal. and com. exp.	174.58	176 NEWARK. 11 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	168.50
138.45	Assist. to unions.	Receipts.		Sta. and postage	12.25
Sta. and postage	950.00	Init. fees	\$ 36.50	Label agit. exp.	12.11
17.37	Rep't'd exp.	Dues	396.80	Tax to Int. union.	200.00
Tax to Int. union.	\$1,978.03	Int'l ass't	587.40	Sundries	18.45
129.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	Rep't'd receipts	\$1,020.70	Del. exp. Int. con.	181.22
Del. exp. Int. con.	156.75	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	227.44	Assist. to unions.	800.00
142.94	Grand total	Grand total	\$1,248.14	Rep't'd exp.	\$1,601.83
Ret. dues, etc.	\$2,134.78	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21	463.07
8.85	172 DAVENPORT. 190 mem.	Loans granted	\$ 2.00	Grand total	\$2,064.90
Assist. to unions.	Receipts.	Sick benefit	75.00	181 FORT MADISON. 7 mem.	
450.00	Init. fees	Death benefit	1,785.00	Receipts.	
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 93.50	Hall rent	80.00	Dues	\$200.45
\$1,250.80	4,113.25	Sal. and com. exp.	519.75	Int'l ass't	319.60
Bal. Jan. 1, '21	6,320.80	Sta. and postage	14.23	Rep't'd receipts	\$520.05
258.02	19.00	Label agit. exp.	162.22	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	134.69
Grand total	25.00	Tax to Int. union.	400.00	Grand total	\$854.74
\$1,508.32	Interest	Sundries	112.95	Expenditures.	
Expenditures.	4.73	Del. exp. Int. con.	167.24	Loans granted	\$ 6.00
Loans granted	\$ 5.00	Ret. dues, etc.	10.95	Sick benefit	20.70
\$ 105.00	Rep't'd receipts	Assist. to unions	5,850.00	Hall rent	24.00
Death benefit	\$3,081.88	Rep't'd exp.	\$10,072.84	Sal. and com. exp.	75.90
850.00	Due fin. exam.	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	780.41	Sta. and postage	2.89
48.00	434.29	Grand total	\$11,886.49	Tax to Int. union.	260.00
Hall rent	490.89	Expenditures.		Assist. to unions.	150.00
Sal. and com. exp.	Grand total	Loans granted	\$ 47.50	Rep't'd exp.	\$529.40
20.23	\$4,006.56	Sick benefit	978.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	125.34
Label agit. exp.	Expenditures.	Death benefit	1,785.00	Grand total	\$654.74
5.00	Sick benefit	Hall rent	80.00	182 MADISON. 14 mem.	
Tax to Int. union.	\$ 105.00	Sal. and com. exp.	519.75	Receipts.	
450.00	850.00	Sta. and postage	14.23	Init. fees	\$ 18.00
Sundries	48.00	Label agit. exp.	162.22	Dues	467.20
109.60	Int'l ass't	Tax to Int. union.	400.00	Int'l ass't	753.40
Del. exp. Int. con.	20.00	Sundries	112.95	Coll. loans	34.00
161.66	Fines	Del. exp. Int. con.	167.24	Rep't'd receipts	\$1,274.60
Ret. dues, etc.	100.00	Ret. dues, etc.	10.95	Due fin. exam.	.60
Assist. to unions.	1,025.00	Assist. to unions	5,850.00	Cor. acc't fin. exam.	.30
Rep't'd exp.	\$3,044.90	Rep't'd exp.	\$10,072.84	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	297.18
Cor. acc't fin. exam.	860.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	1,313.65	Grand total	\$1,572.65
Total	\$3,404.99	Grand total	\$11,386.49	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21	801.57	173 ZANESVILLE. 7 mem.		Loans granted	\$ 3.00
Grand total	\$4,006.56	Receipts.		Sick benefit	90.72
170 W. PALM BEACH. 9 mem.		Dues	\$259.70	Hall rent	15.00
Receipts.		Int'l ass't	457.30	Sal. and com. exp.	58.00
Init. fees	\$ 3.00	Rep't'd receipts	\$717.00	Sta. and postage	8.30
Dues	280.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	146.14	Label agit. exp.	3.00
Int'l ass't	396.80	Grand total	\$863.14	Tax to Int. union.	225.00
Fines	100.00	Expenditures.			
Ass't from unions.	50.00	Loans granted	\$ 3.00		
Rep't'd receipts	\$880.20	Sick benefit	90.72		
Exp. over pctg.	2.40	Hall rent	15.00		
Bal. Jan. 1, '20	134.82	Sal. and com. exp.	58.00		
Grand total	\$967.42	Sta. and postage	8.30		

Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Int'l ass't		Expenditures.	
Loans granted	\$ 11.00	Loans granted	\$ 2.00	Ass't from unions	50.00	Loans granted	\$ 44.00
Sick benefit	20.00	Sick benefit	119.13	Interest	1.18	Sick benefit	1,010.73
Sal. and com. exp.	132.50	Death benefit	40.00			O. of W. benefit	151.50
Sta. and postage	14.10	Hall rent	5.00	Rep't'd receipts	\$515.18	Death benefit	40.00
Tax to Int. Union	275.00	Sal. and com. exp.	171.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	146.62	Hall rent	123.00
Sundries	.75	Sta. and postage	12.70			Sal. and com. exp.	326.25
Del. exp. Int. con.	161.58	Tax to Int. Union	50.00	Grand total	\$660.80	Sta. and postage	8.80
Assist. to unions	750.00	Assist. to unions	350.00	Expenditures		Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$1,354.93	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 749.92	Loans granted	\$ 4.00	Sundries	801.31
Bal. Jan. 1, '21	217.76	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	370.07	Sick benefit	15.00	Assist. to unions	1,700.00
Grand total	\$1,572.68	Grand total	\$1,110.99	Hall rent	13.50		
183 MENDOTA. 11 mem.		187 COVINGTON. 49 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	48.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$3,855.50
Receipts.		Receipts.		Sta. and postage	8.47	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	928.11
Dues	\$236.00	Init. fees	\$ 25.00	Label agit. exp.	8.00	Grand total	\$4,783.70
Int'l ass't	422.10	Dues	1,189.75	Tax to Int. Union	50.00		
Rep't'd receipts	\$688.70	Int'l ass't	2,016.50	Del. exp. Int. con.	159.38	197 WARSAW. Dis't'd	
Due fin. exam.	15.00	Coll. loans	20.00	Assist. to unions	100.00	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '20	108.28	Ass't to unions	1,200.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$406.35	Dues	\$ 59.45
Grand total	\$809.98	Rep't'd receipts	\$4,451.25	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	254.45	Int'l ass't	48.40
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20	141.94	Grand total	\$660.80	Rep't'd receipts	\$107.85
Loans granted	\$ 12.00	Grand total	\$4,598.19	192 MANCHESTER		Exp. over pctg.	12.15
Hall rent	12.50	Expenditures.		862 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20	91.40
Sal. and com. exp.	89.00	Loans granted	\$ 42.00	Receipts.		Grand total	211.40
Sta. and postage	4.00	Sick benefit	181.12	Init. fees	\$ 74.00	Expenditures.	
Tax to Int. Union	250.00	O. of W. benefit	9.50	Dues	18,487.20	Loans granted	\$ 4.00
Assist. to unions	200.00	Death benefit	1,430.00	Int'l ass't	27,144.70	Sick benefit	33.50
Rep't'd exp.	\$568.45	Hall rent	24.00	Fines	50.00	Hall rent	6.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21	241.53	Sal. and com. exp.	483.40	Coll. loans	780.50	Sal. and com. exp.	30.00
Grand total	\$809.98	Sta. and postage	14.84	Interest	148.41	Sta. and postage	8.20
184 BAY CITY. 29 mem.		Label agit. exp.	77.50	Ret. rent, etc.	23.65	Label agit. exp.	5.00
Receipts.		Tax to Int. Union	825.00	Ret. benefit	29.98	Tax to Int. Union	60.00
Init. fees	\$ 10.00	Sundries	9.14	Ret. del. exp.	26.40	Ret. by dis'olv'd U.	11.55
Dues	606.85	Del. exp. Int. con.	145.00	Rep't'd receipts	\$46,064.82	Ret. dues, etc.	1.00
Int'l ass't	951.70	Assist. to unions	1,550.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	6,807.18	Assist. to unions	50.00
Interest	1.80	Rep't'd exp.	\$4,291.50	Grand total	\$53,472.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$198.25
Rep't'd receipts	\$1,572.35	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	801.69	Expenditures.		Not accounted for	12.15
Bal. Jan. 1, '20	266.40	Grand total	\$4,598.19	Loans granted	\$ 400.00	Grand total	\$211.40
Grand total	\$1,838.75	188 SEATTLE. 71 mem.		Sick benefit	2,889.48	199 ATLANTIC CITY.	
Expenditures.		Receipts.		Death benefit	5.00	Receipts.	
Sick benefit	\$ 98.25	Init. fees	\$ 71.00	O. of W. benefit	18.00	Dues	\$100.60
Death benefit	40.00	Dues	1,785.70	Strike benefit	3,038.62	Int'l ass't	177.50
Hall rent	27.20	Int'l ass't	2,718.30	Hall rent	615.00	Interest	2.40
Sal. and com. exp.	188.00	Coll. loans	98.80	Sal. and com. exp.	2,548.10	Rep't'd receipts	\$290.50
Sta. and postage	16.03	Interest	14.87	Sta. and postage	56.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	66.99
Label agit. exp.	29.00	Rep't'd receipts	\$4,688.17	Label agit. exp.	2,183.08	Grand total	\$347.49
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	525.21	Tax to Int. Union	650.00	Expenditures.	
Del. exp. Int. con.	104.96	Grand total	\$5,208.88	Sundries	503.15	Sick benefit	\$ 49.00
Ret. dues, etc.	11.10	Expenditures.		Del. exp. Int. con.	600.00	Sal. and com. exp.	10.00
Assist. to unions	700.00	Loans granted	\$ 191.50	Assist. to Unions	29,850.00	Sta. and postage	9.10
Rep't'd exp.	\$1,364.55	Sick benefit	847.50	Rep't'd exp.	\$42,348.28	Tax to Int. Union	75.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21	474.20	Death benefit	40.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	11,123.72	Assist. to unions	100.00
Grand total	\$1,838.75	Hall rent	75.00	Grand total	\$53,472.00		
185 PADUCAH. 5 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	459.85	193 JEFFERSON CITY.		Rep't'd exp.	\$243.10
Receipts.		Sta. and postage	57.30	3 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21	104.39
Init. fees	\$ 10.00	Label agit. exp.	27.50	Dues	\$ 79.80	Grand total	\$347.49
Dues	191.00	Tax to Int. Union	500.00	Int'l ass't	109.80	200 GALESBURG.	
Int'l ass't	271.70	Sundries	36.50	Coll. loans	6.50	13 mem.	
Coll. loans	74.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	363.58	Rep't'd receipts	\$196.10	Receipts.	
Rep't'd receipts	\$540.70	Ret. dues, etc.	4.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	90.42	Init. fees	\$ 15.00
Exp. over pctg.	1.24	Assist. to unions	2,850.00	Grand total	\$286.52	Dues	316.65
Due fin. exam.	14.40	Rep't'd exp.	\$4,704.33	Expenditures.		Int'l ass't	500.40
Bal. Jan. 1, '20	102.82	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	504.03	Loans granted	\$ 5.00	Coll. loans	6.00
Grand total	\$684.68	Grand total	\$5,208.88	Sick benefit	27.85	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 838.05
Expenditures.		190 GURABO. 2 mem.		O. of W. benefit	9.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	168.80
Loans granted	\$ 30.00	Receipts.		Death benefit	50.00	Grand total	\$1,006.85
Sick benefit	14.90	Dues	\$ 42.30	Hall rent	9.00	Expenditures.	
Sal. and com. exp.	128.52	Int'l ass't	46.50	Sal. and com. exp.	18.66	Loans granted	6.00
Sta. and postage	9.55	Coll. loans	7.00	Sta. and postage	6.00	Sick benefit	70.00
Label agit. exp.	4.00	Interest	4.63	Tax to Int. Union	50.00	Hall rent	22.00
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Rep't'd receipts	\$100.45	Sundries	3.92	Sal. and com. exp.	123.30
Sundries	3.48	Bal. Jan. 1, '20	\$103.49	Rep't'd exp.	\$173.43	Sta. and postage	1.75
Assist. to unions	225.00	Grand total	\$203.94	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	113.09	Label agit. exp.	7.50
Rep't'd exp.	\$515.45	Expenditures.		Grand total	\$286.52	Tax to Int. Union	225.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21	149.21	Loans granted	\$ 4.00	194 CAYEY. 60 mem.		Sundries	1.60
Grand total	\$664.66	Sick benefit	90.00	Receipts.		Assist. to unions	350.00
Expenditures.		Sta. and postage	7.95	Init. fees	\$ 338.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 807.15
Loans granted	\$ 30.00	Assist. to unions	100.00	Dues	1,542.65	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	199.70
Sick benefit	14.90	Rep't'd exp.	\$201.95	Int'l ass't	2,115.10	Grand total	\$1,006.85
Sal. and com. exp.	128.52	Bal. Dec. 1, '20	1.93	Coll. loans	12.45	201 ROCK ISLAND	
Sta. and postage	9.55	Grand total	\$203.94	Interest	1.66	16 mem.	
Label agit. exp.	4.00	Receipts.		Cor. by L. U.	1.00	Receipts.	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Init. fees	\$ 6.00	Rep't'd receipts	\$4,010.80	Init. fees	\$ 20.00
Sundries	3.48	Dues	180.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	772.81	Dues	690.35
Assist. to unions	225.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$1,119.99	Grand total	\$4,783.70	Int'l ass't	1,179.40

Coll. loans	56.00	Sal. and com. exp.	241.35	208 KALAMAZOO. 26 mem.	Expenditures.	
Interest	4.93	Sta. and postage	1.90	Receipts.	Loans granted	\$ 24.00
Rep't'd receipts	\$1,950.68	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Init. fees	Sick benefit	80.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	295.28	Sundries	6.00	Dues	O. of W. benefit	51.00
Grand total	\$2,245.94	Del. exp. int. con.	155.70	Int'l ass't	Sal. and com. exp.	120.00
Expenditures.		Assist. to unions	400.00	Fines	Sta. and postage	3.50
Loans granted	\$ 27.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$2,151.75	Coll. loans	Exp. acc't Int. Union .....	.60
Sick benefit	182.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	431.07	Ass't from unions		
Hall rent	32.75	Grand total	\$2,582.82	Interest		
Sal. and com. exp.	138.40	205 BATTLE CREEK. 30 mem.		Rep't'd receipts	\$2,653.59	
Sta. and postage	9.25	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	420.36	
Label agit. exp.	31.20	Init. fees	\$ 20.00	Grand total	\$3,073.95	
Tax to Int. Union	400.00	Dues	749.80	Expenditures.		
Sundries	3.80	Int'l ass't	1,220.80	Loans granted	\$ 17.00	
Del. exp. int. con.	167.42	Coll. loans	51.00	Sick benefit	451.78	
Assist. to unions	1,000.00	Ass't from unions	500.00	Death benefit	550.00	
Rep't'd exp.	\$1,991.62	Interest	4.58	Hall rent	80.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	254.32	Rep't'd receipts	\$2,546.28	Sal. and com. exp.	234.00	
Grand total	\$2,245.94	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	358.06	Sta. and postage	12.11	
202 PORTLAND. 89 mem.		Grand total	\$2,904.34	Tax to Int. Union	300.00	
Receipts.		Expenditures.		Sundries	26.40	
Init. fees	\$ 59.00	Loans granted	\$ 23.00	Del. exp. int. con.	145.00	
Dues	2,024.80	Sick benefit	138.80	Assist. to unions	900.00	
Int'l ass't	3,318.80	Death benefit	550.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$2,689.38	
Fines	36.90	Hall rent	22.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	404.57	
Coll. loans	179.05	Sal. and com. exp.	138.10	Grand total	\$3,073.95	
Interest	14.52	Sta. and postage	11.45	200 COLDWATER. 10 mem.		
Ret. del. exp.	16.42	Label agit. exp.	11.00	Receipts.		
Rep't'd receipts	\$5,647.49	Tax to Int. Union	225.01	Dues	\$ 81.85	
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	333.62	Sundries	22.05	Int'l ass't	680.80	
Grand total	\$5,981.11	Del. exp. int. con.	143.12	Interest	2.81	
Expenditures.		Assist. to unions	1,100.00	Rep't'd receipts	\$1,044.96	
Loans granted	\$ 234.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$2,382.52	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	268.62	
Sick benefit	265.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	521.82	Grand total	\$1,313.58	
O. of W. benefit	8.00	Grand total	\$2,904.34	Expenditures.		
Death benefit	6.00	206 NORTH ADAMS. 36 mem.		Loans granted	\$ 5.00	
Hall rent	123.00	Receipts.		Sick benefit	127.10	
Sal. and com. exp.	392.00	Init. fees	\$ 8.00	Hall rent	24.00	
Sta. and postage	50.60	Dues	778.20	Sal. and com. exp.	109.60	
Tax to Int. Union	350.00	Int'l ass't	1,208.70	Sta. and postage	7.10	
Sundries	74.80	Coll. loans	83.00	Tax to Int. Union	225.00	
Del. exp. int. con.	375.00	Ass't from unions	700.00	Del. exp. int. con.	141.86	
Ret. dues, etc.	31.10	Interest	3.35	Ret. dues, etc. ....	.60	
Assist. to unions	3,150.00	Rep't'd receipts	\$2,776.25	Assist. to unions	350.00	
Rep't'd exp.	\$5,131.08	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	269.68	Rep't'd exp.	\$990.30	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	849.15	Grand total	\$3,045.93	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	823.22	
Grand total	\$5,981.11	Expenditures.		Grand total	\$1,313.58	
203 CAMDEN. 14 mem.		Loans granted	\$ 59.00	210 ROME. 19 mem.		
Receipts.		Sick benefit	151.83	Receipts.		
Dues	\$ 452.30	Death benefit	550.00	Init. fees	\$ 19.50	
Int'l ass't	782.80	Hall rent	36.00	Dues	504.15	
Ass't from unions	1,000.00	Sal. and com. exp.	177.90	Int'l ass't	826.50	
Rep't'd receipts	\$2,236.10	Sta. and postage	13.43	Fines	5.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	231.64	Label agit. exp.	46.35	Coll. loans	3.00	
Grand total	\$2,467.74	Tax to Int. Union	400.00	Interest	2.53	
Expenditures.		Sundries	2.00	Rep't'd receipts	\$1,360.88	
Loans granted	\$ 5.00	Del. exp. int. con.	178.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	281.76	
Sick benefit	102.00	Assist. to unions	1,025.00	Grand total	\$1,642.44	
Death benefit	1,180.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$2,637.51	Expenditures.		
Hall rent	10.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	408.42	Loans granted	\$ 22.00	
Sal. and com. exp.	200.45	Grand total	\$3,045.93	Sick benefit	177.28	
Sta. and postage	18.20	207 CARTHAGE. 1 mem.		Hall rent	25.00	
Label agit. exp.	5.40	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	220.00	
Tax to Int. Union	175.00	Dues	\$ 45.20	Sta. and postage	5.65	
Del. exp. int. con.	172.78	Int'l ass't	89.10	Label agit. exp.	13.00	
Assist. to unions	300.00	Interest .....	.79	Tax to Int. Union	300.00	
Rep't'd exp.	\$2,168.92	Rep't'd receipts	\$115.09	Sundries	3.50	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	208.82	Cor. acct. ....	.36	Del. exp. int. con.	158.06	
Grand total	\$2,467.74	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	87.66	Assist. to unions	400.00	
204 NEW ALBANY. 19 mem.		Grand total	\$203.11	Rep't'd exp.	\$1,324.49	
Receipts.		Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	317.95	
Init. fees	\$ 3.00	Hall rent	\$ 3.00	Grand total	\$1,642.44	
Dues	551.00	Sal. and com. exp.	8.10	211 VICTORIA. 5 mem.		
Int'l ass't	800.60	Sta. and postage	1.70	Receipts.		
Ass't from unions	875.00	Tax to Int. Union	50.00	Init. fees	\$ 3.00	
Rep't'd receipts	\$2,225.60	Ret. dues, etc. ....	.80	Dues	192.80	
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	257.22	Assist. to unions	50.00	Int'l ass't	244.30	
Grand total	\$2,582.82	Rep't'd exp.	113.60	Interest	3.90	
Expenditures.		Cor. acct. ....	.06	Rep't'd receipts	\$444.00	
Loans granted	\$ 24.00	Total	\$118.66	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	212.46	
Sick benefit	107.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	89.46	Grand total	\$656.46	
Death benefit	1,100.00	Grand total	\$303.11			
Hall rent	16.00					

Int'l ass't	923.40	Expenditures.	Del. exp. Int. con.	161.54	Int'l ass't	553.20
Coll. loans	22.00	Loans granted.....\$	Assist. to unions..	700.00	Coll. loans	6.00
Rep't'd receipts..\$1,510.95		Sick benefit	Rep't'd exp.....\$2,202.78		Rep't'd receipts..\$	896.20
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	306.72	Death benefit	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	439.22	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	896.30
Grand total	\$1,817.67	Hall rent	Grand total	\$2,702.00	Grand total	\$1,292.50
Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	223 OTTUMWA. 13 mem.		Expenditures.	
Loans granted.....\$	60.00	Sta. and postage..	Receipts.		Loans granted.....\$	7.00
Sick benefit	33.81	Label agit. exp....	Init. fees	\$ 26.00	Sick benefit	203.00
Hall rent	31.20	Tax to Int. Union.	Dues	834.80	O. of W. benefit...	3.00
Sal. and com. exp.	123.60	Sundries	Int'l ass't	486.40	Sat. and com. exp.	96.00
Sta. and postage..	4.46	Del. exp. Int. con.	Coll. loans	17.50	Sta. and postage..	12.80
Label agit. exp....	16.00	Assist. to unions..	Rep't'd receipts..\$	884.70	Label agit. exp....	1.41
Tax to Int. Union.	300.00	Rep't'd exp.....\$2,209.77	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	306.40	Sundries	9.80
Sundries	1.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	Grand total	\$1,171.10	Assist. to unions..	750.00
Del. exp. Int. con.	145.94	157.07	Grand total	\$1,171.10	Rep't'd exp.....\$1,083.01	
Assist. to unions..	800.00	Grand total	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	209.49
Rep't'd exp.....\$1,516.84		220 NEW ORLEANS	Loans granted.....\$	38.00	Grand total	\$1,292.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	300.83	66 mem.	Sick benefit	33.00	227 CHICAGO. 64 mem.	
Grand total	\$1,817.67	Receipts.	Hall rent	47.45	Receipts.	
217 SOUTH CHICAGO.		Init. fees	Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	Init. fees	\$ 42.00
30 mem.		Dues	Sta. and postage..	3.00	Dues	1,212.25
Receipts.		Int'l ass't	Tax to Int. Union.	273.00	Int'l ass't	1,826.90
Init. fees	\$ 13.00	Fines	Del. exp. Int. con.	184.15	Interest	1.34
Dues	592.80	Coll. loans	Assist. to unions..	800.00	Rep't'd receipts..\$3,082.49	
Int'l ass't	897.10	Ass't from unions.	Rep't'd exp.....\$	905.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	553.38
Coll. loans	40.00	Interest	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	205.90	Grand total	\$3,635.87
Interest .....	.23	Rep't'd receipts..\$4,311.26	Grand total	\$1,171.10	Expenditures.	
Rep't'd receipts..\$1,543.13		Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	224 SALT LAKE CITY.		Loans granted.....\$	75.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	165.65	569.30	27 mem.		Sick benefit	550.00
Grand total	\$1,708.78	Grand total	Receipts.		Death benefit	60.00
Expenditures.		\$4,880.56	Init. fees	\$ 16.00	Hall rent	60.00
Loans granted.....\$	19.00	Expenditures.	Dues	717.95	Sal. and com. exp.	180.75
Sick benefit	102.15	Loans granted.....\$	Int'l ass't	1,177.60	Sta. and postage..	4.75
Hall rent	60.00	Sick benefit	Fines	2.00	Label agit. exp....	65.00
Sal. and com. exp.	154.39	Death benefit	Coll. loans	81.00	Tax to Int. Union.	250.00
Sta. and postage..	11.00	Hall rent	Rep't'd receipts..\$1,994.55		Sundries	57.50
Label agit. exp....	20.00	Sal. and com. exp.	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	293.53	Del. exp. Int. con.	142.10
Tax to Int. Union.	75.00	Sta. and postage..	Grand total	\$2,288.08	Ret. dues, etc....	14.10
Sundries	6.00	Label agit. exp....	Expenditures.		Assist. to unions..	1,500.00
Del. exp. Int. con.	155.38	Tax to Int. Union.	Loans granted.....\$	106.00	Rep't'd exp.....\$2,899.29	
Assist. to unions..	700.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	Sick benefit	230.53	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	738.58
Rep't'd exp.....\$1,302.92		Assist. to unions..	Hall rent	33.00	Grand total	\$3,635.87
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	405.86	55.00	Sal. and com. exp.	200.50	228 SAN FRANCISCO	
Grand total	\$1,708.78	Grand total	Sta. and postage..	18.70	344 mem.	
218 BINGHAMTON.		\$4,880.56	Tax to Int. Union.	175.00	Receipts.	
50 mem.		221 SOUTH BEND.	Sundries	28.80	Init. fees	\$ 212.00
Receipts.		68 mem.	Del. exp. Int. con.	297.64	Dues	7,404.80
Init. fees	\$ 18.50	Receipts.	Assist. to unions..	850.00	Int'l ass't	11,172.30
Dues	1,857.95	Init. fees	Rep't'd exp.....\$1,985.19		Fines	40.00
Int'l ass't	3,031.50	Dues	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	312.99	Coll. loans	653.50
Fines	22.99	1,542.55	Grand total	\$2,289.08	Interest	12.32
Coll. loans	60.00	2,388.00	225 LOS ANGELES.		Ret. benefit	11.45
Interest	4.49	Coll. loans	145 mem.		Rep't'd receipts..\$19,506.37	
Ret. benefits	94.30	55.00	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	692.34
Rep't'd receipts..\$5,119.43		Grand total	Init. fees	\$ 47.00	Grand total	\$20,198.71
Exp. over pctg....	27.45	\$4,543.68	Dues	3,821.05	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	1,893.13	Loans granted.....\$	Int'l ass't	5,833.50	Loans granted.....\$	380.50
Grand total	\$7,040.01	Sick benefit	Coll. loans	190.00	Sick benefit	1,526.20
Expenditures.		Death benefit	Ass't from unions.	300.00	Strike benefit	7.40
Loans granted.....\$	75.00	Hall rent	Ret. sundries	49.30	O. of W. benefit...	12.00
Sick benefit	885.81	Label agit. exp....	Rep't'd receipts..\$10,231.15		Death benefit	1,140.00
Strike benefit	420.79	Tax to Int. Union.	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	1,132.08	Hall rent	324.00
Death benefit	2,040.00	Sundries	Grand total	\$11,363.21	Sal. and com. exp.	1,353.10
Hall rent	108.00	94.74	Expenditures.		Sta. and postage..	149.69
Sal. and com. exp.	780.70	Ret. dues, etc....	Loans granted.....\$	405.00	Label agit. exp....	224.00
Sta. and postage..	12.51	14.70	Sick benefit	1,217.07	Tax to Int. Union	400.00
Label agit. exp....	78.00	Assist. to unions..	Death benefit	1,020.00	Sundries	249.25
Tax to Int. Union.	200.00	2,350.00	Hall rent	832.00	Atty. fees, etc....	80.00
Sundries	159.27	Rep't'd exp.....\$3,731.09	Sal. and com. exp.	645.95	Del. exp. Int. con.	343.18
Del. exp. Int. con.	157.84	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	Sta. and postage..	66.79	Ret. dues, etc....	16.40
Assist. to unions..	450.00	812.59	Label agit. exp....	74.00	Assist. to unions..	10,600.00
Rep't'd exp.....\$5,817.42		Grand total	Tax to Int. Union.	150.00	Rep't'd exp.....\$16,785.63	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	1,722.59	\$4,543.68	Sundries	65.93	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	3,413.08
Grand total	\$7,040.01	222 PERU. 29 mem.	Exp. act Int. U....	216.17	Grand total	\$20,198.71
219 MOBILE. 35 mem.		Receipts.	Del. exp. Int. con.	369.80	12 mem.	
Receipts.		Init. fees	Ret. dues, etc....	38.50	Receipts.	
Init. fees	\$ 18.00	Dues	Assist. to unions..	3,350.00	Init. fees	\$ 4.00
Dues	769.10	1,080.40	Rep't'd exp.....\$9,949.29		Dues	311.50
Int'l ass't	1,236.10	Loans granted.....\$	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	1,413.92	Int'l ass't	459.70
Coll. loans	4.00	Sick benefit	Grand total	\$11,363.21	Coll. loans	4.00
Rep't'd receipts..\$2,026.20		Death benefit	226 HAVERHILL.		Ass't from unions.	500.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	840.64	Hall rent	23 mem.		Ret. benefit	15.00
Grand total	\$2,866.84	Sal. and com. exp.	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts..\$1,294.20	
		Sta. and postage..	Init. fees	\$ 5.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	68.67
		Label agit. exp....	Dues	332.00	Grand total	\$1,862.87
		Tax to Int. Union.				
		Sundries				

Expenditures.		Int'l ass't	603.70	Del. exp. Int. con.	162.38	Ass't from unions.	450.00
Sick benefit	\$ 332.84	Fines	8.20	Assist. to unions..	6,050.00	Interest	2.76
Strike benefit	126.05	Coll. loans	44.30				
Death & dis. benefit	350.00			Rep't'd exp.	\$12,355.89	Rep't'd receipts.	\$1,205.16
Hall rent	42.48	Rep't'd receipts.	\$1,021.30	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1,989.30	Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	127.28
Sal. and com. exp.	179.96	Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	201.21				
Sta. and postage..	5.00	Grand total	\$1,222.51	Grand total	\$14,295.19	Grand total	\$1,322.44
Label agit. exp.	16.00	Expenditures.		238 SACRAMENTO.	71 mem.	Expenditures.	
Assist. to unions..	150.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 4.00	Sick benefit	104.00	Sick benefit	104.00
		O. of W. benefit..	1.50	O. of W. benefit..	15.50	O. of W. benefit..	15.50
Rep't'd exp.	\$1,202.33	Hall rent	28.00	Death benefit	550.00	Death benefit	550.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	160.54	Sal. and com. exp.	108.40	Sal. and com. exp.	82.65	Sal. and com. exp.	82.65
Grand total	\$1,362.87	Sta. and postage..	11.85	Sta. and postage..	7.00	Sta. and postage..	7.00
230 MILLVILLE.	Dis'tiv'd	Tax to Int. Union.	200.00	Label agit. exp.	6.40	Label agit. exp.	6.40
Receipts.		Sundries	23.16	Tax to Int. Union.	50.00	Tax to Int. Union.	50.00
Dues	\$141.80	Del. exp. Int. con.	190.50	Sundries	18.00	Sundries	18.00
Int'l ass't	234.00	Assist. to unions..	250.00	Assist. to unions..	300.00	Assist. to unions..	300.00
Interest	4.48			Rep't'd exp.	\$1,133.55	Rep't'd exp.	\$1,133.55
Rep't'd receipts.	\$400.26	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 816.91	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	198.89	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	198.89
Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	104.47	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	405.60	Grand total	\$5,022.97	Grand total	\$1,332.44
Grand total	\$504.73	Grand total	\$1,222.51	242 YORK.	82 mem.	Receipts.	
Expenditures.		234 GUTTENBERG.	7 mem.	Loans granted.....	\$ 197.00	Init. fees	\$ 11.00
Sal. and com. exp.	\$ 20.10	Receipts.		Sick benefit	544.25	Dues	2,488.55
Sta. and postage..	7.18	Dues	\$183.05	O. of W. benefit..	18.00	Int'l ass't	3,840.50
Tax to Int. Union.	50.00	Int'l ass't	266.10	Death benefit	550.00	Coll. loans	27.00
Sundries	3.53	Interest	2.16	Hall rent	104.00		
Ret. by dis'olv'd U.	136.91	Rep't'd receipts.	\$451.31	Sal. and com. exp.	281.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$6,307.06
Assist. to unions..	250.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	169.74	Sta. and postage..	56.05	Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	347.89
Rep't'd exp.	\$487.70	Grand total	\$621.05	Label agit. exp.	534.00	Grand total	\$6,714.94
Not accounted for..	17.03	Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union.	100.00	Expenditures.	
Grand total	\$504.73	Hall rent	\$ 12.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	395.38	Loans granted.....	\$ 7.00
231 AMSTERDAM	15 mem.	Sal. and com. exp.	36.90	Assist. to unions..	2,100.00	Sick benefit	739.55
Receipts.		Sta. and postage..	4.30	Rep't'd exp.	\$4,859.68	Death benefit	629.50
Dues	\$ 456.05	Label agit. exp.	4.25	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	103.29	Hall rent	60.00
Int'l ass't	732.10	Tax to Int. Union.	50.00	Grand total	\$5,022.97	Sal. and com. exp.	589.50
Coll. loans	6.00	Assist. to unions..	250.00	239 LYONS.	17 mem.	Sta. and postage..	41.55
Ass't from unions.	650.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$357.45	Receipts.		Label agit. exp.	393.58
Interest .....	.30	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	263.60	Dues	\$ 361.40	Tax to Int. Union.	200.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$1,844.45	Grand total	\$621.05	Int'l ass't	558.30	Sundries	40.61
Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	208.89	235 PERU.	15 mem.	Coll. loans	44.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	155.26
Grand total	\$2,052.84	Receipts.		Interest .....	.56	Assist. to unions..	3,200.00
Expenditures.		Init. fees	\$ 5.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 964.26	Rep't'd exp.	\$6,066.55
Loans granted	\$ 16.00	Dues	429.75	Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	67.06	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	658.39
Sick benefit	99.75	Int'l ass't	711.40	Grand total	\$1,031.92	Grand total	\$6,714.94
O. of W. benefit..	39.50	Coll. loans	20.00	Expenditures.		243 CHICAGO HEIGHTS.	9 mem.
Death benefit	550.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$1,166.15	Sick benefit	66.70	Receipts.	
Hall rent	46.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	224.23	Hall rent	13.00	Dues	\$204.35
Sal. and com. exp.	192.00	Grand total	\$1,890.38	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Int'l ass't	332.80
Sta. and postage..	7.00	Expenditures.		Sta. and postage..	33.82	Coll. loans	30.00
Label agit. exp.	13.65	Loans granted.....	\$ 25.00	Label agit. exp.	130.17	Rep't'd receipts.	\$567.15
Tax to Int. Union.	200.00	Sick benefit	20.00	Tax to Int. Union.	75.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	110.54
Sundries	12.50	Hall rent	16.00	Sundries	10.75	Grand total	\$677.09
Del. exp. Int. con.	163.26	Sal. and com. exp.	138.30	Del. exp. Int. con.	165.00	Expenditures.	
Assist. to unions..	350.00	Sta. and postage..	22.75	Assist. to unions..	200.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 15.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$1,090.16	Tax to Int. Union.	50.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 767.04	Sick benefit	27.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	862.68	Del. exp. Int. con.	144.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	264.88	Hall rent	12.00
Grand total	\$2,052.84	Assist. to unions..	600.00	Grand total	\$1,031.92	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00
232 SELLERSVILLE.	20 mem.	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 916.95	240 NORFOLK.	22 mem.	Sta. and postage..	5.00
Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	473.43	Receipts.		Tax to Int. Union.	125.00
Init. fees	\$ 7.00	Grand total	\$1,390.38	Init. fees	\$ 10.00	Sundries	2.60
Dues	568.05	236 READING.	97 mem.	Dues	674.80	Ret. dues, etc.	5.00
Int'l ass't	790.80	Receipts.		Int'l ass't	1,194.90	Assist. to unions..	300.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$1,365.85	Init. fees	\$ 89.00	Coll. loans	3.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$552.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	322.49	Dues	4,135.15	Ass't from unions.	550.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	125.59
Grand total	\$1,688.34	Int'l ass't	5,630.30	Grand total	\$2,786.44	Grand total	\$677.69
Expenditures.		Fines	12.00	Expenditures.		244 HARRISBURG	Dissolved
Loans granted	\$ 7.00	Coll. loans	17.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 8.00	Receipts.	
Sick benefit	209.85	Interest	68.05	Sick benefit	296.51	Init. fees	\$ 6.00
Hall rent	42.50	Ret. benefit	9.00	Death benefit	550.00	Dues	131.15
Sal. and com. exp.	147.64	Rep't'd receipts.	\$9,960.50	Hall rent	54.00	Int'l ass't	245.80
Sta. and postage..	15.54	Exp. over pctg.	208.63	Sal. and com. exp.	114.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$382.95
Label agit. exp.	34.65	Due illegal ben.	11.42	Sta. and postage..	5.11	Bal. Jan. 1, '20..	51.06
Tax to Int. Union.	175.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	4,114.64	Tax to Int. Union.	200.00	Grand total	\$434.01
Sundries	5.50	Grand total	\$14,295.19	Sundries	18.50	Expenditures.	
Del. exp. Int. con.	174.68	Expenditures.		Del. exp. Int. con.	174.80	Loans granted.....	\$ 12.00
Ret. dues, etc.	1.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 38.00	Ret. dues, etc.	11.90	Sick benefit	70.00
Assist. to unions..	575.00	Sick benefit	1,898.78	Assist. to unions..	950.00	Hall rent	4.50
Rep't'd exp.	\$1,387.26	Death benefit	2,000.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$2,382.92	Sal. and com. exp.	62.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	801.06	Hall rent	180.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	408.52	Sta. and postage..	1.11
Grand total	\$1,688.34	Sal. and com. exp.	1,621.46	Grand total	\$2,786.44	Label agit. exp.	2.92
233 SEDALIA.	14 mem.	Sta. and postage..	126.83	241 SYRACUSE.	9 mem.	Tax to Int. Union.	100.00
Receipts.		Label agit. exp.	357.59	Receipts.		Sundries	2.07
Init. fees	\$ 5.00	Tax to Int. Union.	250.00	Init. fees	\$ 5.00	Ret. by dis'olv'd U.	78.91
Dues	365.10	Sundries	170.45	Dues	201.00	Assist. to unions..	100.00
				Int'l ass't	458.40	Rep't'd exp.	\$434.01
						Grand total	\$434.03

Expenditures.		Del. exp. Int. con.	153.28	Int'l ass't	876.80	289 MIAMI. 33 mem.	
Loans granted	\$ 26.00	Assist. to unions..	400.00	Fines	32.50	Receipts.	
Sick benefit	17.20			Coll. loans	28.00	Init. fees	\$ 86.50
O. of W. benefit....	1.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 908.50			Dues	486.80
Hall rent	12.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	131.63	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,473.10	Int'l ass't	667.90
Sal. and com. exp....	96.00			Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	279.42	Coll. loans	14.00
Sta. and postage.....	11.00	Grand total	\$1,040.13			Interest	5.38
Tax to Int. Union....	100.00	281 ST. LOUIS. 8 mem.		Grand total	\$1,752.62	Cor. by L. U.	1.00
Sundries	9.23	Receipts.		Expenditures.			
Assist. to unions....	250.00	Dues	\$ 261.10	Loans granted	\$ 32.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,261.03
		Int'l ass't	410.20	Sick benefit	65.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	847.40
Rep't'd exp.....	\$521.43	Fines	26.80	Death benefit	40.00		
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	232.27	Ass't from unions	450.00	Hall rent	22.00	Grand total	\$1,008.43
		Interest	1.98	Sal. and com. exp.	98.00	Expenditures.	
Grand total	\$753.70	Ret. benefit .....	.15	Sta. and postage....	14.50	Sick benefit	\$ 26.95
278 LONDON. 307 mem.		Cor. by L. U. ....	.20	Tax to Int. Union..	200.00	Death benefit	40.00
Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,149.93	Sundries	20.46	Hall rent	48.00
Init. fees	\$ 148.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	161.99	Del. exp. Int. con.	236.40	Sal. and com. exp.	146.86
Dues	6,406.25	Grand total	\$1,311.92	Assist. to unions..	850.00	Sta. and postage....	4.29
Int'l ass't	9,298.40	Expenditures.				Label agit. exp....	14.80
Fines	237.00	Sick benefit	\$ 88.71	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,576.88	Tax to Int. Union..	150.00
Coll. loans	57.50	Strike benefit	35.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	176.18	Sundries	58.50
Interest	218.39	Death benefit	550.00	Grand total	\$1,752.62	Assist. to unions..	875.00
Rep't'd receipts..	\$16,365.54	Hall rent	24.00	280 WICHITA. 8 mem.			
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	4,924.36	Sal. and com. exp.	78.50	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,863.40
		Sta. and postage....	6.50	Dues	\$130.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	245.03
Grand total	\$21,289.90	Tax to Int. Union..	150.00	Int'l ass't	207.70	Grand total	\$1,608.43
Expenditures.		Sundries	27.84	Coll. loans	6.00	290 JAMESVILLE. 23 mem.	
Loans granted	\$ 68.00	Assist. to unions..	100.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$843.90	Receipts.	
Sick benefit	1,566.45			Bal. Jan. 1, '20	73.45	Init. fees	\$ 8.00
O. of W. benefit....	178.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,055.85	Grand total	\$417.35	Dues	662.30
Death benefit	830.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	256.57	Expenditures.		Int'l ass't	1,189.50
Hall rent	286.55	Grand total	\$1,311.92	Loans granted	\$ 16.00	Coll. loans	143.00
Sal. and com. exp....	1,888.44	282 BRIDGEPORT. 44 mem.		Sta. and com. exp....	56.48	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,982.80
Sta. and postage.....	136.90	Receipts.		Label agit. exp....	4.98	Dues. Fin. Exam....	19.90
Label agit. exp....	890.15	Init. fees	\$ 8.00	Tax to Int. Union..	200.00	Cor. act'	3.30
Sundries	96.29	Dues	1,828.75	Ret. dues, etc.....	1.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	212.31
Exp. acc't Int. U.	65.04	Int'l ass't	2,225.95	Assist. to unions..	50.00	Grand total	\$2,215.31
Del. exp. Int. con.	157.28	Coll. loans	35.50	Rep't'd exp.....	\$384.44	Expenditures.	
Ret. dues, etc.....	5.10	Interest	5.98	Bal. Jan. 1, '21	82.91	Loans granted	\$ 52.00
Assist. to unions..	450.00	Cor. by L. U.	11.60	Grand total	\$417.35	Sick benefit	53.27
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 6,637.18	Rep't'd receipts..	\$3,615.78	287 MARINETTE. 16 mem.		Hall rent	15.00
Cor. 1919 acc't...	34.29	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	415.97	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	191.00
Total	\$ 6,671.47	Grand total	\$4,031.73	Init. fees	\$ 5.00	Sta. and postage....	24.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21 ...	14,618.43	Expenditures.		Dues	391.80	Tax to Int. Union..	200.00
Grand total	\$21,289.90	Loans granted	\$ 23.00	Int'l ass't	625.30	Sundries	58.50
279 PLATTSBURG. 24 mem.		Sick benefit	285.56	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,022.10	Assist. to unions..	1,350.00
Receipts.		Death benefit	40.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	117.80	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,948.77
Init. fees	\$ 6.00	Hall rent	27.00	Grand total	\$1,139.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	271.54
Dues	487.10	Sal. and com. exp.	317.06	Expenditures.		Grand total	\$2,215.31
Int'l ass't	715.50	Sta. and postage....	82.54	Loans granted	\$ 16.00	Receipts.	
Coll. loans	51.00	Label agit. exp....	807.42	Sick benefit	59.00	Dues	\$ 422.35
Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,259.60	Tax to Int. Union..	250.00	Hall rent	30.00	Int'l ass't	779.40
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	236.15	Sundries	40.73	Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	Coll. loans	62.50
Grand total	\$1,495.75	Del. exp. Int. con.	178.00	Sta. and postage....	4.49	Ass't from unions.	450.00
Expenditures.		Ret. dues, etc.....	14.00	Tax to Int. Union..	100.00	Interest	2.48
Loans granted	\$ 30.00	Assist. to unions..	2,200.00	Sundries	16.89	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,716.78
Sick benefit	233.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$3,713.30	Assist. to unions..	700.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	62.13
Hall rent	48.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21 ...	318.43	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,010.38	Grand total	\$1,778.86
Sal. and com. exp....	116.75	Grand total	\$4,031.73	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	129.52	Expenditures.	
Sta. and postage.....	5.20	Receipts.		Grand total	\$1,139.90	Loans granted	\$ 63.00
Label agit. exp....	27.00	Init. fees	\$ 13.00	288 MANHEIM. 6 mem.		Sick benefit	108.00
Tax to Int. Union..	275.00	Dues	852.85	Receipts.		O. of W. benefit....	8.50
Sundries	4.23	Int'l ass't	1,385.60	Dues	\$140.60	Death benefit	450.00
Del. exp. Int. con.	152.50	Rep't'd receipts..	\$2,251.45	Int'l ass't	199.00	Sal. and com. exp.	96.00
Assist. to unions..	350.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	410.37	Ass't from unions..	278.00	Sta. and postage....	10.83
Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,246.68	Grand total	\$2,661.82	Rep't'd receipts..	\$614.60	Tax to Int. Union..	150.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21 ...	249.07	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20	110.68	Sundries	12.48
Grand total	\$1,495.75	Loans granted	\$ 6.00	Grand total	\$725.26	Ret. by dis't'd U. .	34.95
290 OWEGO. 16 mem.		Sick benefit	80.00	289 MIAMI. 33 mem.		Assist. to unions..	850.00
Receipts.		Hall rent	12.00	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,778.86
Init. fees	\$ 5.00	Sal. and com. exp.	231.60	Loans granted	\$ 1.00	Grand total	\$1,778.86
Dues	359.25	Sta. and postage....	40.84	Sick benefit	89.16	Expenditures.	
Int'l ass't	506.70	Label agit. exp....	10.23	Death benefit	125.00	Loans granted	\$ 63.00
Coll. loans	12.00	Tax to Int. Union..	800.00	Hall rent	1.50	Sick benefit	108.00
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 882.95	Sundries	16.84	Sal. and com. exp....	35.25	O. of W. benefit....	8.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	157.18	Del. exp. Int. con.	147.74	Sta. and postage....	14.01	Death benefit	450.00
Grand total	\$1,040.13	Ret. dues, etc.....	4.70	Label agit. exp....	6.71	Sal. and com. exp.	96.00
Expenditures.		Assist. to unions..	1,400.00	Tax to Int. Union..	50.00	Sta. and postage....	10.83
Loans granted	\$ 4.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$2,249.45	Sundries	1.10	Tax to Int. Union..	150.00
Sick benefit	17.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21 ...	412.87	Del. exp. Int. con.	163.42	Sundries	12.48
Hall rent	12.00	Grand total	\$2,661.82	Assist. to unions..	150.00	Ret. by dis't'd U. .	34.95
Sal. and com. exp....	105.00	285 FORT WORTH. 20 mem.		Rep't'd exp.....	\$636.15	Assist. to unions..	850.00
Sta. and postage.....	4.47	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	89.11	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,448.25
Label agit. exp....	8.72	Init. fees	\$ 10.00	Grand total	\$725.26	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	417.73
Tax to Int. Union..	200.00	Dues	525.90	Expenditures.		Grand total	\$1,865.98
Sundries	4.06			Loans granted	\$ 1.00	Expenditures.	
				Sick benefit	89.16	Sick benefit	\$ 72.00
				Death benefit	125.00	Hall rent	48.00
				Hall rent	1.50	Sal. and com. exp.	169.55
				Sal. and com. exp....	35.25	Sta. and postage....	24.40
				Sta. and postage....	14.01		
				Label agit. exp....	6.71		
				Tax to Int. Union..	50.00		
				Sundries	1.10		
				Del. exp. Int. con.	163.42		
				Assist. to unions..	150.00		
				Rep't'd exp.....	\$636.15		
				Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	89.11		
				Grand total	\$725.26		

Label agit. exp... 90.00
Tax to Int. Union... 200.00
Del. exp. int. con... 179.48
Assist. to unions... 550.00
Rep't'd exp... \$1,333.44
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 532.54

Grand total ... \$1,865.98

298 FORT SMITH.

Receipts.
Init. fees... \$ 9.00
Dues... 234.75
Int'l ass't... 844.80
Coll. loans... 26.00
Ass't from unions... 75.00

Rep't'd receipts... \$689.06
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 143.68

Grand total ... \$832.73

Expenditures.
Loans granted... \$ 15.00
Sick benefit... 92.20
Hall rent... 20.00
Sta. and com. exp... 60.00
Sta. and postage... 10.80
Sundries... 22.90
Del. exp. int. con... 212.50
Assist. to unions... 100.00

Rep't'd exp... \$533.40
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 299.33

Grand total ... \$832.73

294 DULUTH. 41 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees... \$ 11.00
Dues... 992.90
Int'l ass't... 1,507.80
Coll. loans... 78.76
Interest... 2.63

Rep't'd receipts... \$2,593.08
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 423.32

Grand total ... \$3,016.40

Expenditures.
Loans granted... \$ 30.00
Sick benefit... 86.00
Hall rent... 33.08
Sta. and com. exp... 120.00
Sta. and postage... 16.70
Tax to Int. Union... 225.00
Sundries... 3.00
Del. exp. int. con... 185.74
Assist. to unions... 1,750.00

Rep't'd exp... \$2,450.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 556.90

Grand total ... \$3,016.40

295 SCRANTON. 22 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees... \$ 8.00
Dues... 887.40
Int'l ass't... 1,492.80
Interest... 6.46
Def. rep. by mem. acc't 436. Olyphant... 6.00
Ret. del. exp... 42.12

Rep't'd receipts... \$2,412.78
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 390.01

Grand total ... \$2,802.79

Expenditures.
Loans granted... \$ 24.00
Sick benefit... 280.00
Death benefit... 40.00
Hall rent... 17.50
Sta. and com. exp... 210.60
Sta. and postage... 28.95
Label agit. exp... 18.75
Tax to Int. Union... 250.00
Sundries... 13.45
Del. exp. int. con... 200.00
Assist. to unions... 1,375.00

Rep't'd exp... \$2,403.85
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 598.94

Grand total ... \$2,802.79

296 WILMINGTON. 12 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees... \$ 13.00
Dues... 213.50
Int'l ass't... 538.80

Rep't'd receipts... \$ 865.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 160.10

Grand total ... \$1,025.20

Expenditures.
Loans granted... \$ 7.50
Sick benefit... 131.44
Hall rent... 12.00
Sta. and com. exp... 82.00
Sta. and postage... 15.15
Label agit. exp... 10.00
Tax to Int. Union... 175.00
Sundries... 10.10
Assist. to unions... 400.00

Rep't'd exp... \$ 943.19
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 182.01

Grand total ... \$1,025.20

297 CANTON. 19 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees... \$ 22.00
Dues... 545.65
Int'l ass't... 974.70
Fines... 17.00
Coll. loans... 15.00
Ass't from unions... 300.00

Rep't'd receipts... \$1,874.85
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 129.42

Grand total ... \$2,004.27

Expenditures.
Loans granted... \$ 5.00
Sick benefit... 123.85
Death benefit... 550.00
Sta. and com. exp... 127.20
Sta. and postage... 8.15
Label agit. exp... 229.00
Tax to Int. Union... 100.00
Del. exp. int. con... 183.22
Assist. to unions... 350.00

Rep't'd exp... \$1,957.42
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 346.85

Grand total ... \$2,004.27

298 GLENS FALLS. 21 mem.

Receipts.
Dues... \$ 488.90
Int'l ass't... 677.70
Coll. loans... 15.00
Ass't from unions... 500.00

Rep't'd receipts... \$1,681.60
Due Fin. Exam... 26.85
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 287.23

Grand total ... \$1,995.48

Expenditures.
Loans granted... \$ 4.00
Sick benefit... 72.00
O. of W. benefit... 34.00
Death benefit... 550.00
Hall rent... 18.00
Sta. and com. exp... 95.80
Sta. and postage... 16.87
Label agit. exp... 34.18
Sundries... 24.00
Del. exp. int. con... 163.80
Assist. to unions... 150.00

Rep't'd exp... \$1,162.45
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 833.03

Grand total ... \$1,995.48

299 MIDDLETOWN. 23 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees... \$ 15.00
Dues... 772.35
Int'l ass't... 1,888.90
Coll. loans... 60.00
Ret. benefit... 7.00

Rep't'd receipts... \$2,243.45
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 243.53

Grand total ... \$2,486.98

Expenditures.
Loans granted... \$ 85.00
Sick benefit... 514.53
O. of W. benefit... 38.00
Hall rent... 30.00

Sal. and com. exp... 204.30
Sta. and postage... 34.50
Label agit. exp... 27.00
Tax to Int. Union... 250.00
Sundries... 25.73
Assist. to unions... 1,075.00

Rep't'd exp... \$2,282.06
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 204.92

Grand total ... \$2,486.98

300 MICHIGAN CITY. 16 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees... \$ 9.00
Dues... 895.00
Int'l ass't... 572.00
Interest... 1.51

Rep't'd receipts... \$ 950.51
Due Fin. Exam... 2.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 154.14

Grand total ... \$1,107.15

Expenditures.
Loans granted... \$ 12.00
Sick benefit... 65.00
Hall rent... 15.00
Sta. and com. exp... 120.00
Sta. and postage... 8.00
Label agit. exp... 14.00
Tax to Int. Union... 150.00
Sundries... 15.00
Ret. dues etc... 1.50
Assist. to unions... 500.00

Rep't'd exp... \$ 895.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 211.65

Grand total ... \$1,107.15

301 AKRON. 13 mem.

Receipts.
Dues... \$ 515.00
Int'l ass't... 597.20

Rep't'd receipts... \$1,112.20
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 508.92

Grand total ... \$1,618.12

Expenditures.
Loans granted... \$ 3.00
Sick benefit... 273.46
Hall rent... 16.00
Sta. and com. exp... 188.80
Sta. and postage... 2.94
Label agit. exp... 26.38
Tax to Int. Union... 300.00
Sundries... 7.90
Del. exp. int. con... 183.42
Assist. to unions... 425.00

Rep't'd exp... \$1,355.75
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 262.87

Grand total ... \$1,618.12

302 TECUMSEH. 6 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees... \$ 8.00
Dues... 204.90
Int'l ass't... 293.50
Coll. loans... 14.00
Ass't from unions... 300.00
Interest... 1.87

Rep't'd receipts... \$ 822.27
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 45.77

Grand total ... \$ 868.04

Expenditures.
Loans granted... \$ 6.00
Sick benefit... 141.85
Death benefit... 350.00
Hall rent... 7.00
Sta. and com. exp... 57.85
Sta. and postage... 4.45
Tax to Int. Union... 125.00

Rep't'd exp... \$ 691.95
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 176.09

Grand total ... \$ 868.04

303 PERKASE. 20 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees... \$ 5.00
Dues... 440.20
Int'l ass't... 684.40
Coll. loans... 38.00

Rep't'd receipts... \$1,112.60
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 412.19

Grand total ... \$1,524.79

Expenditures.
Loans granted... \$ 5.00
Sick benefit... 149.13
Hall rent... 26.00
Sta. and com. exp... 180.00
Sta. and postage... 13.60
Label agit. exp... 22.30
Tax on Int. Union... 250.00
Sundries... 3.04
Del. exp. int. con... 176.42
Assist. to unions... 850.00

Rep't'd exp... \$1,185.49
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 839.30

Grand total ... \$1,524.79

304 RACINE. 25 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees... \$ 5.00
Dues... 799.80
Int'l ass't... 1,239.40
Coll. loans... 37.00
Ass't from unions... 750.00
Interest... 2.95

Rep't'd receipts... \$2,794.15
Due fin. exam... 60.30
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 153.08

Grand total ... \$3,016.38

Expenditures.
Loans granted... \$ 45.00
Sick benefit... 117.50
Death benefit... 1,175.00
Hall rent... 40.75
Sta. and com. exp... 168.00
Sta. and postage... 6.00
Tax to Int. Union... 150.00
Sundries... 49.03
Del. exp. int. con... 155.40
Assist. to unions... 600.00

Rep't'd exp... \$2,506.68
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 509.70

Grand total ... \$3,016.38

305 MONMOUTH. 24 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees... \$ 10.00
Dues... 482.70
Int'l ass't... 770.00
Coll. loans... 27.00

Rep't'd receipts... \$1,290.30
Cor. acc't... 50
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 154.67

Grand total ... \$1,445.47

Expenditures.
Loans granted... \$ 1.00
Sick benefit... 30.00
Hall rent... 18.00
Sta. and com. exp... 169.80
Sta. and postage... 7.20
Label agit. exp... 8.75
Tax on Int. Union... 175.00
Sundries... 10.10
Del. exp. int. con... 167.24
Assist. to Unions... 675.00

Rep't'd exp... \$1,257.09
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 188.33

Grand total ... \$1,445.47

306 PUEBLO. 6 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees... \$ 10.00
Dues... 193.65
Int'l Ass't... 314.70
Interest... 90

Rep't'd receipts... \$ 494.25
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 120.19

Grand total ... \$ 614.44

Expenditures.
Loans granted... \$ 44.00
Sta. and com. exp... 62.00
Sta. and postage... 6.10
Tax to Int. Union... 175.00
Sundries... 3.34
Assist. to unions... 100.00

Rep't'd exp... \$ 390.34
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 224.10

Grand total ... \$ 614.44

307 RBNO. 15 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees... \$ 11.50
Dues... 298.10

Int'l ass't.	482.00	Interest	5.30	Sundries	16.30	Int'l ass't.	262.40
Coll. loans	21.00	Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,929.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	186.55	Interest	2.84
		Bal. Jan. 1, '20 ..	192.47	Assist. to unions ..	825.00	Rep't'd receipts...	\$419.04
		Grand total	\$2,121.47	Rep't'd exp.	\$1,820.93	Bal. Jan. 1, '20 ..	81.08
		Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21 ..	224.26	Grand total	\$500.12
Loans granted	96.50	Loans granted	19.00	Grand total	\$2,045.19	Expenditures.	
Sick benefit	115.00	Sick benefit	325.84	315 ST. CLOUD. 26 mem.		Loans granted	\$ 16.00
Hall rent	24.00	O. of W. benefit ..	30.00	Receipts.		Sick benefit	15.00
Sta. and com. exp. ..	72.00	Death benefit	550.00	Init. fees	\$ 31.00	Sal. and com. exp. ..	86.00
Sta. and postage	11.65	Hall rent	33.00	Dues	499.45	Sta. and postage	3.02
Tax to Int. Union	225.00	Sal. and com. exp. ..	156.00	Int'l ass't.	777.00	Label agit. exp.	12.00
Assist. to unions	400.00	Sta. and postage	30.18	Coll. loans	12.00	Tax to Int. Union	175.00
		Label agit. exp.	15.56	Ass't from unions ..	200.00	Sundries	6.80
		Tax on Int. Union ..	100.00	Cor. by L. U.	9.00	Assist. to unions	50.00
		Sundries	5.38	Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,528.45	Rep't'd exp.	\$312.82
		Del. exp. Int. con.	149.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '20 ..	270.45	Bal. Jan. 1, '21 ..	186.80
		Assist. to unions ..	350.00	Grand total	\$1,798.90	Grand total	\$500.12
		Rep't'd exp.	\$1,764.24	Expenditures.		319 WAUKEGAN. 8 mem.	
		Bal. Jan. 1, '21 ..	357.23	Loans granted	\$ 8.00	Receipts.	
		Grand total	\$2,121.47	Sick benefit	34.00	Init. fees	\$ 5.00
		312 LIVINGSTON. 18 mem.		Death benefit	200.00	Dues	64.50
		Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp. ..	149.00	Int'l ass't.	63.70
		Init. fees	\$ 5.00	Sta. and postage	37.90	Coll. loans	5.00
		Dues	368.95	Label agit. exp.	24.00	Rep't'd receipts...	\$138.20
		Int'l ass't.	576.30	Tax to Int. Union ..	100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20 ..	55.72
		Coll. loans	101.00	Sundries	21.60	Grand total	\$193.92
		Ass't from unions ..	100.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	198.80	Expenditures.	
		Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,151.25	Assist. to unions ..	500.00	Loans granted	\$ 1.00
		Bal. Jan. 1, '20 ..	140.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$1,278.10	Sick benefit	38.00
		Grand total	\$1,291.62	Bal. Jan. 1, '21 ..	625.80	Sal. and com. exp. ..	28.00
		Expenditures.		Grand total	\$1,798.90	Sta. and postage .....	.90
		Loans granted	16.00	316 MCSHERRYTOWN. 447 mem.		Tax to Int. Union ..	50.00
		Sick benefit	54.00	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.	\$117.90
		Hall rent	24.00	Init. fees	\$ 23.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21 ..	76.02
		Sta. and com. exp. ..	86.00	Dues	11,354.45	Grand total	\$193.92
		Sta. and postage	7.40	Int'l ass't.	17,188.80	Expenditures.	
		Label agit. exp.	16.00	Coll. loans	4.40	Loans granted	\$ 8.00
		Tax to Int. Union ..	100.00	Interest	71.26	Sick benefit	87.00
		Sundries	28.25	Ret. benefit	15.00	Sal. and com. exp. ..	86.00
		Del. exp. Int. con.	279.84	Rep't'd receipts..\$	23,806.41	Sta. and postage	6.06
		Assist. to unions ..	150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20 ..	8,617.63	Tax to Int. Union ..	100.00
		Rep't'd exp.	\$ 761.49	Grand total	\$32,224.04	Sundries	7.90
		Bal. Jan. 1, '21 ..	530.13	Expenditures.		Del. exp. Int. con.	131.14
		Grand total	\$1,291.62	Loans granted	\$ 4.00	Assist. to unions ..	50.00
		313 LIMA. 5 mem.		Sick benefit	8,122.29	Rep't'd receipts...	\$467.10
		Receipts.		Death benefit	1,650.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20 ..	92.50
		Init. fees	\$ 132.25	Sal. and com. exp. ..	2,912.56	Grand total	\$569.60
		Dues	296.95	Sta. and postage	71.12	Expenditures.	
		Int'l ass't.	403.00	Label agit. exp.	644.15	Loans granted	\$ 8.00
		Coll. loans	3.00	Tax to Int. Union ..	500.00	Sick benefit	87.00
		Ret. benefit	14.00	Sundries	261.66	Sal. and com. exp. ..	86.00
		Rep't'd receipts..\$	819.20	Exp. acc't Int. U. ..	87.82	Sta. and postage	6.06
		Bal. Jan. 1, '20 ..	155.25	Del. exp. Int. con.	381.58	Tax to Int. Union ..	100.00
		Grand total	\$ 974.45	Assist. to unions ..	15,060.00	Sundries	7.90
		Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp.	\$24,625.18	Del. exp. Int. con.	131.14
		Loans granted	\$ 18.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21 ..	7,598.86	Assist. to unions ..	50.00
		Sick benefit	5.70	Grand total	\$32,224.04	Rep't'd exp.	\$420.80
		Death benefit	50.00	317 WILKES-BARR. 8 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21 ..	138.80
		Hall rent	15.50	Receipts.		Grand total	\$569.60
		Sal. and com. exp. ..	167.14	Init. fees	\$ 5.00	321 NEW BRITAIN. 24 mem.	
		Sta. and postage	4.89	Dues	221.10	Receipts.	
		Tax to Int. Union ..	200.00	Int'l ass't.	332.00	Init. fees	\$ 10.00
		Del. exp. Int. con.	121.08	Interest	1.75	Dues	611.85
		Assist. to unions ..	150.00	Rep't'd receipts...	\$559.85	Int'l ass't.	932.00
		Rep't'd exp.	\$ 782.81	Bal. Jan. 1, '20 ..	141.49	Coll. loans	48.00
		Bal. Jan. 1, '21 ..	242.14	Grand total	\$701.34	Interest	3.57
		Grand total	\$ 974.45	Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,600.42
		314 JACKSON. 21 mem.		Loans granted	\$ 6.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20 ..	256.80
		Receipts.		Sick benefit	25.00	Grand total	\$1,857.02
		Init. fees	\$ 10.00	Hall rent	17.00	Expenditures.	
		Dues	657.85	Sal. and com. exp. ..	108.95	Loans granted	\$ 6.00
		Int'l ass't.	1,068.80	Sta. and postage	10.40	Sick benefit	102.10
		Coll. loans	29.00	Label agit. exp.	15.00	Hall rent	18.00
		Interest	4.20	Tax to Int. Union ..	125.00	Sal. and com. exp. ..	155.76
		Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,790.95	Sundries	3.00	Sta. and postage	28.81
		Bal. Jan. 1, '20 ..	254.24	Del. exp. Int. con.	124.18	Label agit. exp.	45.43
		Grand total	\$2,045.19	Assist. to unions ..	50.00	Tax to Int. Union ..	206.08
		Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp.	\$484.53	Sundries	18.18
		Loans granted	\$ 26.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21 ..	216.81	Assist. to unions ..	1,000.00
		Sick benefit	143.43	Grand total	\$701.34	Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,571.61
		Death benefit	150.00	318 CHATTANOOGA. 6 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21 ..	285.11
		Hall rent	24.00	Receipts.		Grand total	\$1,857.02
		Sal. and com. exp. ..	120.00	Init. fees	\$ 6.00	Expenditures.	
		Sta. and postage	12.15	Dues	158.10	Loans granted	\$ 6.00
		Label agit. exp.	17.50	Rep't'd receipts...	\$559.85	Sick benefit	102.10
		Tax to Int. Union ..	350.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20 ..	141.49	Hall rent	18.00

Dues	900.05	Expenditures.		Ass't from unions.	1,160.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	338.56
Int'l ass't	1,370.90	Sick benefit	185.00	Interest	5.87	Grand total	\$5,384.16
Fines	8.00	Death benefit	643.25	Ret. benefit	8.00	Loans granted	124.00
Coll. loans	32.50	Hall rent	23.00	Rep't'd receipts	\$3,779.27	Sick benefit	222.25
Ass't from unions	50.00	Sal. and com. exp.	98.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	561.34	Death benefit	704.00
Interest	1.41	Sta. and postage	8.10	Grand total	\$9,140.61	Hall rent	45.50
Ret. benefit	2.00	Tax to Int. Union	175.00	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	514.70
Rep't'd receipts	\$2,365.46	Sundries	8.01	Loans granted	125.00	Sta. and postage	66.45
Due. Fin. Exam.	15.00	Del. exp. int. con.	190.00	Sick benefit	455.08	Label agit. exp.	84.90
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	199.19	Rep't'd exp.	\$1,280.36	Strike benefit	1,784.85	Tax to Int. Union	400.00
Grand total	\$2,579.65	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	380.50	Death benefit	1,100.00	Sundries	40.05
Expenditures.		Grand total	\$1,060.86	Hall rent	78.50	Del. exp. int. con.	154.05
Loans granted	1.50	327 COXSACKIE		Sal. and com. exp.	729.73	Assist. to unions	2,200.00
Sick benefit	70.00	Dissolved		Sta. and postage	85.95	Rep't'd exp.	\$4,555.90
O. of W. benefit	3.00	Receipts.		Label agit. exp.	122.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	780.56
Death benefit	50.00	Dues	\$ 6.30	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Grand total	\$5,336.16
Hall rent	39.96	Int'l ass't	5.00	Sundries	92.30	336 TAMPA. 1185 mem.	
Sal. and com. exp.	149.35	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 11.90	Del. exp. int. con.	338.86	Receipts.	
Sta. and postage	23.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	152.26	Ret. dues, etc.	8.50	Init. fees	\$ 433.00
Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Grand total	\$164.16	Assist. to unions	2,000.00	Dues	31,718.90
Sundries	20.99	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp.	\$7,722.37	Int'l ass't	45,887.10
Del. exp. int. con.	167.50	Sal. and com. exp.	2.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	1,418.24	O. of W. benefit	132.50
Ret. dues, etc.	75.55	Ret. by dis'olv'd U.	83.00	Grand total	\$9,140.61	Ass't from unions	142,000.00
Assist. to unions	1,225.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 86.30	333 SAN LORENZO.		Interest	92.30
Rep't'd exp.	\$2,082.05	Not accounted for	77.88	152 mem.		Ret. benefit	27.84
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	497.60	Grand total	\$164.18	Receipts.		Cor. by L. U.	4.40
Grand total	\$2,579.65	329 FOND DU LAC.		Init. fees	\$ 224.75	Rep't'd rcpts	\$220,245.54
8 mem.		25 mem.		Dues	3,622.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	6,524.22
Init. fees	\$ 9.00	Receipts.		Int'l ass't	5,457.10	Grand total	\$226,769.76
Dues	98.15	Dues	\$ 762.00	Coll. loans	25.35	Expenditures.	
Int'l ass't	107.90	Int'l ass't	1,190.40	Ret. rent, etc.	8.49	Loans granted	\$ 228.00
Coll. loans	2.00	Coll. loans	6.50	Rep't'd receipts	\$9,338.59	Sick benefit	2,495.89
Interest	.62	Ass't from unions	450.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	738.89	Strike benefit	200,540.48
Rep't'd receipts	\$212.07	Cor. by L. U.	4.65	Grand total	\$10,090.40	O. of W. benefit	102.50
Exp. over pctg.	21.53	Rep't'd receipts	\$2,413.55	Expenditures.		Death benefit	3,740.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	97.03	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	311.54	Loans granted	\$ 103.00	Hall rent	202.00
Grand total	\$330.63	Grand total	\$2,725.09	Sick benefit	2,397.26	Sal. and com. exp.	7,429.13
Expenditures.		Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit	823.00	Sta. and postage	424.75
Loans granted	\$ 2.00	Loans granted	\$ 12.00	Death benefit	40.00	Label agit. exp.	23.44
Sick benefit	10.00	Sick benefit	218.50	Hall rent	23.00	Tax to Int. Union	250.00
Hall rent	12.00	O. of W. benefit	14.00	Sal. and com. exp.	879.73	Sundries	835.81
Sal. and com. exp.	86.00	Death benefit	590.00	Sta. and Postage	5.25	Del. exp. int. con.	497.18
Sta. and postage	22.15	Hall rent	31.60	Sundries	737.07	Rep't'd exp.	\$218,769.18
Label agit. exp.	.90	Sal. and com. exp.	144.00	Assist. to unions	2,500.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	10,000.58
Sundries	12.00	Sta. and postage	20.20	Rep't'd exp.	\$7,715.31	Grand total	\$226,769.76
Assist. to unions	50.00	Label agit. exp.	44.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	2,375.18	337 KEY WEST. 455 mem.	
Rep't'd exp.	\$145.05	Tax to Int. Union	400.00	Grand total	\$10,090.40	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	185.58	Sundries	86.84	Init. fees	\$ 3.00	Init. fees	\$ 407.00
Grand total	\$330.63	Del. exp. int. con.	166.62	Dues	368.55	Dues	9,280.85
Expenditures.		Assist. to unions	825.00	Int'l Ass't	636.00	Int'l ass't	13,705.70
Loans granted	\$ 2.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,503.16	Coll. loans	10.00	Coll. loans	74.00
Sick benefit	10.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	221.93	Interest	2.87	Ret. rent, etc.	.25
Hall rent	12.00	Grand total	\$2,725.09	Ret. Benefit	5.85	Ret. benefit	29.00
Sal. and com. exp.	86.00	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts	\$1,025.97	Cor. by L. U.	1.80
Sta. and postage	22.15	Init. fees	\$ 29.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	144.43	Rep't'd rcpts	\$23,478.60
Label agit. exp.	.90	Dues	675.80	Grand total	\$1,170.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	4,717.01
Sundries	12.00	Int'l ass't	1,090.20	Expenditures.		Grand total	\$28,195.61
Assist. to unions	50.00	Coll. loans	58.00	Sick benefit	\$ 84.00	Loans granted	\$ 109.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$145.05	Def. acc't by mem.		Hall rent	22.50	Sick benefit	2,142.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	185.58	acc't 347, Fargo	8.00	Sal. and com. exp.	134.00	O. of W. benefit	368.00
Grand total	\$330.63	Rep't'd receipts	\$1,856.00	Sta. and postage	11.75	Death benefit	750.00
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	282.82	Label agit. exp.	21.18	Hall rent, etc.	206.26
Loans granted	\$ 72.40	Grand total	\$2,138.82	Tax to Int. Union	59.00	Sal. and com. exp.	2,718.93
Sick benefit	416.85	Expenditures.		Sundries	12.50	Sta. and postage	79.18
Strike benefit	65.00	Loans granted	\$ 8.00	Del. exp. int. con.	154.46	Tax to Int. Union	250.00
Hall rent	12.50	Sick benefit	29.07	Assist. to unions	500.00	Sundries	100.43
Sal. and com. exp.	191.75	Hall rent	18.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 990.19	Del. exp. int. con.	580.70
Sta. and postage	29.30	Sal. and com. exp.	131.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	180.21	Assist. to unions	16,350.00
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Sta. and postage	29.64	Grand total	\$1,170.40	Rep't'd exp.	\$23,650.00
Sundries	11.74	Label agit. exp.	53.00	335 HAMMOND. 76 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	4,545.61
Ret. dues, etc.	2.40	Tax to Int. Union	350.00	Receipts.		Grand total	\$28,195.61
Assist. to unions	650.00	Sundries	24.56	Init. fees	\$ 28.00	338 EUREKA. 17 mem.	
Rep't'd exp.	\$1,651.54	Del. exp. int. con.	218.14	Dues	1,728.05	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	122.93	Assist. to unions	900.00	Int'l ass't	2,751.20	Dues	\$ 405.00
Grand total	\$1,774.47	Rep't'd exp.	\$1,763.01	Coll. loans	228.25	Int'l ass't	587.40
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	375.81	Ass't from unions	250.00	Interest	5.40
Loans granted	\$ 72.40	Grand total	\$2,138.82	Interest	4.81	Rep't'd receipts	\$ 997.80
Sick benefit	416.85	Receipts.		Def. Rep. by mem.	4.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	235.88
Strike benefit	65.00	Init. fees	\$ 42.50	acc't No.527 Chgo	4.80	Grand total	\$1,233.68
Hall rent	12.50	Dues	2,890.80	Rep't'd receipts	\$4,906.61	Expenditures.	
Sal. and com. exp.	191.75	Int'l ass't	4,410.80	Due fin. exam.	.90	Loans granted	\$ 4.00
Sta. and postage	29.30	Fines	48.00	Cor. acct. with fin.	.10	O. of W. benefit	55.00
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Coll. loans	234.50			Hall rent	14.00
Sundries	11.74					Sal. and com. exp.	109.90
Ret. dues, etc.	2.40					Sta. and postage	11.15
Assist. to unions	650.00					Label agit. exp.	40.20

Tax to Int. Union.	300.00	Coll. loans	24.50	Sta. and postage.	16.80	Label agit. exp.	2.10
Sundries	26.45	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 625.00	Label agit. exp.	185.64	Tax to Int. Union.	180.00
Assist. to unions.	250.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.	537.74	Sundries	48.89	Assist. to unions.	176.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 788.70	Grand total.	\$1,162.74	Exp. acc't Int. U.	8.47	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 887.90
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	444.98	Expenditures.		Del. exp. Int. con.	253.32	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	317.14
Grand total.	\$1,233.68	Loans granted.	\$ 27.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 622.57	Grand total.	\$ 685.04
339 KOKOMO. 12 mem.		Sick benefit.	34.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	806.50	356 PALATKA. Dissolved	
Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	36.00	Grand total.	\$ 929.07	Receipts.	
Dues	419.90	Sta. and postage.	8.88	350 MANATI. 140 mem.		Dues	41.80
Int'l ass't.	666.40	Tax to Int. Union.	100.00	Receipts.		Int'l ass't.	73.50
Coll. loans	51.00	Sundries	10.70	Init. fees.	55.50	Rep't'd receipts.	114.80
Assist. to unions.	51.00	Assist. to unions.	100.00	Dues	2,943.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.	334.47
Rep't'd receipts.	\$1,137.30	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 812.15	Int'l ass't.	3,912.50	Grand total.	\$ 449.27
Bal. Jan. 1, '20.	146.05	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	550.69	Coll. loans	24.80	Expenditures.	
Grand total.	\$1,283.35	Grand total.	\$1,162.74	Interest	12.46	Loans granted.	8.00
Expenditures.		345 RAPID CITY. 8 mem.		Rep't'd receipts.	\$8,948.26	Sick benefit.	11.40
Loans granted.	\$ 26.00	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20.	1,534.12	Sta. and postage.	1.75
Sick benefit.	257.10	Init. fees.	5.00	Grand total.	\$8,482.38	Tax to Int. Union.	50.00
Hall rent.	14.31	Dues	90.80	Expenditures.		Ret. by dissol. Un.	99.00
Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Int'l ass't.	184.00	Loans granted.	49.00	Rep't'd exp.	165.15
Sta. and postage.	11.40	Rep't'd receipts.	229.80	Sick benefit.	1,353.40	Not accounted for.	284.12
Label agit. exp.	16.00	Exp. over pcts.	.41	O. of W. benefit.	418.00	Grand total.	\$ 449.27
Tax to Int. Union.	275.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.	146.58	Death benefit.	478.00	357 VANCOUVER. 78 mem.	
Assist. to unions.	300.00	Grand total.	\$ 376.79	Hall rent.	200.00	Receipts.	
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 959.81	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	459.11	Init. fees.	56.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	823.54	Loans granted.	6.00	Tax to Int. Union.	150.00	Dues	1,913.20
Grand total.	\$1,283.35	Strike benefit.	10.00	Sundries	508.77	Int'l ass't.	2,830.20
340 TRAVERSE CITY. Dissolved.		Sal. and com. exp.	68.45	Del. exp. Int. con.	500.71	Coll. loans	237.75
Receipts.		Tax to Int. Union.	175.00	Assist. to unions.	2,750.00	Interest	51.43
Init. fees.	50	Rep't'd exp.	259.45	Rep't'd exp.	\$6,871.89	Ret. rent, etc.	20.86
Dues	26.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	117.34	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	1,610.49	Ret. benefit.	5.00
Int'l ass't.	23.60	Grand total.	\$ 376.70	Grand total.	\$8,482.38	Rep't'd receipts.	\$3,004.53
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 50.40	346 SAN ANTONIO. 7 mem.		352 BROOKVILLE. 3 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20.	200.28
Grand total.	\$ 50.40	Receipts.		Init. fees.	3.00	Grand total.	\$5,294.81
Expenditures.		Init. fees.	10.00	Dues	178.25	Expenditures.	
Sick benefit.	10.00	Dues	162.35	Int'l ass't.	275.00	Loans granted.	66.00
Sal. and com. exp.	3.00	Int'l ass't.	248.50	Coll. loans	5.00	Sick benefit.	252.00
Sta. and postage.	.15	Rep't'd receipts.	420.85	Ass't from unions.	625.00	Death benefit.	40.00
Sundries	1.78	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.	275.88	Rep't'd receipts.	\$1,086.25	Hall rent.	46.50
Rep't'd exp.	14.88	Grand total.	696.73	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.	130.31	Sal. and com. exp.	372.00
Not accounted for.	35.52	Expenditures.		Grand total.	\$1,216.56	Sta. and postage.	14.85
Grand total.	\$ 50.40	Loans granted.	8.00	Expenditures.		Sundries	25.87
341 SAN BERNARDINO. 8 mem.		Sick benefit.	144.00	Sick benefit.	88.10	Exp. acc't Int. U.	11.02
Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	80.00	Death benefit.	550.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	351.15
Dues	170.80	Sta. and postage.	1.00	Sal. and com. exp.	50.50	Ret. dues, etc.	24.30
Int'l ass't.	350.40	Tax to Int. Union.	50.00	Sta. and postage.	7.40	Rep't'd exp.	\$1,203.49
Coll. loans	12.00	Sundries	2.54	Tax to Int. Union.	100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	4,061.32
Assist. to unions.	100.00	Assist. to unions.	100.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	156.20	Grand total.	\$5,294.81
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 582.70	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 385.54	Assist. to unions.	100.00	358 FREMONT. 6 mem.	
Grand total.	\$ 582.70	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	311.19	Rep't'd exp.	\$1,052.20	Receipts.	
Expenditures.		Grand total.	696.73	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	164.36	Init. fees.	5.00
Loans granted.	\$ 51.00	348 CORNING. 5 mem.		Grand total.	\$1,216.56	Dues	131.20
Sick benefit.	51.00	Receipts.		353 BROOKLYN. 38 mem.		Int'l ass't.	195.40
Hall rent.	10.00	Init. fees.	3.00	Receipts.		Coll. loans.	8.00
Sal. and com. exp.	45.70	Dues	133.70	Init. fees.	62.50	Ass't from unions.	150.00
Sta. and postage.	20.25	Int'l ass't.	204.70	Dues	443.70	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 489.80
Rep't'd exp.	177.95	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 341.40	Int'l ass't.	620.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.	115.34
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	854.75	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.	347.31	Rep't'd receipts.	\$1,133.00	Grand total.	\$ 604.94
Grand total.	\$ 532.70	Grand total.	688.71	Grand total.	\$1,133.00	Expenditures.	
342 BATAVIA. 5 mem.		Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Loans granted.	16.00
Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Sick benefit.	7.00	Sick benefit.	35.00
Dues	137.10	Sta. and postage.	5.21	Hall rent.	15.00	Hall rent.	12.00
Int'l ass't.	220.60	Label agit. exp.	5.24	Sal. and com. exp.	186.65	Sal. and com. exp.	75.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 357.70	Tax to Int. Union.	100.00	Sta. and postage.	18.60	Sta. and postage.	3.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20.	114.05	Assist. to unions.	50.00	Tax to Int. Union.	100.00	Sundries	3.60
Grand total.	\$ 471.75	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 232.45	Del. exp. Int. con.	140.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	188.22
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	456.26	Assist. to unions.	7.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 432.82
Sick benefit.	14.00	Grand total.	688.71	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 348.15	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	172.12
Sal. and com. exp.	24.00	349 ST. JOHN. 13 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	784.85	Grand total.	\$ 604.94
Sta. and postage.	5.10	Receipts.		Grand total.	\$1,133.00	359 AITCHISON. 4 mem.	
Tax to Int. Union.	100.00	Dues	302.50	Receipts.		Receipts.	
Sundries	9.00	Int'l ass't.	453.00	Dues	172.70	Dues	90.90
Assist. to unions.	150.00	Ass't from unions.	100.00	Int'l ass't.	278.10	Int'l ass't.	123.40
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 302.10	Interest	2.10	Interest	3.71	Ass't from unions.	50.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	199.65	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 857.60	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 454.51	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 264.30
Grand total.	\$ 471.75	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.	71.47	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.	230.53	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.	105.93
344 ATLANTA. 16 mem.		Grand total.	929.07	Grand total.	685.04	Grand total.	\$ 370.23
Receipts.		Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Expenditures.	
Init. fees.	83.00	Sick benefit.	100.00	Loans granted.	6.00	Loans granted.	4.00
Dues	217.40	O. of W. benefit.	24.00	Hall rent.	12.00	Sal. and com. exp.	39.00
Int'l ass't.	350.10	Hall rent.	1.25	Sal. and com. exp.	20.50	Sta. and postage.	.75
		Sal. and com. exp.	35.70	Sta. and postage.	2.80	Sundries	.60

Del. exp. Int. con.	190.48	Coll. loans.....	84.00	Assist. to unions..	350.00	372 MARSHFIELD.	18 mem.
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 234.83	Ass't from Unions.	200.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$2,079.93	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	135.40	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,177.15	Grand total.....	\$2,079.93	Init. fees.....	\$ 6.00
Grand total.....	\$ 370.23	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	173.87	368 PORT HURON.	5 mem.	Dues	543.15
Receipts.		Grand total.....	\$1,851.02	Receipts.		Int'l ass't.....	861.80
Dues	\$ 159.40	Expenditures.		Init. fees.....	\$ 6.00	Coll. loans.....	17.00
Int'l ass't.....	253.70	Sick benefit.....	\$ 185.00	Dues	138.05	Ass't from unions.	200.00
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 413.10	Death benefit.....	185.00	Int'l ass't.....	195.10	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,627.95
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	180.76	Sal. and com. exp.	125.00	Ass't from unions.	900.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	101.52
Grand total.....	\$ 593.86	Tax to Int. Union	8.40	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,237.15	Grand total.....	\$1,729.47
Expenditures.		Sundries	221.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	134.83	Expenditures.	
Sick benefit.....	\$ 85.67	Assist. to unions..	200.00	Grand total.....	\$1,371.98	Sick benefit.....	\$ 122.85
Sal. and com. exp.	52.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,274.40	Expenditures.		Death benefit.....	550.00
Sta. and postage..	5.30	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	76.62	Loans granted.....	\$ 8.00	Hall rent.....	12.00
Tax to Int. Union.	150.00	Grand total.....	\$1,851.02	Sick benefit.....	39.10	Sal. and com. exp.	108.00
Del. exp. Int. con.	84.67	365 HAVANA.	11 mem.	Death benefit.....	1,075.00	Sta. and postage..	44.96
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 277.64	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	Label agit. exp...	42.46
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	316.22	Init. fees.....	\$ 5.00	Sta. and postage..	6.74	Tax to Int. Union.	300.00
Grand total.....	\$ 593.86	Dues	272.80	Sundries .....	.54	Sundries	6.00
361 E. ST. LOUIS.	Dissol.	Int'l ass't.....	388.50	Assist. to unions..	50.00	Assist. to unions..	400.00
Receipts.		Coll. loans.....	81.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,262.38	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,586.87
Init. fees.....	\$ 16.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 697.30	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	109.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	142.60
Dues	568.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	147.21	Grand total.....	\$1,371.98	Grand total.....	\$1,729.47
Int'l ass't.....	939.20	Grand total.....	\$ 844.51	360 SHERMAN.	7 mem.	373 SHERBROOKE.	14 mem.
Coll. loans.....	48.25	Expenditures.		Receipts.		Receipts.	
Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,571.95	Loans granted.....	\$ 8.00	Dues	\$ 168.40	Dues	486.20
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	507.26	Sick benefit.....	65.00	Int'l ass't.....	239.60	Int'l ass't.....	884.00
Grand total.....	\$2,079.21	O. of W. benefit..	8.00	Coll. loans.....	7.00	Interest	13.87
Expenditures.		Death benefit.....	40.00	Interest	8.12	Ret. Rent, etc....	.40
Loans granted.....	\$ 49.00	Sal. and com. exp.	88.80	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 413.12	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,834.47
Sick benefit.....	214.00	Sta. and postage..	9.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	245.82	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	353.74
Strike benefit.....	52.40	Tax to Int. Union.	150.00	Grand total.....	\$ 658.44	Grand total.....	\$1,688.21
Sal. and com. exp.	89.55	Assist. to unions..	200.00	Expenditures.		Loans granted.....	\$ 15.00
Label agit. exp...	40.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 586.80	Loans granted.....	\$ 16.00	Sick benefit.....	180.48
Tax to Int. Union.	250.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	277.71	Sick benefit.....	15.00	Hall rent.....	18.00
Ret. by dissol. Un.	157.21	Grand total.....	\$ 844.51	Hall rent.....	12.00	Sal. and com. exp.	154.40
Assist. to unions..	926.00	366 ANN ARBOR.	6 mem.	Sal. and com. exp.	23.10	Sta. and postage..	4.76
Rep't'd exp.....	\$2,079.21	Receipts.		Sta. and postage..	4.25	Sundries	4.25
Grand total.....	\$2,079.21	Dues	\$ 150.15	Label agit. exp...	7.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 376.83
362 GREAT FALLS.	14 mem.	Int'l ass't.....	283.30	Sundries	8.78	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	1,311.33
Receipts.		Ass't from Unions.	1,100.00	Assist. to unions..	250.00	Grand total.....	\$1,688.21
Init. fees.....	\$ 11.00	Interest .....	.28	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 386.13	375 ANACONDA.	21 mem.
Dues	823.55	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,513.73	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	322.31	Receipts.	
Int'l ass't.....	481.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	89.10	Grand total.....	\$ 658.44	Init. fees.....	\$ 11.00
Coll. loans.....	85.00	Grand total.....	\$1,552.83	370 JAMESTOWN.	13 mem.	Dues	517.85
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 851.05	Expenditures.		Receipts.		Int'l ass't.....	850.70
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	170.70	Loans granted.....	\$ 4.00	Init. fees.....	\$ 8.00	Fines	1.50
Grand total.....	\$1,021.75	Sick benefit.....	74.60	Dues	247.40	Coll. loans.....	23.00
Expenditures.		Death benefit.....	1,100.00	Int'l ass't.....	419.80	Interest	4.20
Loans granted.....	\$ 8.00	Hall rent.....	10.00	Coll. loans.....	11.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,407.75
Sick benefit.....	15.00	Sal. and com. exp.	66.20	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 681.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	197.34
Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Sta. and postage..	6.05	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	118.53	Grand total.....	\$1,605.09
Sta. and postage..	7.25	Sundries	13.00	Grand total.....	\$ 799.78	Expenditures.	
Label agit. exp...	24.20	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,273.75	Expenditures.		Loans granted.....	\$ 56.00
Tax to Int. Union.	200.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	279.08	Sal. and com. exp.	38.00	Sick benefit.....	97.00
Ret. dues, etc....	2.00	Grand total.....	\$1,552.83	Sta. and postage..	12.20	Hall rent.....	30.00
Assist. to unions..	356.00	367 OGDEN.	Dissolved.	Label agit. exp...	10.64	Sal. and com. exp.	184.40
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 678.45	Receipts.		Tax to Int. Union.	250.00	Sta. and postage..	18.45
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	343.30	Init. fees.....	\$ 10.00	Sundries	7.45	Label agit. exp...	28.06
Grand total.....	\$1,021.75	Dues	617.50	Assist. to unions..	150.00	Tax to Int. Union.	175.00
363 WILKESHA.	4 mem.	Int'l ass't.....	907.80	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 468.20	Sundries	20.50
Dues	\$ 96.30	Fines	6.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	331.49	Del. exp. Int. con.	304.82
Int'l ass't.....	128.00	Coll. loans.....	32.00	Grand total.....	\$ 799.78	Assist. to unions..	250.00
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 218.90	Interest	5.88	371 BARRE.	3 mem.	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,108.68
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	89.19	Ret. benefit.....	70.95	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	496.41
Grand total.....	\$ 258.09	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,639.13	Dues	\$ 96.30	Grand total.....	\$1,605.09
Expenditures.		Due illegal strike	17.70	Int'l ass't.....	151.40	376 UTUADO.	98 mem.
Loans granted.....	\$ 2.00	benefit	403.10	Interest	1.22	Receipts.	
Sick benefit.....	21.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	403.10	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 248.92	Init. fees.....	\$ 48.00
Sal. and com. exp.	20.09	Grand total.....	\$2,079.93	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	116.73	Dues	1,940.30
Sta. and postage..	7.00	Expenditures.		Grand total.....	\$ 365.65	Int'l ass't.....	2,299.70
Tax to Int. Union.	125.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 41.00	Expenditures.		Coll. loans.....	83.00
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 175.09	Sick benefit.....	55.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 5.00	Ret. benefit.....	59.15
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	83.00	Strike benefit.....	130.05	Sal. and com. exp.	33.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$4,384.15
Grand total.....	\$ 258.09	Death benefit.....	205.00	Sta. and postage..	2.00	Exp. over pctg....	87.26
364 NACOGDOCHES.	13 mem.	Hall rent.....	34.50	Label agit. exp...	1.32	Illegal sick benefit	21.00
Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	188.50	Tax to Int. Union.	125.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	1,251.23
Init. fees.....	\$ 3.00	Sta. and postage..	28.05	Sundries	7.60	Grand total.....	\$5,693.64
Dues	356.95	Label agit. exp...	44.00	Assist. to unions..	100.00	Expenditures.	
Int'l ass't.....	583.20	Tax to Int. Union.	250.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 273.92	Loans granted.....	\$ 45.50
		Sundries	15.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	91.73	Sick benefit.....	817.10
		Ret. by dissol. un.	439.47	Grand total.....	\$ 365.65	O. of W. benefit..	276.00
		Del. exp. Int. con.	206.74			Hall rent.....	65.00
		Ret. dues, etc....	1.09			Sal. and com. exp.	306.35

Sta. and postage.. 57.88	Del. exp. Int. con. 321.15	Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 559.20	Sal. and com. exp.. 34.10
Tax to Int. Union. 150.00	Assist. to unions.. 275.00	Grand total.....\$5,846.20	Sta. and postage.... 6.88
Sundries..... 445.93		Expenditures.....	Assist. to unions.... 250.00
Assist. to unions.. 2,800.00		Loans granted.....\$ 9.00	
Rep't'd exp.....\$4,984.66	Rep't'd exp.....\$ 787.15	Sick benefit..... 234.09	Rep't'd exp.....\$328.73
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 728.98	Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 293.55	O. of W. benefit.. 6.00	Bal. Nov. 1, '20.... 268.92
Grand total.....\$5,093.64	Grand total.....\$1,060.70	Death benefit..... 450.00	Grand total.....\$592.83
377 WEBB CITY. 20 mem.	381 WATERTOWN. 44 mem.	Hall rent..... 00.00	
Receipts.....	Receipts.....	Sal. and com. exp. 587.40	389 NEW YORK. 244 mem.
Init. fees.....\$ 23.00	Init. fees.....\$ 18.00	Sta. and postage.. 38.60	Receipts.....
Dues..... 415.85	Dues..... 934.70	Tax to Int. Union. 200.00	Init. fees.....\$ 135.73
Int'l ass't..... 648.50	Int'l ass't..... 1,390.00	Del. exp. Int. con. 220.96	Dues..... 2,328.05
	Fines..... 78.00	Ret. dues, etc.... 4.50	Int'l ass't..... 3,491.90
Rep't'd receipts.....\$1,085.35	Rep't'd receipts.....\$2,421.80	Assist. to unions.. 2,125.00	Coll. loans..... 69.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 121.19	Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 287.93	Rep't'd exp.....\$3,941.55	Interest..... 3.48
Grand total.....\$1,206.54	Grand total.....\$2,709.23	Cor. death and de- 161.86	Rep't'd receipts.....\$8,028.16
Expenditures.....	Expenditures.....	Agency acct.....	Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 472.81
Loans granted.....\$ 24.00	Loans granted.....\$ 40.00	Total.....\$4,103.41	Grand total.....\$6,501.00
Sick benefit..... 100.00	Sick benefit..... 119.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 1,742.88	Expenditures.....
Hall rent..... 10.00	Hall rent..... 15.00	Grand total.....\$5,846.20	Loans granted.....\$ 46.50
Sal. and com. exp. 84.00	Sal. and com. exp. 190.00	385 PORTSMOUTH. Dissolved	Sick benefit..... 516.00
Sta. and postage.. 14.85	Sta. and postage.. 8.88	Receipts.....	Strike benefit..... 8.60
Label agit. exp... 12.10	Tax to Int. Union. 300.00	Dues.....\$ 22.25	Hall rent..... 166.00
Tax to Int. Union. 150.00	Sundries..... 48.54	Int'l ass't..... 20.00	Sal. and com. exp. 555.80
Sundries..... 10.70	Del. exp. Int. con. 152.40	Ass't from unions.. 650.00	Sta. and postage.. 62.80
Assist. to unions.. 300.00	Assist. to unions.. 1,050.00	Rep't'd receipts.....\$692.25	Label agit. exp... 43.00
Rep't'd exp.....\$ 706.15	Rep't'd exp.....\$1,924.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 4.05	Tax to Int. Union. 300.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 501.39	Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 784.33	Grand total.....\$696.30	Sundries..... 60.53
Grand total.....\$1,206.54	Grand total.....\$2,709.23	Expenditures.....	Del. exp. Int. con. 179.60
378 PENUELAS. 129 mem.	382 RUSHVILLE. 13 mem.	Sick benefit.....\$ 60.00	Ret. dues, etc.... 2.00
Receipts.....	Receipts.....	Death benefit..... 550.00	Assist. to unions.. 2,700.00
Init. fees.....\$ 97.50	Init. fees.....\$ 8.00	Sal. and com. exp. 10.00	Rep't'd exp.....\$4,640.85
Dues..... 2,257.05	Dues..... 246.90	Sta. and postage.. 1.85	Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 1,860.15
Int'l ass't..... 3,429.80	Int'l ass't..... 357.70	Ret. by dis'olv'd U. 74.65	Grand total.....\$6,501.00
Coll. loans..... 2.00	Fines..... 33.00	Rep't'd exp.....\$696.30	390 THOMASVILLE. 9 mem.
Rep't'd receipts.....\$5,785.35	Rep't'd receipts.....\$ 651.60	Grand total.....\$696.30	Receipts.....
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 514.27	Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 433.42	Expenditures.....	Init. fees.....\$ 29.00
Grand total.....\$6,299.62	Grand total.....\$1,085.02	Loans granted.....\$ 24.00	Dues..... 233.40
Expenditures.....	Expenditures.....	Hall rent..... 1.00	Int'l ass't..... 346.70
Loans granted.....\$ 24.00	Sick benefit.....\$ 25.55	Sal. and com. exp. 4.90	Coll. loans..... 20.00
Sick benefit..... 1,246.00	Sal. and com. exp. 88.00	Sta. and postage.. 1.82	Interest..... 2.53
O. of W. benefit.. 378.00	Sta. and postage.. 8.50	Sundries..... 5.70	Rep't'd receipts.....\$ 631.63
Hall rent..... 183.00	Label agit. exp... 13.00	Assist. to unions.. 100.00	Cor. acct..... .10
Sal. and com. exp. 220.00	Tax to Int. Union. 150.00	Rep't'd receipts.....\$ 86.85	Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 894.15
Sundries..... 385.64	Assist. to unions.. 150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 500.70	Grand total.....\$1,025.88
Assist. to unions.. 1,000.00		Grand total.....\$587.65	Expenditures.....
Rep't'd exp.....\$3,366.64	Rep't'd exp.....\$ 431.05	Loans granted.....\$ 24.00	Sick benefit.....\$ 10.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 2,932.98	Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 653.97	Hall rent..... 1.00	Hall rent..... 24.00
Grand total.....\$6,299.62	Grand total.....\$1,085.02	Sal. and com. exp. 4.90	Sal. and com. exp. 53.95
379 ROCHESTER. 10 mem.	383 CHICAGO. 172 mem.	Sta. and postage.. 1.82	Sta. and postage.. 20.78
Receipts.....	Receipts.....	Sundries..... 5.70	Del. exp. Int. con. 236.00
Init. fees.....\$ 260.25	Init. fees.....\$ 105.50	Assist. to unions.. 100.00	Assist. to unions.. 150.00
Dues..... 416.80	Dues..... 2,544.40	Rep't'd exp.....\$138.32	Rep't'd exp.....\$ 494.71
Int'l ass't..... 11.00	Int'l ass't..... 3,749.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 449.33	Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 531.17
Coll. loans..... 11.00	Coll. loans..... 4.00	Grand total.....\$587.65	Grand total.....\$1,025.88
Rep't'd receipts.....\$ 696.85	Interest..... .79	387 YANKTON. 11 mem.	Receipts.....
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 97.18	Ret. benefit..... 4.35	Receipts.....	Init. fees.....\$ 3.00
Grand total.....\$ 793.98	Rep't'd receipts.....\$6,408.54	Init. fees.....\$ 3.00	Dues..... 108.20
Expenditures.....	Due finan. exam.. 10.00	Dues..... 257.00	Int'l ass't..... 159.70
Loans granted.....\$ 7.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 625.68	Int'l ass't..... 393.70	Coll. loans..... 8.00
Sick benefit..... 100.00	Grand total.....\$7,044.22	Coll. loans..... 20.00	Rep't'd receipts.....\$279.60
Hall rent..... 12.00	Expenditures.....	Rep't'd receipts.....\$673.70	Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 112.38
Sal. and com. exp. 82.20	Sick benefits.....\$ 325.00	Grand total.....\$784.02	Grand total.....\$391.28
Sta. and postage.. 8.81	O. of W. benefit.. 18.00	Expenditures.....	Expenditures.....
Tax to Int. Union. 125.00	Death benefit..... 135.00	Sick benefit..... 162.00	Sal. and com. exp. 75.90
Del. exp. Int. con. 129.00	Hall rent..... 42.00	Sal. and com. exp. 63.90	Tax to Int. Union. 75.00
Assist. to unions.. 100.00	Sal. and com. exp. 386.90	Sta. and postage.. 5.50	Assist. to unions.. 100.00
Rep't'd exp.....\$ 558.61	Sta. and postage.. 38.70	Tax to Int. Union. 150.00	Rep't'd exp.....\$250.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 235.47	Label agit. exp... 12.00	Assist. to unions.. 175.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 140.38
Grand total.....\$ 793.98	Tax to Int. Union. 200.00	Rep't'd exp.....\$558.10	Grand total.....\$391.28
380 WALLACE. 7 mem.	Sundries..... 221.27	Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 227.92	393 CADILLAC. 4 mem.
Receipts.....	Del. exp. Int. con. 157.38	Grand total.....\$784.02	Receipts.....
Dues.....\$ 263.40	Assist. to unions.. 2,950.00	Expenditures.....	Init. fees.....\$106.90
Int'l ass't..... 450.40	Rep't'd exp.....\$4,587.25	Sick benefit..... 162.00	Int'l ass't..... 157.50
Coll. loans..... 24.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 2,456.97	Sal. and com. exp. 63.90	Interest..... 3.80
Ass't from unions. 200.00	Grand total.....\$7,044.22	Sta. and postage.. 5.50	Rep't'd receipts.....\$268.20
Rep't'd receipts.....\$ 937.80	Receipts.....	Tax to Int. Union. 150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 175.52
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 122.90	Init. fees.....\$ 36.50	Assist. to unions.. 175.00	Grand total.....\$444.02
Grand total.....\$1,060.70	Dues..... 2,087.85	Rep't'd exp.....\$558.10	Expenditures.....
Expenditures.....	Int'l ass't..... 3,109.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 227.92	Sick benefit..... 12.00
Sick benefit.....\$ 30.50	Coll. loans..... 20.50	Grand total.....\$592.65	Sal. and com. exp. 34.00
Sal. and com. exp. 30.00	Interest..... 2.68	Expenditures.....	Sta. and postage.. 4.70
Sta. and postage.. 1.00	Rep't'd receipts.....\$5,298.55	Hall rent.....\$ 22.80	
Label agit. exp... 2.50	Due finan. exam.. 20.50		
Tax to Int. Union. 100.00			
Sundries..... 17.60			

Tax to Int. Union...	50.00	Int'l ass't	701.20	Dues	268.80	Int'l ass't	1,040.20
Sundries .....	.25	Interest	3.00	Int'l ass't	402.50	Coll. loans	21.00
Assist. to unions...	150.00			Interest	1.76	Interest	3.76
Rep't'd exp.....	\$250.95	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,107.13	Rep't'd receipts..	\$693.06	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,702.06
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	193.07	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	173.59	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	111.24	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	287.61
Grand total	\$144.02	Grand total	\$1,280.74	Grand total	\$804.30	Grand total	\$1,989.67
304 SYCAMORE. 11 mem.		Loans granted	6.00	Loans granted	59.00	Loans granted	17.00
Receipts.		Sick benefit	91.90	Sick benefit	50.00	Sick benefit	89.00
Dues	\$ 371.90	Hall rent	17.00	Death benefit	7.00	O. of W. benefit	9.00
Int'l ass't	594.30	Sal. and com. exp.	50.00	Hall rent	18.00	Hall rent	15.00
Coll. loans	55.00	Sta. and postage ..	0.71	Sal. and com. exp.	68.00	Sal. and com. exp.	177.00
Interest	1.03	Label agit. exp....	17.88	Sta. and postage ..	18.00	Sta. and postage ..	27.19
Ret. benefit	5.00	Tax to Int. Union..	200.00	Tax to Int. Union..	125.00	Label agit. exp....	28.00
Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,027.23	Sundries	8.22	Assist. to unions...	125.00	Tax to Int. Union..	300.00
Due Fin. Exam....	1.50	Del. exp. Int. con.	182.30			Del. exp. Int. con.	177.48
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	204.80	Assist. to unions...	375.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$452.00	Assist. to unions...	950.00
Grand total	\$1,233.53	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 964.51	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	352.30	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,789.67
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	326.23	Grand total	\$804.30	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	200.00
Loans granted	\$ 22.00	Grand total	\$1,280.74	404 AUSTIN. 4 mem.		Grand total	\$1,989.67
Sick benefit	165.85	309 VINCENTNES. 7 mem.		Receipts.		Receipts.	
Death benefit	50.00	Receipts.		Init. fees	\$ 10.00	Init. fees	3.00
Hall rent	14.00	Dues	\$148.90	Dues	68.50	Dues	175.20
Sal. and com. exp.	96.00	Int'l ass't	231.90	Int'l ass't	87.50	Int'l ass't	288.80
Sta. and postage ..	10.85	Rep't'd receipts..	\$380.80	Ass't from unions..	175.00	Coll. loans	9.00
Tax to Int. Union..	225.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	141.49	Ret. rent, etc.....	.48	Ass't from unions..	500.00
Sundries	8.25	Grand total	\$522.29	Rep't'd receipts..	\$341.48		
Del. exp. Int. con.	159.12	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	60.87	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 976.00
Assist. to unions...	200.00	Loans granted	\$ 6.00	Grand total	\$402.35	Due Fin. Exam....	33.55
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 946.07	Sick benefit	10.00	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	81.96
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	287.46	O. of W. benefit ..	18.00	Sick benefit	21.00	Grand total	\$1,091.51
Grand total	\$1,233.53	Hall rent	12.00	Sta. and postage ..	11.55	Expenditures.	
305 WATERBURY. 19 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	48.00	Label agit. exp....	2.00	Loans granted	\$ 1.00
Receipts.		Sta. and postage ..	2.60	Sundries	15.00	Sick benefit	20.65
Init. fees	\$ 13.00	Tax to Int. Union..	125.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	254.08	Death benefit	550.00
Dues	709.20	Assist. to unions...	75.00	Ret. dues, etc.....	1.80	Sal. and com. exp.	40.00
Int'l ass't	1,206.90	Rep't'd exp.....	\$296.60	Rep't'd exp.....	\$306.43	Sta. and postage ..	7.15
Coll. loans	61.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	225.69	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	98.82	Label agit. exp....	6.00
Ass't from unions..	900.00	Grand total	\$522.29	Grand total	\$402.35	Tax to Int. Union..	100.00
Interest	1.54	400 RED WING. 4 mem.		405 BIRMINGHAM. 17 mem.		Sundries	6.70
Rep't'd receipts..	\$2,881.14	Receipts.		Receipts.		Assist. to unions...	50.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	218.29	Dues	\$111.60	Init. fees	\$ 25.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 781.50
Grand Total	\$3,099.43	Int'l ass't	155.60	Dues	425.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	310.01
Expenditures.		Interest	1.99	Int'l ass't	754.30	Grand total	\$1,091.51
Loans granted	\$ 8.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$209.19	Coll. loans	90.50	410 CENTRALIA. 23 mem.	
Sick benefit	144.84	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	92.24	Ass't from unions..	350.00	Receipts.	
Death benefit	913.05	Grand total	\$361.43	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,645.60	Init. fees	\$ 15.00
Hall rent	26.00	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	109.38	Dues	593.65
Sal. and com. exp.	192.00	Sick benefit	\$ 6.43	Grand total	\$1,754.98	Int'l ass't	944.10
Label agit. exp....	10.60	Sal. and com. exp.	51.00	Expenditures.		Coll. loans	77.00
Tax to Int. Union..	225.00	Sta. and postage ..	1.00	Loans granted	\$ 58.00	Ass't from unions..	450.00
Sundries	7.20	Label agit. exp....	5.00	Sick benefit	118.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$2,079.75
Del. exp. Int. con.	171.80	Tax to Int. Union..	75.00	Death benefit	590.00	Due Fin. Exam....	3.00
Ret. dues, etc.....	12.00	Sundries	1.44	Sal. and com. exp.	93.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	190.63
Assist. to unions...	1,050.00	Assist. to unions...	100.00	Sta. and postage ..	89.95	Grand total	\$2,273.38
Rep't'd exp.....	\$2,870.49	Rep't'd exp.....	\$239.87	Label agit. exp....	6.00	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	228.91	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	121.56	Tax to Int. Union..	150.00	Loans granted	\$ 31.00
Grand total	\$3,099.43	Grand total	\$361.43	Sundries	6.00	Sick benefit	138.00
306 NORTHAMPTON. 21 mem.		402 QUAKERTOWN. 26 mem.		Del. exp. Int. con.	196.22	Death benefit	550.00
Receipts.		Receipts.		Assist. to unions...	250.00	Hall rent	24.00
Init. fees	\$ 3.00	Init. fees	\$ 63.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,500.77	Sal. and com. exp.	154.85
Dues	524.95	Dues	789.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	248.21	Sta. and postage ..	8.91
Int'l ass't	832.90	Int'l ass't	990.40	Grand total	\$1,754.98	Tax to Int. Union..	250.00
Coll. loans	0.00	Coll. loans	46.70	406 CRAWFORDSVILLE. 6 mem.		Sundries	26.21
Interest	2.00	Interest	6.30	Receipts.		Del. exp. Int. con.	160.78
Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,371.85	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,866.30	Init. fees	\$ 3.00	Assist. to unions...	650.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	309.67	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	798.07	Dues	170.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,998.75
Grand total	\$1,681.52	Grand total	\$2,664.37	Int'l ass't	251.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	279.63
Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts..	\$424.90	Grand total	\$2,273.38
Loans granted	\$ 21.00	Loans granted	6.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	88.51	412 NEWPORT NEWS. 8 mem.	
Sick benefit	40.50	Sick benefit	58.75	Grand total	\$523.41	Receipts.	
Hall rent	12.00	Hall rent	269.17	Expenditures.		Dues	\$ 90.80
Sal. and com. exp.	91.50	Sta. and postage ..	22.96	Loans granted	\$ 4.00	Int'l ass't	121.50
Label agit. exp....	11.90	Label agit. exp....	93.46	Sick benefit	178.00	Interest .....	.62
Tax to Int. Union..	250.00	Tax to Int. Union..	350.00	Sal. and com. exp.	38.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$212.92
Sundries	11.08	Sundries	8.50	Sta. and postage ..	6.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20....	48.72
Del. exp. Int. con.	153.00	Del. exp. Int. con.	176.80	Tax to Int. Union..	175.00	Grand total	\$261.64
Assist. to unions...	825.00	Assist. to unions...	675.00	Sundries	13.15	Expenditures.	
Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,461.31	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,940.08	Rep't'd exp.....	\$412.15	Loans granted	\$ 4.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	220.21	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	724.29	Bal. Jan. 1, '21....	111.28	Sick benefit	20.00
Grand total	\$1,681.52	Grand total	\$2,664.37	Grand total	\$523.41	Sal. and com. exp.	38.00
308 STAMFORD. 14 mem.		403 MARQUETTE. 15 mem.		Receipts.		Sta. and postage ..	2.33
Receipts.		Receipts.		Init. fees	\$ 6.00	Label agit. exp....	5.00
Dues	\$ 402.95	Init. fees	\$ 20.00	Dues	631.10	Tax to Int. Union..	50.00

Assist. to unions.... 50.00	418 BAYAMON. 85 mem.	Expenditures.	Sta. and postage.. 5.87
Rep't'd exp.....\$180.33	Receipts.	Loans granted.....\$ 9.00	Tax to Int. Union.. 150.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..... 92.31	Init. fees.....\$ 30.00	Hall rent..... 14.00	Sundries..... 7.40
	Dues..... 1,487.10	Sal. and com. exp..... 60.00	Assist. to unions... 550.00
	Int'l ass't..... 2,110.80	Sta. and postage..... 11.00	
Grand total.....\$281.04	Rep't'd receipts.\$3,577.40	Tax to Int. Union.. 175.00	Rep't'd exp.....\$ 875.25
414 BAYAMON. 113 mem.	Exp. over pctg..... 175.51	Assist. to unions... 150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.... 140.87
Receipts.	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 1,185.03		
Init. fees.....\$339.00	Grand total.....\$4,017.94	Rep't'd exp.....\$419.00	Grand total.....\$1,016.12
Dues..... 542.40	Expenditures.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.... 264.29	428 TRENTON. 2 mem.
Rep't'd receipts...\$881.40	Sick benefit.....\$1,435.83	Grand total.....\$683.29	Receipts.
	O. of W. Benefit.. 90.00		Dues.....\$ 176.55
Grand total.....\$881.40	Hall rent..... 140.13	424 SANTURCE. 37 mem.	Int'l ass't..... 803.10
Expenditures.	Sal. and com. exp. 238.53	Receipts.	
Hall rent.....\$ 40.00	Sta. and postage.. 18.85	Init. fees.....\$ 168.00	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 479.65
Sal. and com. exp. 60.00	Tax to Int. Union. 100.00	Dues..... 814.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 459.64
Sta. and postage.. 2.00	Sundries..... 478.78	Int'l ass't..... 746.10	
Sundries..... 54.02	Del. exp. Int. con. 500.80	Coll. loans..... 4.00	Grand total.....\$ 939.29
Rep't'd exp.....\$156.02	Assist. to unions.. 900.00		Expenditures.
Bal. Jan. 1, '92..... 725.38		Rep't'd receipts..\$1,732.30	Sick benefit.....\$ 142.00
		Exp. over pctg.... 87.64	Sal. and com. exp. 60.00
Grand total.....\$881.40	Rep't'd exp.....\$3,890.62	Grand total.....\$1,769.94	Sta. and postage.. 3.00
415 ELKHART. 9 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.... 1,027.32	Expenditures.	Tax to Int. Union. 50.00
Receipts.	Grand total.....\$4,917.94	Death benefit.....\$ 40.00	Assist. to unions.. 150.00
Dues.....\$ 248.50	420 ST. THOMAS. 6 mem.	Hall rent..... 52.50	Rep't'd exp.....\$ 405.00
Int'l ass't..... 398.70	Receipts.	Sal. and com. exp. 232.07	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.... 534.29
Coll. loans..... 40.00	Dues.....\$101.80	Sta. and postage.. 85.08	
Interest..... 2.58	Int'l ass't..... 140.60	Sundries..... 98.06	Grand total.....\$ 939.29
	Coll. loans..... 1.00	Assist. to unions.. 750.00	429 NIAGARA FALLS. 12 mem.
Rep't'd receipts..\$ 990.78	Rep't'd receipts...\$242.90		Receipts.
Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 174.77	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 95.82	Rep't'd exp.....\$1,257.71	Dues.....\$ 229.40
	Grand total.....\$839.72	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.... 512.23	Int'l ass't..... 368.90
Grand total.....\$1,165.55	Expenditures.	Grand total.....\$1,769.94	Coll. loans..... 21.00
Expenditures.	Loans granted.....\$ 8.50	425 ASTORIA. 10 mem.	Interest..... .72
Loans granted.....\$ 102.00	Sick benefit..... 27.05	Receipts.	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 620.02
Sick benefit..... 98.15	Hall rent..... 2.00	Init. fees.....\$ 5.00	Cor. acct..... 74.47
Hall rent..... 15.00	Sal. and com. exp. 47.50	Dues..... 818.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 94.95
Sal. and com. exp. 90.00	Sta. and postage.. 8.85	Int'l ass't..... 517.10	
Sta. and postage.. 15.35	Sundries..... .75	Coll. loans..... 8.00	Grand total.....\$ 789.44
Tax to Int. Union. 150.00	Ret. dues, etc..... .90		Expenditures.
Sundries..... 2.40		Rep't'd receipts...\$849.00	Loans granted.....\$ 10.00
Del. exp. Int. con. 144.58	Rep't'd exp.....\$ 95.85	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 127.28	Sick benefit..... 7.00
Assist. to unions.. 800.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.... 244.87	Grand total.....\$976.28	Sal. and com. exp. 90.00
Rep't'd exp.....\$ 921.66	Grand total.....\$339.72	Expenditures.	Sta. and postage.. 4.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.... 243.89	421 CHARLESTON. 53 mem.	Loans granted.....\$ 8.00	Label agit. exp.... 64.72
	Receipts.	Sick benefit..... 40.00	Tax to Int. Union. 150.00
Grand total.....\$1,165.55	Dues.....\$ 18.00	Death benefit..... 40.00	Sundries..... 7.10
416 NORWALK. 6 mem.	Cor. by L. U..... 7.90	Hall rent..... 30.00	Ret. dues, etc..... 1.00
Receipts.	Rep't'd receipts...\$ 25.80	Sal. and com. exp. 38.00	Assist. to unions.. 200.00
Dues.....\$158.25	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 201.00	Sta. and postage.. 11.50	
Int'l ass't..... 228.80	Grand total.....\$226.30	Tax to Int. Union. 125.00	Rep't'd exp.....\$ 534.32
Coll. loans..... 1.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.... 226.30	Sundries..... 9.42	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.... 255.12
Interest..... 2.27	Grand total.....\$226.30	Assist. to unions.. 500.00	
Rep't'd receipts...\$388.42	422 KITCHENER. 4 mem.		Grand total.....\$ 789.44
Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 75.56	Receipts.	Rep't'd exp.....\$799.92	430 FULTON. 7 mem.
	Init. fees.....\$ 9.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.... 176.36	Receipts.
Grand total.....\$463.98	Dues..... 214.50	Grand total.....\$976.28	Init. fees.....\$ 5.00
Expenditures.	Int'l ass't..... 380.80	426 VIRGINIA. 23 mem.	Dues..... 159.80
Loans granted.....\$ 4.00	Interest..... 2.44	Receipts.	Int'l ass't..... 249.20
Sick benefit..... 6.40	Ret. rent, etc..... .50	Init. fees.....\$ 5.00	Coll. loans..... 12.00
Hall rent..... 17.52		Dues..... 557.25	
Sal. and com. exp. 61.70	Rep't'd receipts...\$607.24	Int'l ass't..... 827.60	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 425.50
Sta. and postage.. 1.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 104.80	Coll. loans..... 20.00	Due fin. exam..... 42.30
Label agit. exp.... 17.70	Grand total.....\$712.04		Bal. Dec. 1, '19.... 282.71
Tax to Int. Union. 100.00	Expenditures.	Rep't'd receipts..\$1,418.85	
Sundries..... 8.53	Sick benefit.....\$206.11	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 149.21	Grand total.....\$ 750.51
Assist. to unions.. 100.00	Hall rent..... 5.00	Grand total.....\$1,568.06	Expenditures.
Rep't'd exp.....\$317.40	Sal. and com. exp. 54.00	Loans granted.....\$ 28.00	Loans granted.....\$ 7.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.... 146.58	Sta. and postage.. 18.76	Sick benefit..... 74.85	Sick benefit..... 110.00
	Label agit. exp.... 2.95	Sal. and com. exp. 135.20	Hall rent..... 2.50
Grand total.....\$463.98	Tax to Int. Union. 100.00	Sta. and postage.. 19.85	Sal. and com. exp. 91.00
417 DUNKIRK. Dis'lv'd	Sundries..... 16.13	Label agit. exp.... 89.76	Sta. and postage.. 3.14
Receipts.	Exp. acct Int. U... 2.96	Tax to Int. Union. 150.00	Assist. to unions.. 350.00
Dues.....\$103.20	Rep't'd exp.....\$405.91	Sundries..... 43.61	
Int'l ass't..... 106.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.... 306.13	Assist. to unions.. 900.00	Rep't'd exp.....\$ 563.04
	Grand total.....\$712.04		Bal. Jan. 1, '21.... 180.87
Rep't'd receipts...\$209.20	423 STERLING. 5 mem.	Rep't'd exp.....\$1,421.27	
Cor. acct..... 18.39	Receipts.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.... 146.79	Grand total.....\$ 750.51
Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 76.99	Init. fees.....\$ 7.50	Grand total.....\$1,568.06	431 LITCHFIELD. 25 mem.
	Dues..... 179.95	427 PERTH AMBOY. 7 mem.	Receipts.
Grand total.....\$304.53	Int'l ass't..... 297.50	Receipts.	Init. fees.....\$ 8.00
Expenditures.	Coll. loans..... 15.00	Dues.....\$ 226.95	Dues..... 647.50
Loans granted.....\$ 2.00	Cor. by L. U..... 8.10	Int'l ass't..... 287.20	Int'l ass't..... 1,041.80
Sick benefit..... 48.35	Rep't'd receipts...\$508.06	Interest..... 6.37	Fines..... 8.00
Sal. and com. exp. 85.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 173.74		Coll. loans..... 132.00
Sta. and postage.. 2.85	Grand total.....\$688.20	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 520.52	Interest..... .92
Label agit. exp.... 5.90		Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 493.60	
Tax to Int. Union. 100.00		Grand total.....\$1,016.12	Rep't'd receipts..\$1,838.22
Sundries..... 1.73		Expenditures.	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 108.74
Ret. by dis'lv'd U. 8.73		Loans granted.....\$ 4.00	Grand total.....\$2,006.96
Assist. to unions.. 100.00		Sick benefit..... 93.85	Expenditures.
Rep't'd exp.....\$304.58		Sal. and com. exp. 70.63	Loans granted.....\$ 15.00
Grand total.....\$804.58			Sick benefit..... 84.00

Label agit. exp...	2.00	Sal. and com. exp.	36.00	Tax to Int. Union.	50.00	Sal. and com. exp.	440.00
Tax to Int. Union.	50.00	Sta. and postage.	4.00	Ret. by dissol. un.	132.48	Sta. and postage.	27.28
Sundries	3.00	Tax to Int. Union.	50.00	Assist. to unions.	100.00	Tax to Int. Union.	300.00
Del. exp. Int. con.	172.14	Ret. dues, etc.	3.40			Sundries	400.48
Assist. to unions.	1,200.00	Assist. to unions.	50.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 304.33	Assist. to unions.	2,850.00
Rep't'd exp....	\$1,812.28	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 222.40	Grand total....	\$ 304.83	Rep't'd exp....	\$5,099.11
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	194.68	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	101.20	443 ALBUQUERQUE.	19 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	829.01
Grand total....	\$2,006.96	Grand total....	\$ 323.60	Receipts.		Grand total....	\$6,498.12
432 PONCE.	113 mem.	437 CAIRO.	13 mem.	Init. fees.....	\$ 15.00	447 KENOSHA.	16 mem.
Receipts.		Receipts.		Dues	202.40	Receipts.	
Init. fees.....	\$ 34.50	Dues	\$ 255.50	Int'l ass't.	415.20	Init. fees.....	\$ 5.00
Dues	1,694.80	Int'l ass't.	374.20	Ass't from unions.	100.00	Dues	419.20
Int'l ass't.	1,482.40	Coll. loans	27.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 822.60	Int'l ass't.	68.00
Interest	2.40	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 656.70	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	118.20	Coll. loans	59.00
Ret. benefit	7.00	Cor. with fin. ex.	1.00	Grand total....	\$ 940.80	Interest	4.20
Rep't'd receipts.	\$3,121.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	112.25	Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts.	\$1,140.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	413.05	Grand total....	\$ 769.95	Loans granted....	\$ 32.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	363.55
Grand total....	\$3,534.15	Expenditures.		Sick benefit.....	185.00	Grand total....	\$1,504.05
Expenditures.		Loans granted....	\$ 65.00	Sal. and com. exp.	75.00	Expenditures.	
Loans granted....	\$ 35.00	Sick benefit.....	85.00	Sta. and postage.	15.50	Loans granted....	\$ 17.00
Sick benefit.....	205.00	Hall rent.....	11.00	Tax to Int. Union.	100.00	Sick benefit.....	31.40
O. of W. benefit..	119.00	Sal. and com. exp.	115.60	Sundries	1.50	Hall rent.....	8.50
Hall rent.....	61.00	Sta. and postage.	11.50	Del. exp. Int. con.	276.85	Sal. and com. exp.	102.00
Sal. and com. exp.	83.00	Tax to Int. Union.	200.00	Assist. to unions.	50.00	Sta. and postage.	5.30
Sta. and postage.	53.78	Sundries	45.54	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 685.85	Tax to Int. Union.	125.00
Sundries	205.60	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 483.70	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	254.95	Sundries	9.45
Assist. to unions.	1,000.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	286.23	Grand total....	\$ 940.80	Del. exp. Int. con.	158.50
Rep't'd exp....	\$1,853.04	Grand total....	\$ 769.95	444 WALLA WALLA.	11 mem.	Assist. to unions.	700.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	1,681.11	439 CARBONDALE.	Dissolved.	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp....	\$1,214.15
Grand total....	\$3,534.15	Receipts.		Init. fees.....	\$ 5.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	280.90
433 MOBILE.	12 mem.	Init. fees.....	\$ 6.00	Dues	143.55	Grand total....	\$1,504.05
Receipts.		Dues	56.60	Int'l ass't.	290.90	Expenditures.	
Init. fees.....	\$ 20.00	Int'l ass't.	63.40	Coll. loans	43.00	Loans granted....	\$ 9.00
Dues	209.15	Interest	.45	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 482.45	Sal. and com. exp.	6.00
Int'l ass't.	460.00	Exp. over pctg.	41.82	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	83.53	Sta. and postage.	3.30
Coll. loans	15.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	243.08	Grand total....	\$ 568.00	Tax to Int. Union.	75.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 704.65	Grand total....	\$ 411.15	Expenditures.		Sundries	17.20
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	48.71	Expenditures.		Loans granted....	\$ 8.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 110.50
Grand total....	\$ 813.36	Sick benefit.....	\$ 30.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	211.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	84.00
Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Grand total....	\$ 568.00	Grand total....	\$ 144.50
Loans granted....	\$ 32.00	Sta. and postage.	7.55	445 BILLINGS.	8 mem.	Expenditures.	
Sick benefit.....	280.00	Label agit. exp.	1.00	Receipts.		Init. fees.....	\$ 237.00
Sal. and com. exp.	73.15	Tax to Int. Union.	50.00	Init. fees.....	\$ 5.00	Dues	5,835.30
Sta. and postage.	7.85	Ret. by dissol. un.	73.95	Dues	276.35	Int'l ass't.	7,540.50
Tax to Int. Union.	100.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 234.50	Int'l ass't.	444.40	Coll. loans	40.30
Sundries	10.05	Not accounted for.	176.65	Fines	2.50	Interest	40.00
Assist. to unions.	100.00	Grand total....	\$ 411.15	Coll. loans	33.00	Ret. rent. etc.	6.55
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 612.05	440 COMERIO.	Dissolved.	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 761.25	Ret. benefit	2.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	201.81	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	159.90	Rep't'd receipts.	\$13,701.65
Grand total....	\$ 813.36	Init. fees.....	\$ 68.05	Grand total....	\$ 921.15	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	1,621.26
434 FARIBAULT.	8 mem.	Int'l ass't.	118.10	Expenditures.		Grand total....	\$15,322.91
Receipts.		Coll. loans	8.35	Loans granted....	\$ 60.00	Expenditures.	
Dues	\$ 235.00	Ass't from unions.	50.00	Sick benefit.....	10.00	Loans granted....	\$ 149.00
Int'l ass't.	348.40	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 239.50	Sal. and com. exp.	119.25	Sick benefit.....	3,690.95
Coll. loans	9.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	84.53	Sta. and postage.	9.30	O. of W. benefit..	725.50
Ass't from unions.	100.00	Grand total....	\$ 324.03	Tax to Int. Union.	150.00	Death benefit....	405.00
Interest	.27	Expenditures.		Assist. to unions.	400.00	Hall rent.....	290.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 602.67	Loans granted....	\$ 5.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 748.55	Sal. and com. exp.	1,055.35
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	280.10	Sick benefit.....	165.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	172.00	Sta. and postage.	108.13
Grand total....	\$ 972.77	Sal. and com. exp.	26.90	Grand total....	\$ 921.15	Tax to Int. Union.	200.00
Expenditures.		Sta. and postage.	.50	446 AGUAS BUENAS.	85 mem.	Sundries	792.80
Sick benefit.....	21.00	Tax to Int. Union.	50.00	Receipts.		Del. exp. Int. con.	506.90
O. of W. benefit..	16.50	Sundries	22.00	Init. fees.....	\$ 209.50	Assist. to unions.	5,650.00
Hall rent.....	37.00	Ret. by dissol. un.	43.66	Dues	2,069.10	Rep't'd exp....	\$13,563.53
Sal. and com. exp.	89.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 313.96	Int'l ass't.	2,870.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	1,750.39
Sta. and postage.	16.07	Not accounted for.	10.07	Fines	48.10	Grand total....	\$15,322.91
Label agit. exp.	10.00	Grand total....	\$ 324.03	Coll. loans	31.60	450 ENID.	8 mem.
Tax to Int. Union.	50.00	442 CAPE GIRARDEAU.	Dissolved.	Rep't'd receipts.	\$5,288.40	Receipts.	
Sundries	11.70	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	1,209.72	Init. fees.....	\$ 16.00
Del. exp. Int. con.	197.30	Init. fees.....	\$ 5.00	Grand total....	\$6,498.12	Dues	319.85
Assist. to unions.	75.00	Dues	68.70	Expenditures.		Int'l ass't.	514.90
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 523.57	Int'l ass't.	128.00	Loans granted....	\$ 88.00	Coll. loans	32.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	440.20	Fines	9.00	Sick benefit.....	1,083.25	Def. rep. by mem.	
Grand total....	\$ 972.77	Interest	1.28	O. of W. benefit..	301.50	acct. No. 249...	2.10
435 KENTON.	8 mem.	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 212.98	Hall rent.....	178.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 883.55
Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	91.35	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 748.55	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	215.22
Dues	\$ 100.60	Grand total....	\$ 304.33	Grand total....	\$6,498.12	Grand total....	\$1,098.77
Int'l ass't.	166.30	Expenditures.		Loans granted....	\$ 88.00	Expenditures.	
Def. rep. by mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	\$ 20.70	Sick benefit.....	1,083.25	Loans granted....	\$ 149.00
acct. No. 249...	2.10	Sta. and postage.	1.15	O. of W. benefit..	301.50	Sick benefit.....	3,690.95
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 269.00			Hall rent.....	178.00	O. of W. benefit..	725.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	54.60					Death benefit....	405.00
Grand total....	\$ 323.60					Hall rent.....	290.00
Expenditures.						Sal. and com. exp.	1,055.35
Sick benefit.....	\$ 79.00					Sta. and postage.	108.13

Expenditures.		Coll. loans.....	6.00	Interest .....	.60	463 PONTIAC. 5 mem.	
Loans granted.....	16.00	Debt. rep. by mem.		Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 244.70	Receipts.	
Sick benefit.....	44.00	acct. No. 496..	57.05	Exp. over pctg....	4.89	Init. fees.....	\$ 4.00
Hall rent.....	24.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,421.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	196.58	Dues	875.80
Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	153.50	Grand total.....	\$ 445.97	Int'l ass't.....	616.50
Sta. and postage..	12.35	Grand total.....	\$1,575.30	Expenditures.		Coll. loans.....	43.00
Tax to Int. Union.	75.00	Expenditures.		Sick benefit.....	40.00	Ass't from unions	350.00
Sundries	8.40	Sick benefit.....	175.70	Sal. and com. exp.	62.00	Interest	5.38
Ret. dues, etc....	18.00	Death benefit.....	100.00	Sta. and postage..	15.20	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,392.76
Assist. to unions..	625.00	Sal. and com. exp.	129.00	Tax to Int. Union.	150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	208.46
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 894.75	Sta. and postage..	5.70	Exp. acct. Int. U..	20.00	Grand total.....	\$1,601.22
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	204.02	Tax to Int. Union.	200.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 287.20	Expenditures.	
Grand total.....	\$1,098.77	Sundries	2.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	158.77	Loans granted.....	\$ 14.00
451 BUSHNELL. 8 mem.		Del. exp. Int. con.	122.35	Grand total.....	\$ 445.97	Sick benefit.....	87.13
Receipts.		Assist. to unions..	650.00	460 SAN JUAN. 122 mem.		Death benefit.....	550.00
Init. fees.....	5.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,384.75	Receipts.		Hall rent.....	36.00
Dues	241.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	100.55	Init. fees.....	\$ 234.75	Sal. and com. exp.	155.00
Int'l ass't.....	358.90	Grand total.....	\$1,575.30	Dues	1,674.60	Sta. and postage..	8.99
Coll. loans.....	9.00	Expenditures.		Int'l ass't.....	2,300.80	Tax to Int. Union.	100.00
Ass't from unions.	100.00	Sick benefit.....	112.20	Coll. loans.....	8.00	Assist. to unions..	550.00
Cor. by L. U.....	6.20	Int'l ass't.....	187.10	Interest	23.23	Rep't'd exp.....	\$1,501.12
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 721.00	Interest .....	.23	Rep't'd receipts..	\$4,236.38	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	100.10
Doe fin. exam....	13.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 299.53	Exp. over pctg....	14.46	Grand total.....	\$1,601.22
Cor. with fin. ex..	.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	64.66	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	1,220.68	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	122.68	Grand total.....	\$ 364.18	Grand total.....	\$5,471.52	Loans granted.....	\$ 199.00
Grand total.....	\$ 867.28	Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Dues	18,435.80
Loans granted.....	12.00	Sick benefit.....	20.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 100.00	Int'l ass't.....	26,809.50
Sick benefit.....	63.89	Hall rent.....	1.00	Sick benefit.....	575.81	Coll. loans.....	8.00
O. of W. benefit..	18.00	Sal. and com. exp.	36.00	O. of W. benefit..	1,125.00	Ass't from un...	105,875.00
Hall rent.....	31.00	Sta. and postage..	1.55	Death benefit.....	1,125.00	Interest	23.42
Sal. and com. exp.	102.05	Tax to Int. Union.	75.00	Hall rent.....	180.00	Ret. rent, etc....	1.80
Sta. and postage..	7.98	Assist. to unions..	75.00	Sal. and com. exp.	369.43	Ret. del. exp....	32.62
Label agit. exp....	27.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 208.55	Sta. and postage..	6.80	Rep't'd rec.....	\$151,180.14
Tax to Int. Union.	150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	155.63	Tax to Int. Union.	100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	2,481.86
Del. exp. Int. con.	162.70	Grand total.....	\$ 364.18	Sundries	280.51	Grand total.....	\$153,661.70
Assist. to unions..	75.00	Expenditures.		Del. exp. Int. con.	418.90	Expenditures.	
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 629.53	Loans granted.....	7.00	Assist. to unions..	1,300.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 104.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	227.75	Sick benefit.....	24.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$4,566.45	Sick benefit.....	803.87
Grand total.....	\$ 867.28	Sal. and com. exp.	48.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	905.07	Strike benefit.....	135,274.99
452 PETOSKEY. 4 mem.		Sta. and postage..	4.00	Grand total.....	\$5,471.52	O. of W. benefit..	98.00
Receipts.		Label agit. exp....	6.00	461 PONCE. 134 mem.		Death benefit.....	75.00
Dues	95.50	Tax to Int. Union.	100.00	Receipts.		Hall rent.....	91.00
Int'l ass't.....	178.40	Sundries	2.55	Init. fees.....	\$ 67.50	Sal. and com. exp.	4,960.19
Cor. by L. U.....	.80	Assist. to unions..	100.00	Dues	220.20	Sta. and postage..	183.48
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 274.70	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 333.70	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 287.70	Label agit. exp....	9.36
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	93.61	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	98.29	Exp. over pctg....	27.71	Tax to Int. Union	300.00
Grand total.....	\$ 368.21	Grand total.....	\$ 431.99	Grand total.....	\$ 315.41	Sundries	795.83
Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Del. exp. Int. con	270.80
Sick benefit.....	125.00	Loans granted.....	7.00	Hall rent.....	16.40	Rep't'd exp.....	\$142,996.52
Sal. and com. exp.	40.00	Sick benefit.....	24.00	Sal. and com. exp.	54.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	10,665.18
Sta. and postage..	12.80	Sal. and com. exp.	48.00	Sta. and postage..	8.24	Grand total.....	\$153,661.70
Assist. to unions..	150.00	Sta. and postage..	4.00	Sundries	11.02	466 EASTON. 21 mem.	
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 227.80	Label agit. exp....	6.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 85.25	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	40.41	Tax to Int. Union.	100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	230.16	Init. fees.....	\$ 5.00
Grand total.....	\$ 368.21	Sundries	2.55	Grand total.....	\$ 315.41	Dues	526.10
453 SAN JUAN. 604 mem.		Assist. to unions..	100.00	462 W. TAMPA. 1412 mem.		Int'l ass't.....	677.30
Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 292.45	Receipts.		Coll. loans.....	5.00
Init. fees.....	865.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	189.54	Init. fees.....	\$ 241.00	Ass't from unions	800.00
Dues	9,285.80	Grand total.....	\$ 431.99	Dues	34,266.55	Rep't'd receipts..	\$2,213.40
Int'l ass't.....	11,118.40	Expenditures.		Int'l ass't.....	50,272.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	151.51
Interest	105.04	Loans granted.....	7.00	Coll. loans.....	31.00	Grand total.....	\$2,364.91
Ret. benefit.....	45.00	Sick benefit.....	24.00	Ass't from un...	171,200.00	Expenditures.	
Rep't'd recpts..	\$21,414.24	Sal. and com. exp.	48.00	Interest .....	.97	Loans granted.....	\$ 7.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	2,496.38	Sta. and postage..	4.00	Ret. benefit.....	24.80	Sick benefit.....	40.00
Grand total.....	\$23,910.62	Label agit. exp....	6.00	Rep't'd rec.....	\$256,036.42	Death benefit.....	550.00
Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union.	100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	6,702.52	Hall rent.....	20.25
Loans granted.....	13.00	Sundries .....	.78	Grand total.....	\$262,738.94	Sal. and com. exp.	99.97
Sick benefit.....	8,931.50	Assist. to unions..	375.00	Expenditures.		Sta. and postage..	11.90
O. of W. benefit..	304.50	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 678.90	Loans granted.....	\$ 24.00	Label agit. exp....	6.95
Death benefit.....	225.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	499.57	Sick benefit.....	4,211.40	Sundries	27.05
Hall rent.....	252.00	Grand total.....	\$1,178.47	Strike benefit.....	239,285.32	Atty. fees, etc....	405.45
Sal. and com. exp.	1,760.23	Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit..	34.00	Exp. acct. Int. U.	104.50
Sta. and postage..	63.23	Hall rent.....	2.50	Death benefit.....	1,166.35	Del. exp. Int. con.	185.60
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Sal. and com. exp.	94.85	Hall rent.....	345.15	Ret. dues, etc....	15.60
Sundries	1,417.31	Sta. and postage..	4.00	Sal. and com. exp.	8,948.96	Assist. to unions..	750.00
Del. exp. Int. con	994.46	Tax to Int. Union.	150.00	Sta. and postage..	363.75	Rep't'd exp.....	\$2,204.87
Assist. to unions.	9,060.00	Sundries .....	.78	Label agit. exp....	89.22	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	160.04
Rep't'd exp.....	\$18,211.23	Assist. to unions..	375.00	Tax to Int. Union	400.00	Grand total.....	\$2,364.91
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	8,699.39	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 627.17	Sundries	663.71	467 ALEGUENO. 7 mem.	
Grand total.....	\$23,910.62	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	551.30	Del. exp. Int. con	768.51	Receipts.	
454 CEDAR RAPIDS.		Grand total.....	\$1,178.47	Ret. dues, etc....	2.40	Init. fees.....	\$ 22.00
Receipts.		455 SASKATOON. 8 mem.		Assist. to unions..	1,000.00	Dues	183.50
Init. fees.....	\$ 17.00	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.....	\$257,302.80	Int'l ass't.....	218.50
Dues	533.35	Dues	88.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	5,436.14	Coll. loans.....	8.40
Int'l ass't.....	818.40	Int'l ass't.....	155.00	Grand total.....	\$262,738.94		

Ass't from unions.	350.00	471	MACON.	8 mem.	Sundries	1,638.42	Sta. and postage..	23.10
Rep't'd receipts..	787.40		Receipts.		Del. exp. int. con	256.18	Sundries	38.47
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	115.20		Init. fees.....	8.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$33,267.28	Assist. to unions..	200.00
			Dues	198.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	3,040.82		
			Int'l ass't.....	278.10			Rep't'd exp....	749.57
Grand total.....	\$902.60		Coll. loans.....	10.50	Grand total	\$56,307.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	195.82
Expenditures.							Grand total	\$945.39
Loans granted.....	18.00		Rep't'd receipts..	494.80	475 FITCHBURG.	11 mem.	479 WHEELING.	10 mem.
Sick benefit.....	89.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	283.12	Receipts.		Receipts.	
O. of W. benefit...	21.00		Grand total	782.92	Init. fees.....	10.00	Init. fees.....	8.00
Death benefit.....	400.00		Expenditures.		Dues	132.00	Dues	207.00
Hall rent.....	18.42		Loans granted.....	18.00	Int'l ass't.....	140.50	Int'l ass't.....	359.40
Sal. and com. exp.	21.90		Sick benefit.....	14.00	Rep't'd receipts..	282.50	Interest	1.50
Sta. and postage...	5.73		Sal. and com. exp.	85.22	Exp. over pctg...	28.30		
Sundries	23.88		Sta. and postage...	4.35	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	170.84	Rep't'd receipts..	570.90
			Label agit. exp...	2.00	Grand total	479.64	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	135.97
Rep't'd exp....	597.93		Tax to Int. Union.	150.00	Expenditures.		Grand total	706.87
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	804.67		Sundries	14.45	Loans granted.....	11.00	Expenditures.	
Grand total.....	\$902.60		Assist. to unions..	200.00	Sick benefit.....	22.18	Loans granted.....	8.00
468 ALBION.	13 mem.				Sal. and com. exp.	98.00	Sick benefit.....	5.00
Receipts.			Rep't'd exp....	438.02	Sta. and postage...	4.76	Hall rent	15.00
Dues	255.20		Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	344.00	Label agit. exp...	5.75	Sal. and com. exp.	27.73
Int'l ass't.....	378.70		Grand total	782.92	Tax to Int. Union.	50.00	Sta. and postage...	5.94
Coll. loans.....	30.00				Sundries	7.00	Label agit. exp...	18.00
Interest	2.18				Assist. to unions..	100.00	Tax to Int. Union.	50.00
			472 JUNCOS.	9 mem.			Sundries	.35
Rep't'd receipts..	666.08		Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts..	294.63	Ret. dues, etc....	1.20
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	176.60		Init. fees.....	18.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	185.01	Assist. to unions..	300.00
			Dues	215.40	Grand total	479.64	Rep't'd exp....	425.92
Grand total.....	842.68		Int'l ass't.....	266.35	476 PONTIAC.	10 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	280.95
Expenditures.			Coll. loans.....	9.40	Receipts.		Grand total	706.87
Loans granted.....	6.00		Ass't from unions	200.00	Dues	286.70	480 ORLANDO.	27 mem.
Sick benefit.....	60.13		Interest	1.80	Int'l ass't.....	420.90	Receipts.	
Hall rent.....	20.00		Rep't'd receipts..	710.95	Coll. loans	10.00	Init. fees.....	41.00
Sal. and com. exp.	74.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	346.35	Interest	.20	Dues	486.45
Sta. and postage...	8.00		Grand total	\$1,067.30	Rep't'd receipts..	697.80	Int'l ass't.....	775.40
Tax to Int. Union.	150.00		Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	126.35	Coll. loans	52.00
Sundries	.50		Loans granted.....	21.50	Grand total	\$824.15	Interest	2.52
Del. exp. int. con.	141.92		Sick benefit.....	10.00	Rep't'd receipts..	697.80	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,337.37
Assist. to unions..	150.00		O. of W. benefit...	6.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	126.35	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	125.72
			Death benefit.....	350.00	Grand total	\$824.15	Grand total	\$1,483.09
Rep't'd exp....	610.55		Hall rent	34.00	Expenditures.		Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	232.13		Sal. and com. exp.	83.51	Loans granted.....	6.00	Loans granted.....	14.00
Grand total.....	\$842.68		Sta. and postage...	15.53	Sick benefit.....	97.95	Sick benefit.....	59.06
469 BAKERSFIELD.	24 mem.		Sundries	27.10	Hall rent	12.00	Hall rent	7.50
Receipts.			Assist. to unions..	250.00	Sal. and com. exp.	97.70	Sal. and com. exp.	329.17
Dues	588.50		Rep't'd exp....	747.64	Sta. and postage...	6.02	Sta. and postage...	11.78
Int'l ass't.....	951.40		Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	309.66	Tax to Int. Union.	50.00	Tax to Int. Union.	100.00
Coll. loans.....	150.00		Grand total	\$1,067.30	Sundries	1.88	Del. exp. int. con.	249.28
					Del. exp. int. con.	161.82	Assist. to unions..	500.00
Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,692.90		473 STETTLER.	12 mem.	Assist. to unions..	150.00		
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	182.80		Receipts.		Rep't'd exp....	582.37		
Grand total.....	\$1,875.20		Dues	283.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	241.78		
Expenditures.			Int'l ass't.....	470.80	Grand total	\$824.15	Rep't'd exp....	\$1,270.79
Loans granted.....	187.50		Ass't from unions.	130.00	477 MANITOWOC.	18 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	212.30
Sick benefit.....	94.70		Interest	6.14	Receipts.		Grand total	\$1,483.09
Strike benefit.....	10.00		Ret. benefit.....	24.00	Init. fees.....	8.00	481 BAYAMON.	426 mem.
Sal. and com. exp.	108.00		Rep't'd receipts..	923.44	Dues	380.15	Receipts.	
Sta. and postage...	17.06		Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	161.43	Int'l ass't.....	584.80	Init. fees.....	650.50
Label agit. exp...	21.95		Grand total	\$1,084.89	Coll. loans	8.00	Dues	7,837.45
Tax to Int. Union.	100.00		Expenditures.		Interest	2.10	Int'l ass't.....	10,996.33
Sundries	14.70		Sick benefit.....	41.00	Rep't'd receipts..	978.05	Coll. loans	19.25
Del. exp. int. con.	338.84		O. of W. benefit...	77.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	177.69	Ret. benefit.....	208.48
Ret. dues, etc....	4.75		Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Grand total	\$1,155.74	Cor. by L. U....	8.70
Assist. to unions..	700.00		Sta. and postage...	10.77	Expenditures.		Rep't'd rec....	\$19,720.73
Rep't'd exp....	\$1,597.50		Tax to Int. Union.	75.00	Sick benefit.....	14.26	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	8,499.61
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	277.70		Sundries	15.80	Hall rent	6.00	Grand total	\$23,220.34
Grand total.....	\$1,875.20		Del. exp. int. con.	325.65	Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	Expenditures.	
470 PORTLAND.	20 mem.				Sta. and postage...	7.78	Loans granted.....	\$152.00
Receipts.			Rep't'd exp....	605.72	Label agit. exp...	6.00	Sick benefit.....	3,915.03
Init. fees.....	22.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	479.17	Tax to Int. Union.	175.00	O. of W. benefit...	985.00
Dues	510.45		Grand total	\$1,084.89	Sundries	23.28	Death benefit...	1,520.00
Int'l ass't.....	702.80				Assist. to unions..	650.00	Hall rent	878.08
Coll. loans.....	138.00		474 TAMPA.	265 mem.	Rep't'd exp....	968.82	Sal. and com. exp.	848.70
Interest	.36		Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	189.42	Tax to Int. Union.	200.00
Ret. benefit.....	.33		Init. fees.....	4,171.00	Grand total	\$1,155.74	Sundries	1,780.73
Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,373.04		Dues	7,891.20	478 JUANA DIAZ.	14 mem.	Del. exp. int. con.	712.05
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	96.59		Int'l ass't.....	11,164.70	Receipts.		Ret. dues, etc....	17.50
Grand total.....	\$1,470.53		Coll. loans.....	2.00	Init. fees.....	4.50	Assist. to unions..	6,600.00
Expenditures.			Ass't from un...	32,875.00	Dues	311.50		
Loans granted.....	177.00		Interest	40.00	Int'l ass't.....	413.40	Grand total	\$23,220.34
Sick benefit.....	107.16		Old def. rep. acct.		Coll. loans	7.00	482 WAUSAU.	19 mem.
Hall rent	28.50		No. 440	293.00	Rep't'd receipts..	736.40	Receipts.	
Sal. and com. exp.	120.83		Ret. benefit.....	71.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	208.90	Init. fees.....	5.00
Sta. and Postage...	18.34		Rep't'd rec....	\$56,307.90	Grand total	\$1,155.74	Dues	419.45
Label agit. exp...	20.09		Grand total	\$56,307.90	Expenditures.		Int'l ass't.....	627.80
Tax to Int. Union.	100.00		Expenditures.		Sick benefit.....	45.30	Interest	.47
Sundries	12.00		Strike benefit.....	48,202.00	O. of W. benefit...	54.00	Def. rep. by mem.	
Del. exp. int. con.	106.88		Death benefit.....	550.00	Hall rent	48.00	acct. No. 495...	10.84
Assist. to unions..	550.00		Hall rent	267.00	Sal. and com. exp.	410.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$1,069.87
Rep't'd exp....	\$1,331.60		Sta. and postage...	207.43				
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	138.98							
Grand total.....	\$1,470.53							

Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	150.74	486 NEW WESTMINSTER	12 mem.	Ret. by dissol. un...	98.18	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	47.64
Grand total	\$1,213.61	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp....	\$ 131.42	Grand total	\$ 206.24
Expenditures.		Init. fees	\$ 18.00	Grand total	\$ 131.42	Expenditures.	
Sick benefit.....	5.00	Dues	318.90	491 HURON.	27 mem.	Sick benefit.....	30.00
O. of W. benefit...	3.00	Int'l ass't.....	560.80	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	18.75
Hall rent.....	6.00	Coll. loans	8.00	Init. fees	\$ 8.00	Sta. and postage...	1.88
Sal. and com. exp.	98.00	Interest	2.18	Dues	711.15	Ret. by dissol. un.	84.28
Sta. and postage...	18.50	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 889.58	Int'l ass't.....	1,182.40	Assist. to unions...	75.00
Tax to Int. Union.	150.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	168.00	Coll. loans	102.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 171.94
Del. exp. Int. con.	172.40	Grand total	\$1,055.58	Rep't'd receipts.	\$1,974.55	Not accounted for.	84.80
Assist. to unions...	536.00	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	171.85	Grand total	\$ 306.24
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 970.90	Loans granted.....	140.00	Grand total	\$2,146.40	497 KANKAKEE.	10 mem.
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	342.71	Sick benefit.....	115.75	Expenditures.		Dues	\$ 212.55
Grand total	\$1,213.61	Hall rent.....	7.50	Loans granted.....	\$ 8.00	Int'l ass't.....	831.50
483 GLOVERSVILLE.	12 mem.	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Sick benefit.....	174.00	Interest	.11
Receipts.		Sta. and postage...	9.65	Hall rent	22.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 544.16
Init. fees.....	17.00	Sundries	27.84	Sal. and com. exp.	418.85	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	77.38
Dues	228.75	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 372.74	Sta. and postage...	20.10	Grand total	\$ 621.84
Int'l ass't.....	822.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	682.84	Tax to Int. Union.	235.00	Expenditures.	
Coll. loans	4.00	Grand total	\$1,055.58	Sundries	11.15	Loans granted.....	4.00
Ass't from unions.	650.00	497 BAKER.	6 mem.	Del. exp. Int. con.	215.85	Sick benefit.....	22.00
Interest	3.86	Receipts.		Assist. to unions...	800.00	Hall rent	12.50
Rep't'd receipts.	\$1,534.01	Init. fees	\$ 5.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$1,900.45	Sal. and com. exp.	57.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	75.96	Dues	210.30	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	245.98	Sta. and postage...	8.10
Grand total	\$1,609.97	Int'l ass't.....	214.80	Grand total	\$2,146.40	Tax to Int. Union.	100.00
Expenditures.		Coll. loans	9.00	492 COLO. SPRINGS.	4 mem.	Sundries	24.00
Sick benefit.....	124.00	Ass't from unions.	75.00	Receipts.		Assist. to unions...	175.00
Death benefit.....	900.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 614.00	Dues	\$ 97.70	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 404.80
Sal. and com. exp.	183.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	184.65	Int'l ass't.....	173.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	217.04
Sta. and postage...	8.08	Grand total	\$ 748.65	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 270.90	Grand total	\$ 621.84
Label agit. exp...	28.00	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	86.01	498 EVERETT.	19 mem.
Sundries	6.80	Loans granted.....	21.00	Grand total	\$ 356.91	Receipts.	
Assist. to unions...	175.00	Sick benefit.....	80.00	Expenditures.		Init. fees.....	10.00
Rep't'd exp....	\$1,809.18	Strike benefit.....	77.50	Loans granted.....	\$ 8.00	Dues	858.95
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	240.84	Sal. and com. exp.	82.00	Sick benefit.....	215.00	Int'l ass't.....	824.00
Grand total	\$1,609.97	Sta. and postage...	12.90	Fines	57.10	Coll. loans	20.00
484 MERIDEN.	13 mem.	Sundries	2.10	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Interest	1.78
Receipts.		Del. exp. Int. con.	342.60	Sta. and postage...	2.42	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 966.78
Init. fees.....	\$ 8.00	Ret. dues, etc...	.45	Sundries	14.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	76.36
Dues	450.80	Assist. to unions...	50.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 298.42	Grand total	\$1,043.14
Int'l ass't.....	751.20	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 669.64	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	57.49	Expenditures.	
Coll. loans	88.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '24...	79.01	Grand total	\$ 356.91	Loans granted.....	20.00
Ass't from unions.	200.00	Grand total	\$ 748.65	493 WATERTOWN.	Dissolved.	Sick benefit.....	34.00
Interest	1.86	Receipts.		Receipts.		Hall rent.....	30.50
Rep't'd receipts.	\$1,439.95	Init. fees	\$ 8.00	Dues	\$ 53.75	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	191.21	Dues	821.85	Int'l ass't.....	41.20	Sta. and postage...	7.05
Grand total	\$1,631.16	Int'l ass't.....	1,312.00	Exp't'd receipts.	\$ 94.85	Label agit. exp...	60.00
Expenditures.		Ass't from unions.	450.00	Exp. over pctg...	22.92	Tax to Int. Union.	175.00
Loans granted.....	12.00	Ret. benefit	5.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	81.82	Sundries	150.00
Sick benefit.....	192.00	Cor. by L. U.....	1.20	Grand total	\$ 190.39	Assist. to unions...	550.00
Death benefit.....	475.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$2,593.05	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp....	\$ 959.55
Hall rent.....	17.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	421.64	Strike benefit.....	\$ 86.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	83.59
Sal. and com. exp.	126.00	Grand total	\$3,014.66	Hall rent	8.00	Grand total	\$1,043.14
Sta. and postage...	27.56	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	40.00	499 TRINIDAD.	9 mem.
Label agit. exp...	15.00	Loans granted.....	12.00	Sta. and postage...	8.40	Receipts.	
Tax to Int. Union.	175.00	Sick benefit	262.00	Ret. by dissol. un.	35.38	Dues	\$ 217.10
Sundries	11.14	O. of W. benefit...	6.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 172.78	Int'l ass't.....	832.90
Del. exp. Int. con.	179.16	Death benefit.....	821.40	Not accounted for.	26.61	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 550.00
Ret. dues, etc...	10.00	Hall rent.....	80.00	Grand total	\$ 199.39	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	134.12
Assist. to unions...	225.00	Sal. and com. exp.	125.00	494 FALL RIVER.	Dissolved.	Grand total	\$ 684.12
Rep't'd exp....	\$1,466.36	Sta. and postage...	22.75	Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	165.80	Label agit. exp...	11.55	Dues	\$ 16.15	Loans granted.....	14.00
Grand total	\$1,631.16	Tax to Int. Union.	100.00	Int'l ass't.....	8.80	Sick benefit.....	44.15
495 SAN JUAN.	83 mem.	Sundries	15.92	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 24.95	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00
Receipts.		Del. exp. Int. con.	167.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	\$ 518.85	Sta. and postage...	8.78
Init. fees.....	\$ 35.00	Assist. to unions...	1,300.00	Grand total	\$ 543.80	Tax to Int. Union.	75.00
Dues	946.55	Rep't'd exp....	\$2,861.62	Expenditures.		Sundries	11.38
Int'l ass't.....	1,859.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	158.07	Loans granted.....	\$ 1.00	Assist. to unions...	825.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$2,840.65	Grand total	\$3,014.66	Sick benefit.....	10.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 538.31
Exp. over pctg...	49.72	496 FAIRFIELD.	Dissolved.	Ret. by dissol. un.	110.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	145.81
Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	639.33	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp....	\$ 121.00	Grand total	\$ 684.12
Grand total	\$3,019.00	Dues	\$ 85.40	Not accounted for.	422.80	Receipts.	
Expenditures.		Int'l ass't.....	25.00	Grand total	\$ 543.80	Init. fees.....	284.00
Loans granted.....	\$ 8.00	Coll. loans	1.00	495 ANTIGO.	Dissolved	Dues	85,807.05
Sick benefit.....	291.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 61.40	Receipts.		Int'l ass't.....	51,877.70
O. of W. benefit...	84.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	70.02	Dues	\$ 52.40	Coll. loans	26.00
Death benefit.....	124.64	Grand total	\$ 131.42	Int'l ass't.....	91.00	Ass't from un...	184,625.00
Hall rent	88.00	Expenditures.		Ret. benefit.....	15.00	Interest	88.74
Sal. and com. exp.	810.98	Sick benefit.....	\$ 25.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 158.40	Cor. by L. U.....	17.10
Sta. and postage...	17.88	Sal. and com. exp.	12.00	Cor. acct.....	.20	Rep't'd rec....	\$272,685.59
Sundries	148.76	Sta. and postage...	1.27			Bal. Jan. 1, '20...	7,871.50
Assist. to unions...	580.00	Sundries	.62			Grand total	\$280,857.00
Rep't'd exp....	\$1,562.30						
Bal. Jan. 1, '21...	\$1,456.81						
Grand total	\$3,019.00						

Expenditures.	Int'l ass't.....	205.10
Loans granted.....\$ 202.00	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 450.10	
Sick benefit..... 3,010.55	Exp. over pctg.... 27.65	
Strike benefit.....244,474.38	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 825.00	
O. of W. benefit.. 100.50		
Death benefit..... 3,990.00	Grand total.....\$ 802.75	
Hall rent 235.00	Expenditures.	
Sal. and com. exp. 8,064.74	Hall rent\$ 43.00	
Sta. and postage.. 136.02	Sal. and com. exp. 94.00	
Label agit. exp.. 87.68	Sta. and postage.. 6.18	
Tax to Int. Union 500.00	Tax to Int. Union. 100.00	
Sundries 1,431.60	Sundries 19.50	
Del. exp. Int. con. 735.54	Ret. by dissol. un. 4.90	
Assist. to unions. 650.00	Assist. to unions.. 500.00	
Rep't'd exp.....\$263,571.01	Rep't'd exp.....\$ 767.58	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 16,786.06	Not accounted for. 35.17	
Grand total.....\$280,357.09	Grand total\$ 802.75	

501 WHEELING. 401 mem.	Receipts.	11 mem.
Int. fees.....\$ 371.00	Int. fees.....\$ 11.00	
Dues 7,685.35	Dues 186.60	
Int'l ass't.....11,647.60	Int'l ass't..... 284.60	
Ret. del. exp..... 1.90		
Rep't'd receipts..\$19,705.85	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 482.20	
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 3,084.51	Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 57.41	
Grand total.....\$22,790.36	Grand total.....\$ 539.61	

Expenditures.	Expenditures.	
Sick benefit.....\$1,043.30	Sick benefit.....\$ 63.00	
O. of W. benefit.. 12.00	Death benefit..... 40.00	
Death benefit..... 42.00	Hall rent 11.00	
Hall rent 257.50	Sal. and com. exp. 26.00	
Sal. and com. exp. 2,581.56	Sta. and postage.. 9.25	
Sta. and postage.. 18.48	Tax to Int. Union. 50.00	
Label agit. exp.. 437.19	Sundries 1.10	
Tax to Int. Union. 400.00	Assist. to unions.. 150.00	
Sundries 432.22	Rep't'd exp.....\$ 350.35	
Del. exp. Int. con. 140.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 189.26	
Ret. dues, etc.... 8.00	Grand total\$ 539.61	
Assist. to unions..12,100.00		
Rep't'd exp.....\$17,795.20		
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 4,995.16		
Grand total ..\$22,790.36		

502 PITTSBURGH. 19 mem.	Receipts.	
Int. fees.....\$ 14.00	Int. fees.....\$ 14.00	
Dues 890.45	Dues 890.45	
Int'l ass't..... 510.10	Int'l ass't..... 510.10	
Ret. rent, etc.... 1.00	Ret. rent, etc.... 1.00	
Rep't'd receipts..\$ 895.55	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 895.55	
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 849.59		
Grand total ..\$1,235.14		

Expenditures.	Expenditures.	
Loans granted.....\$ 8.00	Sick benefit.....\$ 27.00	
Sick benefit..... 8.00	Dues 264.95	
Strike benefit..... 24.00	Int'l ass't..... 877.70	
O. of W. benefit.. 8.00	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 689.65	
Death benefit..... 850.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 149.40	
Hall rent 27.00	Grand total.....\$ 819.05	
Sal. and com. exp. 131.40	Expenditures.	
Sta. and postage.. 17.70	Sick benefit.....\$ 26.42	
Label agit. exp.. 6.00	Sal. and com. exp. 122.50	
Sundries 6.00	Sta. and postage.. 7.34	
Assist. to unions. 200.00	Tax to Int. Union. 50.00	
Rep't'd exp.....\$ 778.10	Sundries 5.89	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 457.04	Del. exp. Int. con. 143.15	
Grand total ..\$1,235.14	Assist. to unions. 200.00	

503 CATANO. 54 mem.	Receipts.	
Int. fees.....\$ 80.00	Int. fees.....\$ 80.00	
Dues 96.60	Dues 96.60	
Rep't'd receipts..\$ 176.60	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 176.60	
Exp. over pctg.... 50.37		
Grand total ..\$ 226.97		

Expenditures.	Expenditures.	
Hall rent\$ 24.00	Sick benefit.....\$ 26.42	
Sal. and com. exp. 30.00	Sal. and com. exp. 122.50	
Sta. and postage.. 3.79	Sta. and postage.. 7.34	
Sundries 27.90	Tax to Int. Union. 50.00	
Rep't'd exp.....\$ 85.60	Sundries 5.89	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 141.28	Del. exp. Int. con. 143.15	
Grand total ..\$ 226.97	Assist. to unions. 200.00	

504 BETHESDA. Dissolved.	Receipts.	
Int. fees.....\$ 44.50	Int. fees.....\$ 44.50	
Dues 200.50	Dues 200.50	
Rep't'd receipts..\$ 176.60	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 176.60	
Exp. over pctg.... 50.37		
Grand total ..\$ 226.97		

505 UNIONTOWN. 11 mem.	Receipts.	
Int. fees.....\$ 11.00	Int. fees.....\$ 11.00	
Dues 186.60	Dues 186.60	
Int'l ass't..... 284.60	Int'l ass't..... 284.60	
Rep't'd receipts..\$ 482.20	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 482.20	
Bal. Jan. 1, '20.... 57.41		
Grand total.....\$ 539.61		

506 SAN JUAN. 107 mem.	Receipts.	
Int. fees.....\$ 14.00	Int. fees.....\$ 14.00	
Dues 890.45	Dues 890.45	
Int'l ass't..... 510.10	Int'l ass't..... 510.10	
Ret. rent, etc.... 1.00	Ret. rent, etc.... 1.00	
Rep't'd receipts..\$ 895.55	Rep't'd receipts..\$ 895.55	
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 849.59		
Grand total ..\$1,235.14		

507 CHICAGO. Dis'olv'd	Receipts.	
Int. fees.....\$ 64.00	Int. fees.....\$ 64.00	
Dues 1,488.05	Dues 1,488.05	
Int'l ass't..... 1,735.50	Int'l ass't..... 1,735.50	
Interest 48.81	Interest 48.81	
Rep't'd receipts..\$3,316.36	Rep't'd receipts..\$3,316.36	
Exp. over pctg.... 979.62	Exp. over pctg.... 979.62	
Due Fin. Exam.... 574.44	Due Fin. Exam.... 574.44	
Cor. acc't ..... .39	Cor. acc't ..... .39	
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 5,866.05		
Grand total.....\$10,736.86		

529 LINTON. Dis'olv'd	Receipts.	
Int. fees.....\$22.50	Int. fees.....\$22.50	
Dues 89.75	Dues 89.75	
Int'l ass't..... 22.90	Int'l ass't..... 22.90	
Rep't'd receipts..\$85.15	Rep't'd receipts..\$85.15	
Cor. acc't 4.25	Cor. acc't 4.25	
Grand total ..\$89.40		

527 CHICAGO. Dis'olv'd	Receipts.	
Int. fees.....\$ 64.00	Int. fees.....\$ 64.00	
Dues 1,488.05	Dues 1,488.05	
Int'l ass't..... 1,735.50	Int'l ass't..... 1,735.50	
Interest 48.81	Interest 48.81	
Rep't'd receipts..\$3,316.36	Rep't'd receipts..\$3,316.36	
Exp. over pctg.... 979.62	Exp. over pctg.... 979.62	
Due Fin. Exam.... 574.44	Due Fin. Exam.... 574.44	
Cor. acc't ..... .39	Cor. acc't ..... .39	
Bal. Jan. 1, '20... 5,866.05		
Grand total.....\$10,736.86		

530 LUDINGTON. 25 mem.	Receipts.	
Int. fees.....\$ 79.00	Int. fees.....\$ 79.00	
Dues 493.10	Dues 493.10	
Int'l ass't..... 765.45	Int'l ass't..... 765.45	
Ass't from unions. 1,800.00	Ass't from unions. 1,800.00	
Interest ..... .50	Interest ..... .50	
Rep't'd receipts..\$3,138.05	Rep't'd receipts..\$3,138.05	
Cor. acc't 1.75	Cor. acc't 1.75	
Grand total ..\$3,139.80		

Expenditures.	Expenditures.	
Sick benefit.....\$ 122.50	Sick benefit.....\$ 122.50	
Strike benefit..... 186.00	Strike benefit..... 186.00	
Death benefit..... 50.00	Death benefit..... 50.00	
Hall rent 297.00	Hall rent 297.00	
Sal. and com. exp. 1,129.72	Sal. and com. exp. 1,129.72	
Sta. and postage.. 27.73	Sta. and postage.. 27.73	
Sundries 189.24	Sundries 189.24	
Rep. by dis'olv'd U. 1,441.94	Rep. by dis'olv'd U. 1,441.94	
Del. exp. Int. con. 155.88	Del. exp. Int. con. 155.88	
Ret. dues, etc.... 1.00	Ret. dues, etc.... 1.00	
Assist. to unions. 2,600.00	Assist. to unions. 2,600.00	
Rep't'd exp.....\$5,899.51	Rep't'd exp.....\$5,899.51	
Cor. J. A. B. exp. acc't 285.00	Cor. J. A. B. exp. acc't 285.00	
Total .....\$6,184.51	Total .....\$6,184.51	
Not accounted for. 4,652.35	Not accounted for. 4,652.35	
Grand total.....\$10,736.86		

Expenditures.	Expenditures.	
Strike benefit.....\$2,436.30	Strike benefit.....\$2,436.30	
Hall rent 27.00	Hall rent 27.00	
Sal. and com. exp. 98.37	Sal. and com. exp. 98.37	
Sta. and postage.. 36.30	Sta. and postage.. 36.30	
Sundries 52.71	Sundries 52.71	
Assist. to unions.. 150.00	Assist. to unions.. 150.00	
Rep't'd exp.....\$2,800.68	Rep't'd exp.....\$2,800.68	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 539.12		
Grand total ..\$3,139.80		

Deficiency in Funds of Local Unions on January 1, 1921.	Deficiency in Funds of Local Unions on January 1, 1921.	
Section 173 of the constitution reads as follows:	Section 173 of the constitution reads as follows:	
Sec. 173. Unions expending more than the percentage provided for in Sec. 171 must replace the same within ninety days after receiving official notice. Failing to do so they shall be suspended. But local unions having a deficiency in their funds on Jan. 1, 1921, shall make up the deficiency upon the following basis: 50 cents per member per quarter. Any union failing to comply with this provision shall be suspended.	Sec. 173. Unions expending more than the percentage provided for in Sec. 171 must replace the same within ninety days after receiving official notice. Failing to do so they shall be suspended. But local unions having a deficiency in their funds on Jan. 1, 1921, shall make up the deficiency upon the following basis: 50 cents per member per quarter. Any union failing to comply with this provision shall be suspended.	

1 Baltimore ..\$ 182.19	134 La Porte..... 60.98
8 Hoboken 81.69	127 Massillon .. 20.99
11 St. Albans .. .96	138 Newark 243.03
12 Oneida 40.00	142 Lockport .. 1.10
13 New York .. 161.75	144 New York .. 1.87
14 Chicago 3,864.40	147 Union Hill .. 9.56
15 Chicago 105.00	148 Aguas 1,083.12
19 St. S. Marie .. 72.40	147 Rockford .. 24.25
25 Milwaukee .. 521.15	158 Lafayette .. 26.87
29 Jacksonville .. 686.17	164 Ft. Collins .. 30
30 Moberly 11.19	165 Philadelphia. 2,419.88
31 Connersville .. 2.20	168 Oskosh 71.29
36 Topeka 18.18	170 W. Palm B'h .. 2.40
37 Ft. Wayne .. 25.57	171 E. Greenville 34.95
38 Springfield .. 386.16	175 Kingston .. 22.80
43 Urbana ..... .20	176 Newark 6.90
45 Springfield .. .04	177 Council Bl'fs .. .09
47 Quincy 50.88	180 Danbury 27.77
60 Terre Haute. .20	181 Ft. Madison .. 3.28
64 Lebanon 1,653.33	185 Paducah 1.14
66 Lewiston 58.20	188 Seattle 122.78
70 Winona 10.67	197 Warsaw (dis.) 12.15
72 Washington .. 20	201 Rock Island .. 11.84
77 Minneola 66.00	211 Victoria 41.06
78 Hornell 151.38	212 Superior 40.82
79 Sandusky 86.85	213 New York .. 92.14
80 Danville 2.80	215 Logansport .. 96.93
81 Peekskill 81.50	218 Binghamton. 927.45
82 Meadville (dis.) 55.94	220 N. Orleans .. 130.08
83 Nashville 79.14	221 South Bend.. 87.38
85 Eau Claire .. 24.68	222 Haverhill .. 107.18
87 Brooklyn 20.00	223 S. Francisco. 131.20
92 Worcester 10.00	230 Millville (dis.) 17.03
93 Omaha 80.10	231 Amsterdam .. 2.53
97 Boston 10.00	234 Gutesber .. 30.41
101 Kingston 5.82	235 Peru 41.60
105 Marsville .. 1.64	236 Reading 1,245.35
108 Lock Haven. 400.81	238 Sacramento .. 108.15
110 Washington 184.81	240 Norfolk 5.13
113 Tacoma 113.77	242 York 78.55
117 Pine Bluff... 5.58	248 Jacksonville. 22.51
129 Denver 716.73	249 Findlay (dis.) 4.17

[illegible]

NOTE.—The above shows the amounts that the local unions owed the International accounts on December 31, 1920, based upon funds reported on hand December 31, 1920, by local unions.

Illegally Expended Over Percentage for 1920 as Per Section 171-173.

13	New York...	\$ 40.56	345	Rapid City..	.41
36	Topeka	9.10	376	Utamdo	37.26
172	Burlington .....	.10	413	Bayamon	175.51
176	Blue Bluff	17.88	424	Sankuta	37.64
142	Lockhart	1.39	439	Sank'tle (dis.)	41.35
151	Habana	13.71	455	Sasakoto	4.80
170	W. Palm B'h	2.40	480	San Juan.....	14.46
185	Paduach	1.24	461	Ponce	27.71
197	Waraw (dis.)	12.15	475	Fitchburg	26.30
218	Binghamton	27.45	485	San Juan	49.72
236	Reading	206.63	498	Water'n (dis.)	22.92
238	Sacramento	35.16	503	Catano	50.37
259	Bloomington	4.87	504	Rethesda (dis.)	27.55
508	Muncie	1.80	627	Chicago (dis.)	979.92
824	Glooucester	21.53			
833	San Lorenzo	13.01			
			Total	\$1,906.57	

NOTE.—The amounts to be replaced by local unions will be found in column of "Deficiency in Funds of Local Unions on January 1, 1921."

RECAPITULATION.

1920.

Showing the Total Receipts and Expenditures of Local Unions During the Year 1920.

RECEIPTS—1920.

Initiation fees	\$ 19,762.50
Dues	780,950.80
International assessments	1,181,919.85
Fines	2,080.44
Collected loans	16,886.93
Assistance from unions	721,989.67
Interest	8,100.13
Returned money, hall rent, salary, benefit, agitation, etc.	1,887.24
Deficiency replaced by members	426.84
Label deposit	50.00
Correction by local unions	103.40
Returned delegates' expense, Cleveland convention	819.89
Expanded over percentage in 1920	1,906.57
Due on account of financier's examinations, etc.	2,707.56

Total receipts during 1920	\$ 2,733,940.92
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1920	290,483.19

Grand total

EXPENDITURES—1920.

Loans granted	\$ 17,057.70
Sick benefit	186,242.76
Strike benefit	910,970.11
Out of work benefit	9,985.50
Death benefit	296,783.26
Hall rent	20,124.78
Salaries and committee expenses (local unions)	198,745.05
Stationery and postage	13,376.87
Label agitation expense	40,135.65
Tax to International Union	83,775.00
Sundries	83,950.12
Returned label deposits	100.00
Attorney fees, etc.	3,832.18
Returned funds by dissolved unions	3,729.58
Expense by local unions authorized on account of International Union	1,254.79
Delegates' expense, Cleveland convention	57,683.20
Returned dues, etc.	1,695.82
Assistance to Unions	736,275.00
Financier's examinations, etc.	901.61
Due on account of dissolved unions	6,015.58

Total expense during 1920	\$ 2,623,134.06
Balance on hand January 1, 1921	896,280.05

Grand total

Number of members paying 60-cent dues Jan. 1, 1921	81,406
(This does not include members who were traveling Dec. 31, 1920.)	
Number of 40-cent beneficiary retired members	5,877
Number of special 30-cent members	1,159
Number of Class B members	56

Total dues-paying members	89,558
Loans outstanding Jan. 1, 1921	\$ 95,903.17
(This amount is not included in funds reported on hand.)	
Benefits paid in 1920, excluding loans	1,403,981.63
Total benefits paid in forty-one years and two months, including loans	16,906,912.76

RECAPITULATION.

(For Comparison.)

1919.

Showing the Total Receipts and Expenditures of Local Unions During the Year 1919.

RECEIPTS—1919.

Initiation fees	\$ 25,756.50
Dues	586,966.26
International assessments	519,769.59
Fines	1,320.52
Collected loans	24,287.78
Assistance from unions	284,178.00
Interest	2,075.53
Returned money, hall rent, salary, benefit, agitation, etc.	2,619.96
Deficiency replaced by members	305.19
Label deposit	166.00
Correction by local unions	67.20
Expanded over percentage in 1919	7,818.61
Due on account of financier's examinations, etc.	1,467.19

Total receipts during 1919	\$ 1,456,639.13
Balance on hand January 1, 1919	245,968.53

Grand total

EXPENDITURES—1919.

Loans granted	\$ 20,536.69
Sick benefit	166,584.39
Strike benefit	286,387.92
Out of work benefit	21,968.75
Death benefit	317,441.86
Hall rent	24,536.03
Salaries and committee expenses (local unions)	158,936.80
Stationery and postage	10,400.85
Label agitation	29,967.72
Tax to International Union	65,175.00
Sundries	22,780.90
Returned label deposits	200.00
Attorney fees, etc.	3,445.86
Returned funds by dissolved unions	848.57
Expenses by local unions authorized on account of International Union	521.00
Returned dues, etc.	623.25
Assistance to unions	233,876.00
Financier's examinations, etc.	81.26
Due on account of dissolved unions	877.13

Total expense during 1919	\$ 1,412,134.53
Balance on hand January 1, 1920	290,483.19

Grand total

Number of members paying 30-cent dues Jan. 1, 1920	86,936
(This does not include members who were traveling Dec. 31, 1919.)	
Number of 20-cent beneficiary retired members	9,080
Number of special 15-cent members	1,464
Number of Class A members	1,876

Total dues-paying members	49,366
Loans outstanding Jan. 1, 1920	\$ 95,672.40
(This amount is not included in funds reported on hand.)	
Benefits paid in 1919, excluding loans	700,380.92
Total benefits paid in forty years and two months, including loans	15,465,873.43

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

‡Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 606 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *405 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, 359 S. Scott st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 283 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 D. O. Deane, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 ‡228 Phil Hanlon, 300 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 ‡Idor Holtzer, 300 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 ‡253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 332 H. P. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 339 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 765 Third st., San Bernardino.
 409 A. H. Sidler, 2518 Chester av., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *21 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 E. Jennings, 32 Inebury st., Hamilton, Ont.
 *56 A. Garipey, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 140 D. W. Kennedy, 71 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
 211 G. Raabe, 813 Cormorant st., Victoria, B. C.
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 C. H. Stevens, Jr., 103 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
 357 Robt. J. Craig, 36 Kootenay st., Vancouver.
 *273 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 *420 J. Geo. McCool, Box 323, St. Thomas, Ont.
 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louise st., Kitchener, Ont.
 459 W. B. Rose, 320 Avenue Q, S. Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 486 Jas. Fitzgerald, 441 13th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- 1129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
 *306 J. J. Listerman, 608 E. 3rd st., Pueblo.
 482 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 486 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 2 Burrill av., S. Norwalk.
 *29 F. A. Grube, 218 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 129 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 156 Fred Welch, Sumfield.
 *180 John E. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.

- *282 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.
 *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *395 Val Hahn, 420 Willow st., Box 560, Waterbury.
 *396 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 800 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *286 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 L. E. Bamberger, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1130 E. Church st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 ‡336 Manuel Gonzales, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 301 Ellis st., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonzales, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Onofrio Trippodo, Box 116, Ybor City, Tampa.
 ‡474 Mario Menendez, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Alonso Granda, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., care of Hawley Cigar Fact., Orlando.
 ‡496 Angel Cueto, Box 188, Ybor Sta., Tampa.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 506 Sara Martinez, P. O. Box 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 512 Dolores Jimenez, care Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
 514 Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 390 Gus Levine, Box 26, Thomasville.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 256 M. E. Mills, 307½ S. 5th st., Boise.
 380 Alex. Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., Room 4, Chicago.
 ‡15 L. Sommerfeld, 119 S. Throop st., Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Nelhart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 W. B. Robson, 1911 N. 9th st., Springfield.
 41 Elmer Ford, 100 S. Spencer st., Aurora.
 O. H. Patterman, 487 Watson st., Aurora.
 *47 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.

- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *80 A. C. Zimmerman, 108 N. Beard st., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elser, 1237 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Phillip Siefert, 419 Island st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zeller, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 316 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 Fred W. Greene, 2213 18th av., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Peter Schlosser, 502 N. 4th av., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 408 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 H. Russ, 1508 1/2 2nd av., Rock Island.
 207 W. B. Trout, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 217 J. B. Peirce, 9047 Mackinaw av., South Chicago.
 222 Albert Welland, Box 95, Peru.
 *227 Nic Medinger, 745 Oakdale av., Chicago.
 243 Chas. Masur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 J. F. Oberholzer, 211 New st., Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 Geo. Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 406 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltsman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *306 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 319 Earl G. Hicks, 428 Oak st., Waukegan.
 *365 Wilber Hughes, Havana.
 *383 A. Blanco Fernandez, 2201 Monroe st., Chicago.
 Antonio Vasquez Bassette, 1822 Warren av., Chicago.
 394 J. F. Burcum, 350 Home st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 606 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 428 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chauncey Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochmadel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 Frank Bowen, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 33 Carl Ott, 652 Arch st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 371 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 506 La Salle st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Daily, 1825 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 John H. Angel, 816 Michigan st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beismann, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birx, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergman, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 *221 Jno. La Point, 315 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 Edward Priebe, 111 E. 6th st., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. McGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 306 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 M. Maier, 44 Rimbach bldg., Box 484, Hammond.
 339 Wm. Kraft, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 352 Willard Hall, 508 Main st., Brookville.
 *379 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed. Gartner, 727 N. Moran st., Rushville.
 399 Henry Yunchaus, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 Carl Kraemer, 2400 S. E. 6th st., Des Moines.
 *120 L. C. Rhodes, 120 W. 2nd st., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Albert S. Aout, 929 W. 8th st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry S. Smith, 803 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 501 N. 3d st., 2d flat, Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigurd Olson, 704 1/2 Central av., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Ira Johnson, 515 9th av., E. Okaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 Third av., W. Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhagen, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 256 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *32 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *105 W. A. Cole, 228 Limestone st., Maysville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 187 Theo. Kennweg, 641 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
 *220 Samuel Armstrong, 1923 Mandeville st., New Orleans.
 * R. Favageau, 1528 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 20 Washington st., Biddeford.
 *66 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 68 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Patrick McAuliffe, 27 Water st., Rockland.
 470 J. C. Malampy, 244 Cumberland av., p. o. box 954, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, Room 22, Electromechanical Bldg., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *26 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 49 H. P. Hansen, 21 Sanford st., Springfield.
 * John W. Russell, 465 Belmont av., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 186 Oak st., Holyoke.
 92 Geo. Appolt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 389, Worcester.
 *97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Wm. F. Klander, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *180 Leroy Brown, Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 W. E. Gaudette, 223 River st., Box 366, North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 59 Merrimack st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 324 Manual Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawlor, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 160 Water st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Stanley Smith, 417 Dawson st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 337 Monroe av., Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
 69 C. C. Schwartz, 206 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 1005 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 *167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *194 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 *205 Wm. White, 13 1/2 N. Jefferson av., Battle Creek.
 *208 L. W. Lapp, 900 Osborn st., Kalamazoo.
 209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *268 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. R. Pierce, 453 2nd st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 789 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 366 Jno. E. Kranich, 1113 Pontiac st., Ann Arbor.
 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Del., Port Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 203 1/2 S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 228 Blenhuber av., Marquette.
 452 Roy C. Kellogg, 1801 Howard st., Petoskey.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 224 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 Wm. A. Zick, 809 S. Superior st., Albion.
 530 Miss Laura Hoffman, 607 N. Charles st., Ludington.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Paul Rick, 619 Boston blk., Minneapolis.
 *98 Henry Feyder, 75 W. 7th st., St. Paul.

271 L. Reimer, 114 4th st., S. W., Rochester.
 284 Herman Metter, 618 E. 2nd st., Duluth.
 315 Carl Dahl, 1768 St. Germain st., St. Cloud.
 321 J. C. Pratt, Box 230, Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 426 Wm. Moehlenbrock, care Virginia Cigar Co., Virginia.
 434 John Burnmaster, Box 123, Faribault.

MISSOURI.

23 D. C. Squibb, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 E. S. Harter, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 John Eichenberger, 808 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 Julius H. Eckhardt, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 J. W. Steinmetz, 206-B Admiral Blvd., Kansas City.
 196 Fred J. Neutzier, 208½ Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *223 John D. Meyer, 114½ E. 3d st., Sedalia.
 377 Rube Lucas, 414 W. Daugherty st., Webb City.

MONTANA.

312 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 322 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., So., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Turtle, 221 E. Commercial av., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

*93 F. J. Haller, 2792 S. 8th st., Omaha.
 143 John Stainer, 945 N. 22nd av., Lincoln.
 *276 Mike Bajock, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Wm. Feinauer, 64 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

*307 Mont. Slater, 145 W. 3rd st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg., Manchester.
 *200 Daniel Sullivan, 46 McKean st., Box 200, Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

3 John Ritenour, 25 Park av., Paterson.
 *3 Max Schuencke, 183 Bowers st., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *121 Henry J. Hulsh, 25 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 *126 Henry F. Hilfers, 66 S. Orange av., Newark.
 *146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland Park, New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koefig, 522 Monastery st., W. Hoboken (Union Hill).
 190 W. P. Nelson, 149 St. James pl., Atlantic City.
 *203 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23rd st., Camden.
 224 R. Neubert, Box 200, Grantwood (Guttenberg).
 *427 G. W. Moehle, 190 Patterson st., Perth Amboy.
 *428 Alois Klalber, 1009 Lyndale av., Trenton.
 *24 Mrs. H. Schroeder, Carteret (Chromie).
 Mary Planke, Carteret (Chromie).

NEW MEXICO.

443 L. L. Fredericks, 309 N. Arno st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

*2 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
 *5 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 *6 John B. Sigel, 227 Bastable blk., Syracuse.
 *7 Alex. Rosenthal, 808 Mary st., Utica.
 *9 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Congress st., Troy.
 * Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Congress st., Troy.
 *12 Chas. F. Reiff, 23 North st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 *16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *22 E. G. Outbert, 760½ Livingston st., W. Elmira.
 *28 John J. Dillon, 45 2nd st., Albany.
 * J. L. McHale, 106 State st., Albany.
 *4 Geo. F. Hitz, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 *78 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
 *81 Henry Gerow, 1216 Park st., Peekskill.
 *84 Michael Fitzgerald, 115 Elm st., Saugerties.
 *87 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 *90 Alva King, 809 Albany st., Schenectady.
 *98 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.

*112 S. E. Dunham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 121 M. F. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 Jas. W. Grey, 210 Indiana av., S. Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, Box 252, Norwich.
 *132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 *141 Josef Wodicks, 321 E. 73rd st., New York City.
 142 Mrs. Hattie Sterritt, 13 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 *144 J. Melhado, Room 806, 190 Bowery, New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 580 Marcy av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Ziegler, 207 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 176 Frank Rist, 25 Park st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Abraham Wolferman, 1813 Clinton av., Bronx, New York.
 John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 106 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 245 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 *251 C. L. Landlan, 1551 Rock av., New York.
 265 J. A. Miller, 320 Broad st., Waverly.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Owego.
 *283 F. P. Guilford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 *292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 296 Louis Lupien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 *311 John L. Kaupp, 16½ N. Genesee st., Auburn.
 334 J. H. Pepper, 240 Church st., Saratoga.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 *353 J. G. Verganos, 1488 36th st., Brooklyn.
 Jose Bustillo, 2026 Lexington av., New York.
 370 Richard W. Groesbeck, 10 Warner blk., James town.
 Andrew Lunn, 12 Main st., Jamestown.
 *389 Rufino Alonso, 227 E. 84th st., New York.
 *423 Warren Taylor, 512 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 430 John D. Mahar, 198 W. Third st., Fulton.
 483 Bruce P. Dick, 26 Blecker st., Gloversville.
 *488 Henry J. Yeager, 7½ Dolson av., Middletown.

OHIO.

*4 Wm. Lemke, 1411 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *17 John Hetzner, 409 Superior av., W., Room 309, Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 John Roth, 219 N. Main st., Urbana.
 *45 E. L. Craver, 323½ Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Wm. Desilets, 1456 Pinewood av., Toledo.
 75 C. A. Cashdollar, 830 Lexington av., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 1812 Carr st., Sandusky.
 *86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 *96 Chris. Freudemann, 155 Hill st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1880 Garfield av., S. W., Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 509 S. Front st., Hamilton.
 * A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 187 Joe Kettl, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 192 E. Williams, 118 E. Boardman st., Youngstown.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 126, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutzler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 *260 John Wies, 729 N. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batt, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 Wm. Hanitsch, 38 Easton st., Delaware.
 *416 W. F. Horlacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulline, 627 Lima st., Kenton.
 4504 N. D. Gill, Box 316, Bethesda.
 519 H. W. Gilham, Belmont.
 H. C. Galloway, Box 7, Belmont.

OKLAHOMA.

450 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON.

*202 T. J. Estabrook, 301 Worcester bldg., Portland.
 *25 E. Johansen, 472 Commercial st., Astoria.
 *87 C. L. Milliken, Box 393, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

43 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corry.
 64 Wm. Speece, 12 S. 4th av., Lebanon.
 *81 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. Glover, 608 W. Norwegian st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Matheuer, 505 E. 9th st., Erie.
 *108 Lewis Young, 100½ Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 *122 Henry True, 1305 Penn. av., Warren.
 *126 C. M. Hammond, 223 Washington av., Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 222 Washington av., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoehener, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 * John A. Mowrey, L. B. 25, Denver.

- 1165 J. P. Plinter, 45 N. 13th st., Rm. 34, Philadelphia.
 L. Hernfeld, 45 N. 13th st., Rm. 34, Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, 354 Main st., E., Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington av., Sellersville.
 236 M. L. Wolfskill, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 † A. P. Bower, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 John Russell, 224 W. Maple st., York.
 Peter Hollinger, 609 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 * Jacob L. Glick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.
 288 Wilson G. Keller, Manheim.
 Harry G. Bollinger, 17 E. Granby st., Manheim.
 295 E. G. Kotzwinkle, 419 Birch st., Scranton.
 301 D. S. Leib, Box 82, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 22, Akron.
 *303 Frank Bartholomew, Perkassie.
 309 John L. Schaar, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Rothsville.
 †316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
 *317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
 *320 Earl Goetchius, 301 S. Main st., Athens.
 355 A. Eberhardt, Jr., 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 *402 Harvey F. Smoll, 820 W. Broad st., Quakertown.
 *466 Wm. Babka, 715 Ferry st., Easton.
 *502 Fred W. Meyer, 2104 Stroub Lane, Pittsburgh.
 * Philip Miller, 163 Middle st., R. F. D. No. 1.
 Mount Olive P. O. (Pittsburgh).
 *505 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.
 521 Victoria Bedofski, 23 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke.
 Mamie Gillis, 120 W. Union st., Nanticoke.

PORTO RICO.

- 119 Manuel P. Quinones, San Juan Juli Aponje, Box 112, Sta de Tierra, San Juan.
 148 Pilar Torres, Box 298, Federacion Libro Caguas.
 Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libro Caguas.
 190 Joe Montones, 4 Telegrafo st., Box 13, Gurabo.
 Anelliso Candelan, 6 Antonio st., Box 78, Gurabo.
 194 Cletino Paulo, Box 8, Cayey.
 Angel Figuerva, Box 75, Cayey.
 333 Emilio Cortijo, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 350 Justo Santiago, Box 147, Manati.
 N. Cabellero, Box 147, Manati.
 376 Juan Silvia, Federacion Libre, Box 917, Utuado.
 Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 917, Utuado.
 378 Armando Ferrer, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 Juan Marucci, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 388 Ramon Caprilli, Salsquede st., Yauco.
 Pedro Izquierdo, Federacion Libre, Yauco.
 414 Eulalia Cedeno, Box Y, Federacion Libre, Bayamon.
 Rosa M. LaBarca, Box Y, Federacion Libre, Bayamon.
 †418 Jose L. Cuedas, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Juan Bermudez Sanchez, Box Y, Bayamon.
 424 Eduardo J. Mendez, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
 Puesto Morales, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
 †432 Lugo, Capitan Corea N. 7, Ponce.
 Ramon Muniz, 50 Cruz, Ponce.
 446 Antonio Moreno, Federacion Libre, Aguas-Buenas.
 449 Genaro Perles, 40-42 Jobo st., Ponce.
 Benito Orsini, 40-42 Jobo st., Ponce.
 453 Juana Perez Avila, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 Francisco R. Caban, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 †458 Jose Martinez, Utuado Rafael Villarino, Utuado.
 460 F. Paz Grandela, Box 270, San Juan.
 Santiago Carreras, Box 270, San Juan.
 461 Cosme Beitia, Federacion Libre, Ponce.
 Jose Aguillo, Intendente Ramirez st., Ponce.
 467 Felix Gonzalez, Box 773, Arecibo.
 472 Agapito Gonzalez, Box 67, Juncos.
 Salvador Silvestriz, Box 67, Juncos.
 478 Ramon Garcia, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
 Hermilio Schmidt, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
 481 Pedro R. Perez, Box 404, Bayamon.
 * Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.
 †485 Julio Rodriguez, Puerta de Tierra, Box 132, San Juan.
 Fernando Rivera, Box 132, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 503 Rita Hernandez, Federacion Libre, Catano.
 Rafaela Rodriguez, Federacion Libre, Catano.
 507 Ramonita Ramos, Morovis, P. R.
 Candelaria Ortega, Morovis, P. R.
 508 Dolores Sierra, Federacion Libre, Manati.
 Juana Barbosa, Federacion Libre, Manati.
 509 Ramon Ortiz, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.
 Maximino Vega, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.
 511 Isabe Martinez, Federacion Libre, Corosal.
 Carmen Delgado, Federacion Libre, Corosal.

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- *10 M. Hecov, 294 Swan st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohler, 230 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

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- *421 Miss C. Hall, 12 Amherst st., Charleston.
 Mrs. Jennie Wiggins, 100 Rumney st., Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

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 *153 John Goebel, 634 S. Dakota av., S. E., Sioux Falls.
 275 M. McNulty, Box 250, Aberdeen.
 345 L. Metzler, 712 Main st., Rapid City.
 *387 Herman Boulan, 518 E. 4th st., Yankton.
 491 Earl Walls, 409 Frank st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- *83 A. J. Jones, 1722 Nassau st., Nashville.
 *241 H. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
 *266 E. B. Hansen, 357 N. Main st., Memphis.
 318 Matt Gerlach, 715 Cherry st., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- *128 Conrado La Fargo, Box 672, El Paso.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
 *285 W. S. Douglas, 500 Alston av., Ft. Worth.
 *346 Chas. W. Rossy, 506 S. Press st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 369 G. Leo Forrest, 106 1/4 W. Lamar st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 1502 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
 264 Jas. J. Reedy, 48 Woodstock v., Rutland.
 371 Wesley Hoffman, 365 N. Main st., Barre.

VIRGINIA.

- *138 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 27th st., Richmond.
 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.
 F. W. Dodeshoff, 229 W. 20th st., Norfolk.
 *412 R. P. Davis, 1213 26th st., Newport News.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 S. Blattner, Box 291, Hoquiam.
 *113 E. Lewis, 259 S. 13th st., Tacoma.
 188 Ed. Coenen, 770 N. 73rd st., Seattle.
 *325 John A. Reddy, 4207 E. Frederick av., Spokane.
 *391 Ed. St. John, 1016 Elk st., Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2nd st., Walla Walla.
 488 J. C. North, 2912 Walnut st., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 * Frank C. Nolte, 57 22nd st., Wheeling.
 †501 H. D. Clarke, 19 Masonic Temple bldg., Wheeling.
 †510 Carl Belts, 312 Water st., Fairmont.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Jac. Hahn, 965 1/4 20th st., Milwaukee.
 † Jno. Kammer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 34 Ernest De Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 John Wurzel, 1564 Denton st., La Crosse.
 *85 Felix Roberge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
 135 E. A. Heideman, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
 *162 Sam Nys, 121 S. Irwin av., Green Bay.
 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
 *182 Thos. Dunbar, Box 237, Sun Prairie (Madison).
 *212 Richard Braun, 1303 14th st., Superior.
 245 Fred H. Boehm, 512 Willis av., Ashland.
 *287 Wm. Aagaard, 2610 Parkridge av., Marinette.
 290 Phil Sullivan, 405 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
 304 F. E. Corbelle, 1735 N. Main st., Racine.
 *323 Richard Wagner, 1915 N. 7th st., Sheboygan.
 *329 L. A. Martin, 76 Fifteenth st., Fond du Lac.
 *363 S. P. Malagian, 228 E. Broadway, Waukeesh.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 212 N. Central av., Marshfield.
 *381 Otto Nienow, 510 Hancock st., Watertown.
 *447 August Denig, 820 Duane st., Menasha.
 *477 Hugh Goldie, 918 S. 13th st., Manitowoc.
 *482 Louis Ziebell, 712 Chicago av., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS OFFICIAL JOURNAL

MONON BLDG, CHICAGO, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS
440 S. DEARBORN ST.



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MAY 15, 1921.

KNOWLEDGE
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POWER

BETTER WORKING
AND
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C.M.I.U. OF A.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, ILL.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

440 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Issued Monthly.

G. W. PERKINS.....Editor and Publisher

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March 3, 1879.



Owing to the printers' strike and lockout this issue of the Journal may be late, and is reduced in size. All matters crowded out of this issue for the reason stated will be published in the June issue.

Government exists to protect the life, liberty and property of its citizens, as well as to establish their

Democracy vs. claims for justice.

Autocracy. Industry exists to feed, clothe, shelter and to give comfort and convenience to the people who constitute the government. Its elements are natural products, labor and in some form a directing force; be it capital or co-operation.

Democracy in government is predicated on the principle that those governed should have the right to say what laws are to be enacted under which they must live, work and play.

Democracy in industry demands the same general essentials as democracy in government, in-so-far as the laws of work apply.

Autocracy in government is one man law, one man rule and one man domination.

Autocracy in industry carries with it the same pernicious factors. Under its regime we find one man, the employer, making all the laws under which the workers toil. He sets the hours they must work, the wage they are to receive and makes the conditions of the work shop what he pleases. Under his autocratic rule the workers have neither voice nor hope. Their subjugation is complete and their future is void. Even their posterity is foredoomed to the same grilling serfdom.

We have passed the day of autocracy in government. That menace has been washed away in the blood of the countless thousands who have died that democracy might survive.

The abolition of autocracy in industry is just as essential to the welfare of the toiling masses as was the abolition of autocracy in government.

Democracy in industry will come. It is the step forward in the evolution of civilization and we will travel the road toward the goal of our ambitions with the measured tread of the thousands trained for the journey in the school of trades unionism. The education of the workers, the training necessary to attain their hopes and aims, their very salvation lies within the organized labor movement. Its program is grounded on the elements that assure success. Become a part of this valiant army fighting the battle for right and justice by becoming a member of the union of your craft.

In their efforts to establish the open shop and with the hope of beating legiti-

Company mate trades union or-
Unions. ganization, several of
the larger employers of
labor have instituted

company unions.

There has been much said in the public press as to the "Industrial Democracy" that was so willingly being dispensed by these employers and the various plans were heralded as something much preferred and far superior to the "autocratic" trade union.

As soon as any indication pointed toward a desire on the part of the workers for organization the employer saw the need of a union and proceeded at once to organize it. Elections were held and representatives (?) of the workers were elected to sit in council with their employer.

Various high sounding but meaningless names were given these councils. In at least one concern they have what they are pleased to call "Congress," composed of senators (foremen) and representatives (the ordinary workers). It seems, however, that the employer is the "Supreme Court" and has the final say. This quite naturally hampers the enactment of any law or rule that might be passed by "Congress" should it not meet with the employer's idea of government. One thing at least is absolutely unconstitutional, and that is, the right to strike. It logically follows, then, that no matter what "Congress" does it is at a loss to enforce its mandates.

In none of these hand-made employers' unions have the workers been able to protect either their hours of labor, their working conditions or their wages. It was never intended that they should. In fact, it was with the aim of destroying collective bargaining that these various schemes are countenanced. It is to circumvent real trade union activities that even these shams are permitted to live and have being.

When the workers realize that a company union is only for the company's protection and that any hopes they may have as workers to better their economic conditions must necessarily be predicated on membership in the regular organization of their own particular trade, the sooner they will be able to solve the age-long problem of the struggle for existence.

The newspapers are filled with downright unadulterated bunk concerning our foreign trade and the

Foreign Trade.

golden opportunities we might enjoy through trade with other nations.

Many of the advocates and enthusiasts on this subject say that if Labor would only reduce wages we could reach out and control the trade and commerce of the whole world.

Ninety-nine per cent, if not more, of the foreign countries with which we might do business, were plunged in debt by the great war. The governments of these countries and the people thereof are not going to further plunge into debt to the United States or any other country if they can help it. They naturally and rightfully want to employ their own people in making the things they must consume, and will continue to do so regardless of what America or any other country may do or try to do.

J. T. Fletcher, vice-president of the Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, in an address in which he said

A Change.

he favored the "open shop," which means non-union shop, stated:

"I want to quote you a few figures. I have tried to prepare them in such form that they will be brief but yet may picture to you the financial position of this country. At the present time the United States is far and away the richest country in the world. The aggregate deposits of our banks are billions more than the combined deposits of all the banks in the world put

together outside of this country. We have more actual cash than any other nation, and in the last few years have attained almost unbelievable supremacy in trade. More than half the gold in the world is held by the United States at the present time. With but five per cent of the earth's population, possibly between five and six per cent of the earth's population we have subjected to cultivation more than 25 per cent of the cultivated lands of the earth, producing an annual yield that has aroused the envy and admiration of the world.

"From a national wealth of about seven billion dollars at the time of the civil war our wealth has increased until today it stands at practically \$225,000,000,000 net, that is, deducting our twenty-five billion dollars of government obligations.

"We produce in this country two things, agricultural products and manufactured products. Of the earth's total production we contribute in this country 24 per cent of the agricultural products, 40 per cent of the mineral production and 34 per cent of the manufactured goods, and we accomplish these results with less than six per cent of the earth's population."

In view of this wonderful array of figures showing the productivity of our soil and of our workers generally, Mr. Fletcher tells us that there is something radically wrong with the workman and his organization and says we must have a change. We agree with him that there should be a change, but not the kind of change he wants. The change we want is one that will permit Labor to participate a little more in the wonderful wealth it helps to create.

The road toward "Normalcy" is rough. The going is slow. Many obstructions

mark the way and we find bumps more in evidence than smooth riding.

A Rough Road.

What is being done on a general scale to better the road? A serious, though ill advised, effort is being made to lower wages which, however, will have the effect of lengthening the trail.

The obstruction in the way is not the wage of our workers. They must need spend all, or nearly all, they get at any time to live in modest comfort, so the less they are paid the less they will have to buy with.

The cost of living remains out of all proportion to the cost of production and distribution and it is not "wage cost" that

holds it to its present unholy level. Take bread as an example. Wheat that was selling for \$2.35 a bushel is now selling for \$1.00 per bushel. Bread retails at from 10 to 12 cents a pound loaf. We had \$1.00 wheat years ago when the cost of milling and baking were higher than at present from the fact that there was no such improved machinery used in the making of bread or the milling of the grain as we have today, yet bread sold at a profit at 5 cents or less for the pound loaf.

This same principle of cost applies to coal and most of the necessities of life. Modern machinery has cheapened production, yet the price to the consumer is almost prohibitive under any wage scale.

To smooth the road and to assure a safe journey we must pay more attention to the boulders that block our progress and not pick and quibble with the small pebbles that the vested interests are trying to make such mountains from.

The present is no time for the Federal and State governments to even consider reactionary laws. No drastic, restrictive, reactionary laws should be placed on the statute books at any time. The people of our country or of any other country have not recovered from the horrors of the world war or the hysteria which always follows great catastrophes. In our day and generation an enlightened public sentiment, stripped of its hysteria, which is temporary and artificial, is for advancing civilization, progress, justice and greater liberty of thought and action individually and collectively. Restricting or seeking to curb the inherent, natural rights and liberties of the masses is dangerous to progress and development along constructive lines and dangerous to our institutions, our democracy and our representative form of government. Those who seek legislation for private gain or profit and bigger fortunes, are more dangerous to our institutions than the so-called fanatical radicals.

Secretary of State Hughes, in his letter to President Gompers on the question of trading with Russia, says that "for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, a year before the war started, the imports to this country from European Russia were \$26,958,690, and from Asiatic Russia, \$2,356,527, or a total of \$29,-

315,217 imports; and that our exports during that year to European Russia were \$25,-363,795 and to Asiatic Russia, \$1,101,419, or a total of \$26,465,210 exports. The total imports into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, from all countries was \$1,813,008,234, and the total exports from the United States to all countries, for the same time, \$2,465,884,149.

Secretary Hughes also says "Restrictions on direct trade with Russia were removed by the United States July 8, 1920. Conclusions of the treaties of peace with the Baltic States enabled Russia really to enter into trade with Europe and the United States. Both American and European goods have been sold to Russia, but the volume of trade has been unimportant, due to the inability of Russia to pay for imports."

The letter referred to is published in full in the May issue of the American Federation of Labor. We should publish it in full if space would permit.

City officials of Dayton, O., have uncovered a contemptuous piece of grafting on unorganized girls who strip tobacco in a non-union concern. The girls became suspicious that they were short weighted, but were afraid to protest. A hint was dropped to the city sealer who made an unexpected visit to the factory and tested the weighing machine. He found that the girls were robbed of four pounds every time they stripped an alleged 20-pound bundle. If each girl stripped four bundles a day the company stole 1,120 pounds. The company is a strong advocate for "free and independent" workers and insists on "the right to run its own business."

Addressing an assemblage of mechanical and electrical engineers, Dr. Hollis said: "When the American Federation of Labor demands of Congress certain legislation or presents to the President that he must have one of their number in his cabinet it is an undue exercise of power by a minority.

"It is just as serious to the future of our republic as the present activities of the hyphenates.

"Unchecked power of minorities is a danger to any form of government. We saw what it did to Germany when the junkers rushed a whole people into this horrible war, from which we are hoping

some day to recover, and we saw what threatened last winter when the mining men went out."

Dr. Hollis should know that the bankers, financiers and big interests don't hesitate to name their choice for Secretary of the Treasury, neither do they hesitate to demand the appointment of their choice, and invariably a banker is appointed for that position, or a man familiar with finance and associated with big interests lands the job. The same is relatively true as to the appointment of other Cabinet members. Notwithstanding this, Dr. Hollis delivers a tirade of would-be abuse against Labor for asking that a labor man, familiar with Labor's hopes and aspirations, be appointed as Secretary of Labor. We, however, think that Dr. Hollis knows how our Cabinet members are selected. In this instance he states only half the truth, which some characterize as being worse than a falsehood.

We call attention to a communication published elsewhere in this issue, from Mr. E. McCormick, President of Union 22, Detroit, in which he discusses the famous injunction decision of Judge Driscoll. Owing to the printers' strike we are unable to publish the decision and the decree in full in this issue.

Having in mind the really serious onslaught against the union shop by the Chamber of Commerce, non-union manufacturers and trade union opponents, we call your attention to the fact that the trade union movement is passing through a crisis and that during the rehabilitation and reconstruction period these opponents hope to cripple it, render it inefficient and, if possible, destroy it. The present unrest is not the direct result of the late world's war. It is the direct result of organized labor's protest against low wages and long hours of work. No power on earth can stop the natural right of the workers, except themselves, to organize in order that they may maintain living wages and otherwise achieve and maintain a decent living standard.

Unless we have democracy and the opportunity for the free expression of the judgment and wishes of a free people, it means autocracy or a dictatorship, not, however, necessarily of the predatorily rich. It might mean some other dictatorship. It might mean a dictatorship of the

proletariat. Imperialists believe in autocracy and the dictatorship of a king. Lenine in his attempt to establish a communist form of government for Russia believes in a dictatorship of the proletariat. Both of which mean autocracy and an absolute lack of democracy.

Reliable statistics in our own trade and those gleaned from government reports show that the proportion of non-unionists who are idle at this time is greater than that of the organized workers, all of which proves that lower wages do not create prosperity or steady employment.

The Public Ledger, Philadelphia, Pa., under date of April 28, says "It is reported that there are 194,500 workers idle in the State of Pennsylvania." Pennsylvania never was accused of being well-organized, or a state in which high wages are paid.

The attempt to centralize power and authority in the hands of the State, that restrict the natural rights and liberties of the masses spells autocracy. Such a policy, if by chance it should unfortunately prevail through blind obedience to big interests, camouflaged by false propaganda, would destroy democracy, strangle individual liberty, and set back for centuries the effort to prove that people are capable of self-government and the oft-quoted adage that people least governed are the best governed.

TRADE NOTES.

The following comparative table shows the number of cigars manufactured during March, 1921, and March, 1920, as indicated by the monthly sales of revenue stamps:

	No.	No.
Class A	167,420,148	155,633,318
Class B	240,533,657	168,066,457
Class C	327,338,906	217,194,600
Class D	12,066,803	17,527,302
Class E	5,880,444	2,922,022
Total	753,239,958	561,343,699

The decrease of 191,896,259 for the month as compared with the corresponding month of last year is a barometer which shows the general state of our trade.

With widespread unemployment in all lines of industry it naturally follows that our own trade must feel the effects of curtailed consumption.

Later reports show very little, if any, improvement, nor can we expect any appreciable revival until conditions improve in other lines.

O. B. U.'s Fade Away.

The one big union that was launched amid a blare of trumpets nearly two years ago at Calgary has been dealt another smashing blow by the withdrawal of the British Columbia loggers, who announce they will be independent. The one big union has now less than 5,000 members, mostly in Winnipeg, with small groups scattered throughout several cities in the Northwest. When the o. b. u.'s organized their wild claims alarmed some trade unionists who overlooked former over-night attempts to uproot the trade union movement.—Exchange.

"Truth Will Out."

"It is now a fairly well established fact," says the Alberta Labor News, "that those in Western Canada who endeavored to launch the so-called one big union were more concerned about destroying the existing trade unions and creating chaos for political purposes than they were in creating a greater solidarity among the workers."

The Following is an Editorial by Samuel Gompers from the April Issue of the "American Federationist," the Official Organ of the American Federation of Labor.

HEARST'S ANIMUS.

From young boyhood the writer has endeavored to obtain the fullest information on any subject, particularly those affecting the rights and interests of the working people and the people generally. He has read the newspapers and the magazines representing all points of view, whether favorable or antagonistic. His observations, both in articles and editorials or in oral expressions, have shown to all the diversity of the course of reading. In recent years, however, he has declined to purchase any of the Hearst publications and has read only such portions of them as have been brought to his attention.

Opinion, point of view, is the right of all men and must be respected and safeguarded; but when a publication or a series of publications such as Hearst's, are bent upon controlling institutions, movements and men, or if unable to control them, to destroy them—that is a matter not of expression and point of view, but utter perversity.

For years Hearst personally, politically and through his newspapers has undertaken to control the labor movement and those who speak for it. When Hearst aspired to the presidency of the United States he had his representative meet and confer with the president of the American Federation of Labor with a view of chaining him to his presidential chariot. This he declined. When Hearst was candidate for governor of New York, the same process was tried, with the same result.

When it has dawned upon him that the people declined to follow the fortunes or misfortunes of Hearst's political aspirations, he has

by every conceivable means endeavored to undermine their influence and destroy them.

So he has begun a repetition through his newspapers of the slanderous and contemptible attacks upon the character and work of the president of the American Federation of Labor and his associates. His real enmity is not necessarily against those officers of the labor movement, but the hope of minimizing or eliminating the American Federation of Labor itself.

And what has Hearst done for labor that places him in the position of the guardian and mentor of the American labor movement?

When he was a member of Congress he attended not more than two meetings of the Committee on Labor, of which he was a member, absenting himself from all its other sessions during the period of his term of office, two years. In the strike of the printing pressmen of Chicago he was the most relentless antagonist of all the publishers in that city. In the Boston newsboys' strike for better consideration and treatment at the hands of Hearst's Boston paper, he supplicantly appealed to the president of the American Federation of Labor for support; and he finally beat the boys into submission. The strike of the newsboys of New York was practically a repetition of the same situation.

In the mechanical department of his newspapers, requiring expert skill, he has operated a "union shop," and this evidently for his own financial advantage. In all else he has assumed the position that all who are employed by him owe him not only industrial service but political subservency. That he has not received the latter to the extent that he desired is due to no failure on his part to demand it.

In view of all the utterances and the attitude of William Randolph Hearst and his newspapers, we deem it a duty to labor as well as to the public generally, to make this brief reference to Mr. Hearst's effort to dominate or destroy the American labor movement and those who have been its respected and trusted defenders and exponents.

CORRESPONDENCE

Notice to Secretaries of Cigar Makers' Local Unions and other labor organizations:

Union No. 321, New Britain, wishes to inform you that on and after July 1, 1921, no communication will be considered except those written or printed on stationery bearing the watermark of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. Appeals for financial assistance must have local seal in addition to union watermark.

JOHN SCHURMAN.

New Britain, Conn., May 4, 1921.

Cleveland, O.

It has been the ambition of the members of Local 17 to remedy the situation in reference to the labels in general as it existed at the time of the convention, when a few, and only a few, labels could be had, much to the discomfort of the delegates. The local surely took advantage of the situation that presented itself when the open shop, or mis-named American plan, campaign was ushered in with blatant trumpets, large newspaper headlines and everything that goes to make up a spectacular, stupendous, ready to wear production, with everything but the actual red fire.

The central body also got busy immediately by issuing two circulars, one dealing with the open shop and one on the union shop; 10,000 of each issue of these circulars were distributed all over the city, also a body of forty speakers was sent out to carry the union message to every union, church forums, school rooms, open air meetings, newspaper writeups, in fact, every place our voice could be heard, taking the fight right to the chamber of commerce and the avowed enemies of organized labor, changing thousands of minds that had heard only the one side of the question from open to closed shop—

pers and the rest were driven in their hole or are working secretly, as no doubt they are, as they dislike to see their pet scheme fall down flat. The cigar maker was on the job to help organize a label league and Bro. Manning, secretary of the Label Dept. of the A. F. of L., came to speak to the members present and under his advice the league was formed with a membership of 21 unions affiliated at the present time, with the result that every label can be had from the hat down to shoes, including collar buttons, and a label co-operative store established.

Much credit for this condition is due the league organization committee, of which one of our members is chairman.

The union workers are being bombarded day and night with labels from all sides until it is labels, labels, and then more labels.

The local has sold nine gross of union playing cards to date and expects to get a deck of cards in every home in the city where cards are played.

Billboards, sign cards and newspapers were also utilized in our blue label fight and the most effective fight is being waged during these times.

About 50 of our members are out of work, with business nothing extra at this writing.

WM. D. DAWSON,
Bus. Agt. No. 17.

New York, March 2, 1921.

The New York State Federation of Labor invites your co-operation and assistance in the campaign now under way to secure relief for the starving multitudes of Ireland.

Ireland today presents a shocking picture. After years of warfare, the industrial and agricultural life of the nation is at a standstill. The homes of many of its inhabitants have been totally destroyed; women and children are in rags and are going hungry. The number of those in immediate need of relief is placed at half a million persons. The money loss to farmers' and workmen's co-operative societies which have been destroyed is alone estimated at \$200,000,000.

Not a cent of money contributed to this fund will be deducted for administration expenses. Contributions are received by Mr. John J. Pullen, Treasurer, American Committee for Relief in Ireland, Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers street, New York City.

Thanking you for your prompt consideration of this most humane appeal, I am

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) PETER J. BRADY,
Chairman, Committee on Relief for the People of Ireland, New York State Federation of Labor.

"Detroit Strike to Date."

Detroit, Mich., May 1, 1921.

Local No. 22 of Detroit, Mich., struck against a reduction of wages of \$3 per M on Feb. 10, 1921, at the factory of Bernard Schwartz & Sons, makers of the R. G. Dun Cigar; 304 cigar makers were involved. The union back in Nov., 1920, was asked to take a reduction of \$3 on a thousand and after this firm agreed to employ them steady for a period of one year and fill up the shop to its full capacity, the union voted to accept the proposition and worked under it until Feb. 2, 1921, when they were all laid off and given until Feb. 10 to consider a second reduction of \$3. We held a meeting and voted unanimously to stand pat on our bill and on Feb. 7th decided to make application to strike and were approved by the International Feb. 19th.

The firm on Feb. 14th inserted an advertisement in the daily papers for cigar makers and we in turn began to picket the factory. Several of our girls were arrested for assault and battery and fined. The firm then filed a bill of complaint praying for an injunction to restrain us from picketing the shop, and the officers and several of the members were sum-

moned to appear in court March 15 and show cause why the injunction should not issue, and Mr. Kennedy, Intl. Agent, and three other strikers were charged with contempt of court. The case was assigned to Judge Sheppard in the circuit court and we appeared, being represented by Mr. Jos. Beckenstein, attorney at law, and the contempt proceedings and the restraining order were dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. The firm then filed a new bill of complaint and we were again brought into court on March 29th before Judge Driscoll. Our attorney, Mr. Beckenstein, filed an answer to the bill denying most of the material allegations and filed a cross bill setting up a contract for one year and asked for an injunction to restrain the firm from breaking same and also setting up a conspiracy to injure the union and asked for an injunction to restrain such injury.

On Feb. 14th Judge Driscoll, after going over the evidence given in the case, which took from March 29th until April 12, wrote his opinion holding that altho picketing was illegal in Michigan but owing to the fact that we had a contract with the firm and they had breached same, we had a right to go to the factory and tell the people who were taking our places the facts in the case and would not issue the injunction prayed for in the firm's bill of complaint. On our cross bill he allowed us the injunction we prayed for against the firm and ruled our contract was valid; in other words, we have an injunction against the firm restraining them from hiring non-union help. The firm has retained new counsel and are contesting the decision of Judge Driscoll and have ordered him to appear in the supreme court of Michigan and show cause why the injunction we have against Schwartz should not be permanently stayed. We feel that owing to the fact that this is a big victory not only for Local No. 22 but for the entire labor movement, we are taking this opportunity of informing the cigar makers throughout the country of the facts in the case first hand.

ERNEST McCORMICK,
President and Chairman of Strike Committee.

State of Trade May 1, 1921.

FAIR.		
43 Urbana	84 Saugerties	283 Geneva
57 Champaign	85 Eau Claire	286 Wichita
60 Keokuk	86 Mansfield	287 Marinette
74 Poughkeepsie	88 Dubuque	291 Duluth
112 Oneonta	89 Schenectady	300 Michigan City
121 Ithaca	94 Pawtucket	302 Tecumseh
122 Warren	96 Akron	310 Manistee
125 Norwich	98 St. Paul	311 Auburn
135 Appleton	99 Ottawa	331 Crookston
154 Lincoln	102 Kansas City	335 Hammond
161 Denver	103 Ansonia	345 Rapid City
163 Marysville	107 Erie	359 Atchison
320 Athens	115 Canton	366 Ann Arbor
	120 Muscatine	368 Port Huron
	124 Watertown	372 Marshfield
	130 Saginaw	377 Webb City
	134 LaPorte	381 Watertown
	145 Williamsport	395 Waterbury
	150 Sioux City	402 Quakertown
	153 LaFayette	406 Crawfordville
	162 Green Bay	409 Kewanee
	168 Oshkosh	410 Centralia
	172 Davenport	420 St. Thomas
	173 Zanesville	431 Litchfield
	182 Sun Prairie	433 Mobile
	191 Morris	435 Kenton
	193 Jefferson City	437 Cairo
	206 North Adams	443 Albuquerque
	209 Coldwater	447 Kenosha
	210 Rome	456 Galena
	215 Loganport	457 Benton Harbor
	221 South Bend	463 Bakersfield
	231 Amsterdam	476 Pontiac
	233 Sedalia	477 Manitowoc
	236 Reading	479 Wheeling
	250 Belleville	480 Orlando
	257 Lancaster	491 Huron
	274 Pekin	502 Pittsburgh
	279 Plattsburg	505 Uniontown
	280 Owego	510 Fairmont
	282 Bridgeport	
DULL.		
5 Rochester		
6 Syracuse		
7 Utica		
9 Troy		
20 Decatur		
22 Detroit		
24 Muskegon		
25 Milwaukee		
26 Norwalk		
44 St. Louis		
46 Grand Rapids		
47 Quincy		
52 Elmira		
56 Leavenworth		
61 LaCrosse		
69 Three Rivers		
72 Burlington		
73 Alton		
76 Hannibal		

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 5, 1921.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

Union 382, Rushville, Ind.

The books and accounts here while in charge of Sec'y Gantner are in very fair condition. Stamp and cash accounts correct. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file. Ledger nicely indexed and posted, except that much of the time the year dates were not given. Quite likely they will be in the future. Statement as follows:

Int'l balance for Nov. 1, 1915	\$ 560.14
Receipts to March 1, 1921	2,535.20
Over percentage during year 1915	30.62
Over percentage during year 1916	31.28
Over percentage during year 1918	11.98
Total	\$3,169.22
Expense to March 1, 1921	2,630.56

Int'l balance should be March 1, 1921...\$ 538.67

Funds of Union—

March 1, 1921, in Rush Co. Nat'l Bank	\$236.95
In possession Sec'y Ed. Gautner ..	31.60
Total	\$ 268.55

Deficiency of union March 1, 1921....\$ 270.12

The man that was responsible for the deficiency not only embezzled the funds of this local, but he is now working as a strike breaker at Indianapolis. Never was prosecuted, but may be yet. Term in a penal institution is what he needs.

Union 399, Vincennes, Ind.

The books and accounts here are at this time in better condition than Vincennes ever had them in before. Failure to at all times comply with Sections 169 and 170 is the only possible fault. Stamp and cash accounts correct. Benefit cards and expense vouchers all on file and the ledger is nicely indexed and posted. Very nice work. Statement as follows:

Balance for April 1, 1917	\$ 183.15
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1921	1,109.96
Total	\$1,293.11
Expense to Feb. 1, 1921	1,029.26

Balance should be Feb. 1, 1921

Funds of Union—

Feb. 1, 1921, in Am. Nat'l Bank....	\$215.35
In possession Sec'y-Treas. Henry Younghouse	49.94
Total	\$ 265.29

Deficiency of union Feb. 1, 1921

Union 405, Birmingham, Ala.

At this time we have a man for Sec'y here that is capable and I believe he will make the best Sec'y Birmingham ever had.

Ex-Sec'y L. Crandon, No. 33130, embezzled \$7.90, all the money he had in his possession, that belonged to the union, fixed up his card and left for parts unknown during July, 1920. When they discovered that he had left they commenced trying to locate the union's property. Much of it has not yet been located.

At this time the books and accounts are in very nice order. Cash and stamp accounts now correct. Ledger nicely posted. Showed the Sec'y how to balance his accounts in the day book at the end of each month. Statement as follows:

Int'l balance for May 1, 1919	\$ 24.63
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1921	2,183.36
Total	\$2,207.99
Expense to Feb. 1, 1921	1,923.13

Balance should be Feb. 1, 1921

Funds of Union—

Feb. 1, 1921, in Traders' Nat'l Bank	\$322.21
In possession Sec'y-Treas. C. J. Hill	9.75
Total	\$ 331.96

Deficiency of union Feb. 1, 1921

This deficiency is the amount embezzled by Ex-Sec'y L. Crandon, No. 33130.

Union 406, Crawfordville, Ind.

The books and accounts here are in very fair condition. They intend having everything right. Stamp and cash accounts correct. Ledger indexed and nicely posted. Statement as follows:

Balance for April 1, 1915	\$ 72.81
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1921	1,742.35
Expended over percentage in 1914 and 1915	13.04
Due to International Union on examination	1.00
Total	\$1,830.20
Expense to Feb. 1, 1921	1,680.34

Balance for Feb. 1, 1921.....\$ 149.86

Funds of Union—

Feb. 1, 1921, in City National Bank.....	\$96.65
In possession Sec'y R. A. Thompson ..	53.21
Total	\$ 149.86

\$50.00 was deposited in bank after Feb. 1.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

Talk health, happiness and prosperity through the union label to every one you meet.

Talk "union label" to all of your friends so they will be convinced of its merits.

The union label teaches us to think only of the best, to work only for the best, to expect only the best.

To wear a cheerful countenance at all times and be able to give your fellow-worker a smile, be a union-label "booster."

It is one thing to "resolute" for the union label, another to demand it when making purchases. Which do you do?

The union label, shop card and working button bind men together by common opinion, common affections and common interests.

Support for the union label, shop card and working button gives all trades-unionists at least a look at the sunny side of everything.

A consistent supporter of the union label can live in the faith that the whole world is on his side so long as he is true to the best that is in him.

By continually advocating the union label you will convince your weak-kneed brother of your optimism in the future of the trades-union movement.

"Not what they are, but what they stand for" is the thought and spirit which should urge us to demand the union label, shop card and working button.

A genuine trades-unionist always thinks well of himself and proclaims this fact to the world by his support of the union label, shop card and working button.

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.
Monon Building, Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

L. P. HOFFMAN, 729 N. Diamond St., Jacksonville, Ill., Second Vice President.

A. GARIEPY, 238 Ave. Hotel De Ville, Montreal, Canada, Third Vice President.

JOHN REICHERT, 1070 15th St., Milwaukee, Wis., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

E. J. STACK, 412 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Kratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Correction: The April issue of the Official Journal, containing the tabulated vote of local unions in the February election, for International Officers and Delegates, shows that Henry Abrahams received from Union 97, Boston, 18 votes for Delegate. The copy sent to the printer shows that he received 518 votes from that union, and 518 votes are included in the total as published in the Journal. Through some mistake of the printer in the final make-up of the Journal, the figure 5 was lost. However, it made no difference in the total vote Henry Abrahams received, which is correct as published.

Always refer to your Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140-g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children, and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free, and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members, secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book and in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member, secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per Section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity of complying with the request carefully study Section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal will" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if there is no such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

All told, including March 19th, there were twenty-five 50c assessments levied. Each 60c, 40c and regular 30c members must have twenty-five 50c assessments up to and including March 19th, excepting those who are exempt as per paragraph two of Section 70, which reads as follows: "New initiates who have not been such for four months shall be exempt from all assessments. This shall not be so construed as to exempt reinstated members from payment of assessments."

The foregoing quoted section provides that newly initiated members are exempt from payment for the first four months. The first 50c assessments was levied Sept. 27, 1920, and was due Oct. 2nd. Any member initiated for the week commencing Sept. 27th and ending Oct. 2nd, is exempt from the payment of assessments for the first four months, and his first 50c assessment stamp would be due Jan. 29th, and such member would have to show nine 50c assessments. A member initiated on Oct. 4th would have to show eight 50c assessments, and so on. The 50-cent weekly assessment ends March 19.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

98 St. Paul	.....\$250	121 Ithaca	..... 250
99 Ottawa	..... 150	123 Hamilton	..... 150
100 Milbank	..... 150	124 Watertown	..... 200
102 Kansas City	..... 100	125 Norwich	..... 150
103 Ansonia	..... 100	127 Mattoon	..... 50
104 Pottsville	..... 150	128 El Paso	..... 100
105 Maysville	..... 150	129 Denver	..... 500
107 Erie	..... 250	130 Saginaw	..... 300
108 Lock Haven	..... 100	131 Jersey City	..... 200
109 Hoquiam	..... 150	134 Laporte	..... 50
111 Des Moines	..... 150	37 Massillon	..... 100
113 Tacoma	..... 150	38 Newark	..... 500
114 Jacksonville	..... 200	39 Long Hill	..... 100
115 Canton	..... 150	41 New York	..... 400
117 Pine Bluff	..... 100	42 Lockport	..... 50
118 Peoria	..... 150	143 Lincoln	..... 150
120 Muscatine	..... 150		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Financial Statement for April, 1921.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

14 Chicago	\$500	232 Sellersville	\$150
15 Chicago	500	235 Peru	100
19 Ste. St. Marie	100	236 Reading	100
25 Milwaukee	500	309 Rothsville	150
28 Westfield	250	310 Manistee	75
31 Connersville	100	312 Livingston	150
32 Louisville	250	323 Sheboygan	100
34 Chippewa Falls	100	341 San Bernardino	150
37 Fort Wayne	250	344 Atlanta	50
42 Hartford	250	353 Brooklyn	150
44 St. Louis	150	366 Ann Arbor	100
45 Springfield	150	391 Bellingham	75
46 Grand Rapids	150	393 Cadillac	100
90 New York	500	425 Astoria	75
96 Akron	100	466 Easton	75

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

500 Tampa	\$4.00	168 Oshkosh	\$1.50
145 Williamsport	.75	387 Yankton	3.10
87 Brooklyn	1.90	501 Wheeling	12.20
91 Allentown	1.90	469 Bakersfield	3.25
74 Poughkeepsie	3.25	299 Middletown	6.50
77 Minneapolis	1.50	336 Tampa	8.30
220 New Orleans	12.00	156 Suffield	1.90
5 Rochester	1.00	332 New Britain	10.50
287 Marinette	3.25	126 Ephrata	3.80
355 Honesdale	1.90	43 Urbana	.75
484 Meriden	3.80	192 Manchester	4.10
462 Tampa	12.50	118 Peoria	3.25
20 Decatur	9.75	25 Milwaukee	.75
389 New York	3.25		
Springfield, Mass., charter fee			\$ 5.00
San Pedro, Calif., charter fee			5.00
164 Fort Collins, returned funds			158.30

Receipts for April	\$5,738.95
Balance March 31, 1921	4,476.15

Total\$10,215.10

EXPENDITURES.

Office rent	\$ 115.00
Salary to Int'l President, 5 weeks	300.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers, 5 weeks	1,097.25
Printing March Journal	301.37
Strike applications (165, 122, 22, 61 and 165)	58.00
600,000 Canadian labels	67.32
Circular reference Feifer application	7.00
Circular reference ending 50c assessment	7.00
Circular reference special strike assess.	8.00
5,000 due books	157.50
Stationery for locals	48.60
2,000 note heads for office	7.00
2,000 O. O. W. certificates	14.50
2,000 assistance blanks	12.00
250,000 60c O. O. W. stamps	46.00
1,000 tax notices	4.50
H. M. Heldt, salary and expenses as organizer, balance	90.27
Maurice Simons, salary and expenses as organizer	300.00
P. R. Martinez, salary and expenses as organizer	272.28
J. M. Muniz, salary and expenses as organizer	200.00
W. A. McCabe, salary and expenses as organizer	200.00
J. P. Keenen, salary and expenses as sub-organizer	100.00
J. E. Farrell, salary and expenses as organizer	300.00
Michael Gazella, salary and expenses as organizer	200.00
J. A. Sullivan, salary and expenses as organizer	300.00
R. S. Sexton, salary and expenses as organizer	300.00
Sol Sontheimer, salary and expenses as organizer	250.00
J. F. Shea, expenses to Springfield	21.22
W. A. Campbell, Int'l Financier	300.00

Henry Perault, expenses to St. Paul	25.50
Tax to A. F. of L. for March and April	640.92
Tax to Label Dept., A. F. of L., for March and April	320.46
Eugene Clifford, Atty., Detroit case, expenses	60.00
Postage on letters and supplies	160.00
Postage on March Journals	20.25
Expressage on supplies	21.87
Exchange on checks	1.35
Repairing chair	.30
Expenses of Int'l President to Cincinnati and Detroit	64.15
Envelopes	56.00
Ruled sheets for Int'l canvasses	7.00
101 390/500 reams Union Journal paper	1,146.61
Telephone service	7.15
Office supplies	2.75
Electric light	.81
Carting labels to Union 14, Chicago	.40
Spanish translations	1.53
Dues and label cancellers	13.20
Telegrams	45.46
Towel service	4.50
Storage on Canadian labels and label paper in 1920	48.00
Addressograph plates	1.04

Expenses for April	\$ 7,734.66
Balance April 30	2,481.04

Total\$10,215.10

Included in balance, \$1,150 Liberty Bonds.

LOST CARDS

- 118542—Bernard Curry, initiated June 23, 1911, at 129.
 106617—T. A. Wood, initiated January 10, 1917, at 335.
 74725—Wm. Vanderbest, initiated August 30, 1898, at 14.
 35478—Wm. Butler, initiated August 4, 1913, at 310.
 29721—Thos. McGreevy, initiated September 26, 1885, at 58.
 5782—Aug. Speiss, deceased—Total disability card lost.

Members with lost cards should be admitted on due book and percentage on loans collected.

No card will be issued to T. A. Wood until he squares his overdrawn loan account and explains satisfactorily charges against him.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago post office by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: None.
 Union 183, Seattle, Wash., for Charles Perce.
 Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for Polk Ritter.
 E. F. Vaughn, H. J. Newbauer, and J. A. Fraser 103304 (card).

International Office, for Solomon Furtado, Bert Edmund Delfs, J. Callumpeck, Frank Gallagher.

NOTICE.

The Automatic Shoe Heel Co., Master Shoe Heel Co., Bar Shoe Heel Co. and S. S. Shoe Heel Co. are boycotting union labor by replacing union men with non-union men and reducing wages.—International Molders Union of N. A., Metal Polishers International Union of N. A.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

(Do not endorse two or more amendments on the same sheet of paper. Send in a separate endorsement for each amendment, as they have to be filed separately.)

The amendment of 16, Binghamton, reference reports of organizers, as published in the March Journal.

Received the endorsement of Unions 218, Binghamton; 215, Logansport; 179, Bangor; 5, Rochester; 429, Niagara Falls; 229, Binghamton; 395, Waterbury; 114, Jacksonville; 44, St. Louis; 228, San Francisco; 90, New York; 42, Hartford; 383, Chicago.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 97, Boston, proposing that an amendment be adopted on a majority vote, as published in the March Journal.

Received the endorsement of Unions 16, Binghamton; 218, Binghamton; 179, Bangor; 429, Niagara Falls; 229, Binghamton; 395, Waterbury; 90, New York; 44, St. Louis; 114, Jacksonville; 353, New York; 383, Chicago; 130, Saginaw; 172, Davenport; 228, San Francisco.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 27, Toronto, proposing an assessment for the purpose of organizing Montreal, Canada, as published in the March Journal.

Received the endorsement of Unions 357, Vancouver; 473, Stettler.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 192, Manchester, N. H., providing that it shall be optional with Federal Locals of A. F. of L. of strippers and bookers to transfer to the C. M. I. U., as published in the March Journal.

Received the endorsement of 218, Binghamton; 114, Jacksonville; 39, New Haven; 221, New Britain; 26, S. Norwalk; 255, Lowell; 395, Waterbury; 402, Quakertown; 141, New York; 206, N. Adams; 470, Portland; 144, New York.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 97, Boston, as published in the April issue, as follows:

Amendment to Section 146:

Insert on line seven after the word "width," and "a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width," as follows:

Received the endorsement of Unions 337 Key West, 410 Centralia, 103 Ansonia, 304 Racine, 160 Milford, 470 Portland, 179 Bangor, 396 Northampton, 321 New Britain, 299 Middletown, 283 Geneva, 27 Toronto, 218 Binghamton, 215 Logansport, 248 Jacksonville, 107 Erie, 44 St. Louis, 150 Sioux City, 39 New Haven, 25 Milwaukee, 275 Anaconda, 3 Paterson, 274 Pekin, 140 Niagara Falls, 317 WilkesBarre, 357 Vancouver, 200 Galesburg, 118 Peoria, 168 Oshkosh, 130 Saginaw, 120 Muscatine, 395 Waterbury, 99 Ottawa, 69 Three Rivers, 172 Davenport.

The amendment of 337, Key West, as published in the April issue, as follows:

Amend Section No. 79. Strike out the figures \$3.00 on line six and insert the following: \$10.00. Strike out the figures \$4.00 on line six and insert the following: \$3.00. Balance of section unchanged.

Amendment to Section 86 that when any application for strike in consequence of decrease of bill of price or lockout occurs not be necessary to go to the referendum vote, that only must necessary the approval of the International Executive Board,

Received the endorsement of Unions 353, New York; 215, Logansport, (Section 86 only), and 179, Bangor (Section 79 only); 168, Oshkosh.

Union 97, Boston, proposes the following:

Amend Section 213 of the constitution by striking out all after the figure \$5 on line seven, section to read as follows:

Section 213. Each local union shall have the right to propose through the columns of the Official Journal amendments to the International Constitution. Each union is required to act upon every amendment at their meeting next following the receipt of the Journal containing such amendments and report to the International President whether they endorse the proposed amendment or not. Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be fined \$5 for each offense.

Amend Section 214 of the constitution by striking out the present section and insert the following:

Section 214. Any amendment to the International constitution receiving the endorsement of at least twenty unions shall be submitted to a popular vote of the members within thirty days, and if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption. A copy of the record of such vote shall be transmitted to the International President under the seal of the union, with the signatures of the President and Secretary affixed; and no amendment shall be valid unless a majority of the members voting vote in favor thereof, the result to be transmitted within thirty days from date of submitting the amendment to a vote; each amendment to be printed in pamphlet form for local unions. Where an amendment has been adopted as provided for in these laws no amendment can be proposed annulling or altering the same until after the expiration of six months.

Unions failing to comply with this section shall be fined \$5.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied, of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

John McBurney, of Norwich, Conn., would like to hear from George Clancy. Address 34 Lafayette street.

A. Babcock would like to hear from C. E. Farris, formerly of Sedalia, Mo. Address in care of Union 44, St. Louis, Mo.

W. C. Barris is requested to communicate with I. Wolgin. Important and of interest to Mr. Barris. Address in care of Union 220, New Orleans, La.

Any secretary holding the card of Theodore Schoenhover, 5425 would confer a great favor by notifying his sister, Mrs. B. Newcomb, 2111 N. 15th street, Boise, Idaho.

John P. Courtney is requested to communicate with Bart Moore. General Delivery, North Bend, Ore. Important. Mr. Courtney is also requested to write R. M. Leusch, Sandpoint, Idaho, for important news.

W. J. Whalen wants to hear from Walter Bowen.

John H. Myer would like to hear from his brother, Peter Myer, last heard from in Mobile, Mo., fifteen years ago. Address in care of 97, Boston, Mass.

UNION NOTES

The Secretary of 77 Minneapolis, Minn., would like to hear from John Ortman 108690.

Union 10, Providence, R. I., desires to hear from T. Sylvia 38508. Very important. Secretary holding his card, please communicate with above union.

T. A. Wood, fairly well-known throughout the country, claims he lost his card. He drew a loan at Quakertown, Pa., under the name of F. A. Woodsted. Any secretary knowing him, please take up any card he may present. He is about 38 years old and was last initiated at Hammond, Ind., but he is likely a Canadian.

Union 431, Litchfield, Ill., would like to hear from John Horregan 1476.

The result of the vote of local unions on the appeal of Charles Heller et al. against the decision of the International Executive Board was 4,477 in favor of the decision of the Board and 140 in favor of the appeal of Charles Heller et al. The detailed vote will appear in a future issue of the Journal.

Correction.

Union 286, Wichita, Kansas, states that the vote as cast for President was for G. W. Perkins. An examination of the report of the canvassers shows their statement is correct, and that through a typographical error the report in the April Journal shows that G. W. Perkins received no votes.—Journal.

Retraction.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 2, 1921.
In my letter of March 6 I reported that the Consolidated Factory has two Polish spies on the payroll and that Mr. Mack, the chief spy, had deserted his wife and baby and skipped the town. This story was given me by people whom I consider reliable, but as I have no positive evidence in the case, I wish to retract that part of my letter referring to Mr. Mack.

M. GAZELLA.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.	
Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) ..	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) ..	.35
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district) .....	.85
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4½, duplicate ..	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3¾ .....	.75
Year dates for label canceler .....	.20
Type holder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps ..	1.00
Set of type for canceling small labels ..	1.00
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1½ in. ..	.30
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2½ in. ..	.35
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4½x1½ in. ..	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1½x3 ..	1.00
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1—200-page label record .....	.75
1—100-page label record .....	.50

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4¼-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books.		Ledgers only.			
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago ..	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2d zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3d zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago ..	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago ..	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago ..	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheet, prepaid	3.25
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.90
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.25
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.90
600 treasurer's vouchers receipt book form perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will ONLY be shipped when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

PEMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label: 50 init. fee stamps; 35c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30 Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; numbered due books; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; rt. cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; perm. with'l cards; total disability cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; death report blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. cards; out of work trav. certs.; out of work and loan receipt blanks; constitution; sick report blanks; financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; Int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

A trades-unionist who always gives preference to the union label, shop card and working button is too large for worry, too noble for anger, too strong for fear and too happy to admit he ever has any trouble.

The spirit engendered in the worker by the union label produces greater efficiency in workmanship, in quality and quantity.

Industrial freedom and justice are typified in the union label.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JULY, 1920.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member-ship.			Cause of death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr.	Mo.			
1	J. M. Leonhardt.....	12317	Sept., 1880	1	39	8	Mitral heart insuff'y ...	72	\$550.00
1	Wm. Barkman.....	31567	Feb., 1888	1	32	3	Cardiac asthenia	79	550.00
1	A. Vondermast.....	39815	Aug., 1896	1	20	1	Arterio sclerosis	64	550.00
2	Ernst Kretschmer.....	73453	Nov., 1894	2	24	8	Apoplexy	78	550.00
2	E. J. Taylor.....	5330	Dec., 1880	121	Bal.	on	total dis. Pneumonia ..	50.00	
4	J. E. Paffenberger.....	45004	April, 1890	4	30	1	Kidney trouble	58	550.00
4	John Paxson.....	12785	Sep., 1909	33	10	9	Paralytic stroke	50	350.00
4	Wife F. Stanger.....	9433	Sep., 1891	4	28	9	Apoplexy	59	40.00
9	W. A. O'Rourke.....	37759	Oct., 1886	9	33	8	Kidney trouble	51	550.00
9	Truman G. Baker.....	24127	Nov., 1889	9	30	7	Cancer	49	550.00
14	Richard Stupe.....	39411	Nov., 1885	162	34	7	Nephritis	59	550.00
14	Gustave Carlson.....	20735	May, 1891	14	29	1	Dropsy	63	550.00
15	George Tablo.....	105772	July, 1903	443	16	11	Heart trouble	59	550.00
15	Henry Blickhahn.....	55378	Oct., 1910	15	9	9	Intestinal nephritis	62	50.00
16	Chas. I. Kiel.....	36748	Nov., 1893	218	26	8	Total disa.	75	500.00
22	Chas. Schultz	36667	June, 1885	1	35	..	Rheumatism	61	550.00
22	Peter Reuter	6942	Nov., 1882	22	37	7	Old age	76	550.00
33	Wm. F. Ewald.....	54754	June, 1887	33	33	..	Tuberculosis	53	550.00
36	Wm. Fleming.....	45364	April, 1886	74	34	1	Operation hernia	61	550.00
39	Conrade Glade	55520	Feb., 1901	39	19	3	Cancer oesophagus	68	549.39
44	J. G. Jansen.....	4368	July, 1885	44	33	10	Intest. nephritis	71	550.00
44	Ed. W. Diss.....	73804	Mar., 1912	102	9	3	Suicide	47	200.00
46	J. F. Washburn.....	25502	Dec., 1881	167	38	5	Apoplexy	56	550.00
49	Frank McCabe.....	5202	April, 1880	27	40	1	.....	..	550.00
54	Willard McBride.....	9017	Nov., 1879	54	40	6	Cancer segmoid	65	100.00
77	Oscar Mattison.....	83023	Sep., 1898	221	21	10	Total disa.	50	500.00
90	Marie Kacerousky.....	58911	Oct., 1890	90	29	7	Cerebral apoplexy ...	72	550.00
90	Frank Urban.....	57864	Sep., 1890	90	29	8	Pul. tub.	60	550.00
97	P. Rohde	39604	.....	.....	.....	.....	Balance on acct. ....	..	377.33
109	Wife Wm. M. Johnston.....	71680	Dec., 1892	274	27	2	.....	45	40.00
114	Wife Jack Roten.....	45132	Sep., 1915	174	4	10	Typhoid pneumonia ..	50	40.00
119	P. Martinez	36092	Aug., 1914	148	5	10	Tuberculosis	26	200.00
129	Chas. B. Atwood.....	100106	.....	.....	.....	.....	Balance benefit .....	..	500.00
129	Herman N. Wolf.....	63212	July, 1899	9	21	..	Carcinoma larynx	59	150.75
129	Wife J. W. Ollsar.....	5317	Mar., 1900	129	20	3	Accident	40	40.00
132	Wm. Schrum	47481	April, 1885	132	24	11	Chro. hernia	60	550.00
132	Louis Gompers	96	Nov., 1879	144	40	4	Carcinoma lungs	61	550.00
132	Nathan Issersohn.....	11216	Feb., 1904	32	16	2	Myocarditis	65	550.00
133	W. A. Sutton.....	77348	July, 1895	240	25	..	Tuberculosis	71	550.00
141	John Weystrik	54176	April, 1890	141	30	2	Pneumonia	66	550.00
141	Teresie Krejck	53863	Aug., 1890	141	29	11	Accident	72	550.00
141	Frank Jiricek	50206	Jan., 1916	141	4	5	Uraemia	76	50.00
144	Fred H. Smith.....	5184	Nov., 1879	68	39	6	Lobar pneumonia	55	550.00
144	Fred Koehler	15584	Oct., 1885	144	34	6	Pleuro pneumonia	65	550.00
144	Wife Samuel Gompers.....	1	Nov., 1879	144	40	4	Diabetic uraemia	69	40.00
148	Dimas Coto	116471	Aug., 1908	148	11	9	Paralysis	30	350.00
151	Julio Ferreiro	11286	Aug., 1909	462	10	7	Tuberculosis	42	300.00
160	M. J. Callery.....	97088	Mar., 1902	160	18	5	Tuberculosis	39	550.00
165	Annie Atlas	57217	Oct., 1891	90	..	..	Uraemia	62	200.00
165	L. Weigman	70815	April, 1893	165	..	..	Total disa. ....	..	500.00
165	John Defosse	63956	Feb., 1890	165	..	..	Total disa. ....	..	500.00
165	Wife Peter Faber.....	66071	Sep., 1900	165	..	..	Cancer liver .....	..	40.00
204	Chas. Fenger	11863	July, 1896	204	24	5	Intestinal obstruction ..	62	550.00
218	Jos. J. Miller.....	83051	.....	.....	.....	.....	Balance on account ..	..	250.00
218	Thos. McKinney	59027	.....	.....	.....	.....	Balance on account ..	..	250.00
220	Hy. Francois	32250	Nov., 1893	220	26	4	Gastric influenza	62	550.00
220	F. Fletcher	22351	Jan., 1895	220	25	3	Pneumonia	76	550.00
225	H. T. Reinhart	20554	Aug., 1901	102	19	..	Tuberculosis	42	550.00
236	Morris Schlappich	44077	Jan., 1900	236	20	4	Heart failure	57	550.00
236	Alvin Henry	20297	Feb., 1907	236	13	5	Diabetes	44	350.00
242	Wife J. A. Young	103829	Dec., 1903	242	16	7	Peritonitis	51	40.00
245	Wife Louis Engelke	60117	May, 1887	6	33	3	Cancer	54	40.00
350	John Dinkelman	68242	May, 1891	250	27	..	Tot. dis. (insanity) ..	45	500.00

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member- Union ship.			Cause of death.	Amount	
				No.	Yr.	M.		Age.	paid.
251	Wm. Loebl	101786	Dec., 1902	251	16	11	Myocarditis	60	550.00
251	Wife H. Sievert	67357	Nov., 1894	251	26	..	Neuritis	73	40.00
251	Mother C. Mansback	51469	Nov., 1901	251	18	3	Carcinoma stomach	79	40.00
282	Wife A. Van Remooster	58538	Mar., 1906	90	..	..	..	..	40.00
314	Chas. W. Bury	58022	Oct., 1915	152	4	10	Tuberculosis	42	50.00
329	J. Secor	84847	Feb., 1900	329	20	4	Cancer	63	550.00
335	Aug. Arnold	41641	Sep., 1883	15	36	10	Cancer	71	550.00
336	Conrad Ruehl	87512	Oct., 1905	336	14	5	..	55	350.00
336	W. B. McClintock	12517	Oct., 1909	336	10	4	..	31	350.00
337	Domingo Lopez	119782	Oct., 1908	462	11	8	Tuberculosis	58	350.00
449	Wife M. Alvino	122331	Feb., 1918	411	2	3	Tuberculosis	24	40.00
474	H. J. Fronherz	96432	July, 1901	479	18	11	Drowned	44	550.00
500	Manuel Gutierrez	87078	Dec., 1904	336	14	8	Pul. tub.	61	350.00

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN AUGUST, 1920.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member- Union ship.			Cause of death.	Amount	
				No.	Yr.	Mo.		Age.	paid.
1	H. M. Levy	57067	July, 1890	90	29	10	Heart disease	85	\$550.00
2	Geo. Kohler	35822	April, 1885	2	35	3	Acute nephritis	55	550.00
8	S. Solomon	24929	Nov., 1881	144	..	..	..	..	550.00
14	H. Michel	27713	Sep., 1890	14	29	11	Myocarditis	66	100.00
14	Wife Aug. Reimers	41716	May, 1890	14	30	2	Myocarditis	60	40.00
22	Wife J. Foster	47028	July, 1891	22	30	1	Consumption	48	40.00
22	Sam Levan	11452	Feb., 1898	22	21	8	Pneumonia	..	550.00
52	Henry Dreher	71866	Dec., 1892	32	27	7	Cancer	77	550.00
32	Mike Lyons	40134	Feb., 1886	32	34	5	Total dis. (old age)	82	350.00
33	George Sharp	44860	Nov., 1885	33	34	7	Heart trouble	83	550.00
33	Peter Schaub	17374	July, 1881	33	38	11	Uraemia	55	550.00
37	Fabian Kress	107060	Jan., 1904	37	16	6	Leakage heart	37	475.00
39	Ambrose Stephens	70795	April, 1900	165	20	3	Suicide by gas	45	550.00
39	Wife Fred Bierman	58586	May, 1906	90	14	..	Chr. nephritis	44	40.00
44	Frank Ackerman	19511	Oct., 1881	44	29	..	Apoplexy	57	550.00
48	L. Wolceski	40160	Mar., 1886	162	34	3	Dropsy	69	550.00
52	Fred Lydon	50706	Nov., 1891	121	28	7	Tuberculosis	56	550.00
54	Willard McBride	9017	..	..	..	..	Balance benefit	..	450.00
54	John Sauer	41246	..	..	..	..	Balance benefit	..	450.00
58	H. Larocque	71452	July, 1892	58	28	..	Tuberculosis	52	550.00
58	R. Laverdure	29429	Mar., 1912	58	8	4	Pul. tuberculosis	32	200.00
68	Ed. E. Johnson	5182	July, 1882	68	38	..	Hemorrhage liver	60	550.00
72	W. J. Flynn	80774	June, 1895	72	24	11	Tuberculosis	46	550.00
77	S. Campaign	70582	June, 1892	77	23	2	Dropsy	60	25.00
77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500.00
82	Wife Geo. Hessinger	69734	Aug., 1904	82	16	..	Paralysis	60	40.00
90	Pauline Weisenfels	57299	April, 1901	90	13	3	Cerebral hemorrhage	75	50.00
90	Reimbold Tietze	57111	Sep., 1891	90	29	8	Arterio sclerosis	75	300.00
90	Josephine Ohse	56978	April, 1902	90	18	1	Pul. tuberculosis	56	550.00
90	Joseph Zrubek	57182	July, 1890	90	29	11	Chr. nephritis	58	550.00
97	A. Porcelain	16518	Sep., 1883	97	36	9	Pneumonia	69	550.00
97	A. Levine	10644	Dec., 1900	97	19	7	Cancer	57	550.00
112	S. W. Parks	22797	Mar., 1883	112	37	3	Total dis. (blind)	64	500.00
114	J. A. Brenner	59073	Dec., 1902	114	12	..	Apoplexy	73	50.00
129	Lidde Scheelke	44474	June, 1918	44	2	1	Heart disease	44	50.00
132	J. Fernandez	10870	Oct., 1904	132	16	8	Cancer stomach	60	550.00
132	Wm. Strauss	38223	Sep., 1885	97	34	9	Cerebral apoplexy	53	550.00
138	M. E. Pierce	13952	May, 1883	138	36	..	Complication diseases	68	550.00
138	Joe Moehler	17965	June, 1896	138	21	..	Heart trouble	42	550.00
141	Mary Jindrick	61343	May, 1905	141	15	1	Diabetes	60	550.00
141	Mary Drahokoupel	44301	Mar., 1900	141	20	4	Cancer	54	550.00
141	Josephine Jellinek	54250	April, 1902	141	18	3	Hemorrhage (suicide)	49	475.00

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member- Union ship.			Cause of death.	Amount	
				No.	Yr.	M.		Age.	paid.
141	Albert Simmek	50180	July, 1902	141	12	4	Diarrhoea	62	275.00
144	Alex Samter	20073	Jan., 1904	144	16	7	Diabetes	72	75.00
146	John Hogeferd	22224	Aug., 1888	144	31	11	Apoplexy	67	550.00
161	Alice Everly	90630	Mar., 1897	161	23	4	Hemiplegia	48	550.00
165	W. A. Stoops	71103	Feb., 1900	165	20	..	Acute nephritis	46	550.00
165	Annie Atlas	57217	Oct., 1891	90	29	..	Uraemia	63	350.00
165	C. J. Fisher	87979	May, 1903	165	16	..	Pul. tuberculosis	64	75.00
192	W. Lawrence	4074	Jan., 1909	192	11	6	Cardiac rheumatism	36	350.00
202	Wife F. L. Wilcox	64779	Jan., 1890	125	30	6	Heart failure	72	40.00
208	Henry Seivers	34864	Sep., 1884	208	35	10	Heart failure	72	550.00
218	J. J. Miller	83051	May, 1899	295	21	..	Tuberculosis	44	200.00
223	Mother F. Weigmann	40806	Oct., 1885	10	34	10	Hardening arteries	92	40.00
241	John Goettert	41417	May, 1889	127	30	11	Pneumonia	66	550.00
251	P. Ettman	66825	Mar., 1899	251	21	4	Pietris	56	550.00
259	Wm. Kent	65173	Mar., 1892	259	28	4	Arterio sclerosis	55	550.00
297	W. B. Crowe	82457	Feb., 1898	297	22	4	Empyema	54	550.00
298	Mother D. V. Linehan	62939	Illegal as member, was a married man						40.00
314	Mary Flatter	1279	July, 1911	209	9	2	Total disability	56	50.00
335	Mary Gless	13366	Oct., 1916	25	3	11	Cancer	46	75.00
336	W. R. Flinn	41222	Aug., 1914	336	5	11	Cardiac dropsy	26	125.00
367	C. B. Fetzer	71729	Jan., 1892	109	28	6	Old age	65	105.00
394	Mrs. M. Connelly	11010	July, 1903	394	..	..	Insanity	47	50.00
453	Anastasia Diaz	47631	Dec., 1916	453	3	7	Myocarditis	51	75.00
481	Cecilio Caban	56670	Aug., 1914	481	6	..	Gastric enteritis	55	75.00
481	Mother Sandallo Sanchez	27169	June, 1914	481	6	1	Pneumonia	80	40.00
481	Wife Adelaide Gonzalez	28673	July, 1913	481	7	..	Tuberculosis	30	40.00
501	Elmer Smith	1038	April, 1915	518	5	3	Operation	34	125.00
502	Aug. Hess	105362	July, 1909	152	10	10	Gastritis	58	350.00
527	Shapiro Asher	4666	Oct., 1917	527	2	8	Pneumonia	55	50.00

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN SEPTEMBER, 1920.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member- Union ship.			Cause of death.	Amount	
				No.	Yr.	M.		Age.	paid.
2	Joshua Spingler	26508	April, 1881	2	39	..	Accident	60	\$550.00
4	J. T. Engelo	8783	Jan., 1892	4	28	6	Blood poisoning	61	550.00
4	Chas. Burbach	49665	Feb., 1891	4	29	5	Hardening liver	60	550.00
4	Mother Rose Metzler	48266	Nov., 1916	4	3	10	Old age	79	40.00
5	R. O'Grady	6357	July, 1888	5	32	1	Heart disease	73	550.00
8	Wife C. Stutzer	52033	Feb., 1890	8	..	..	Tuberculosis	67	40.00
10	S. Levenson	32645	Jan., 1913	10	7	5	Indigestion	29	75.00
10	M. Butler	73145	April, 1904	10	15	7	Total disability	..	400.00
14	Jas. Zasodil	81305	Mar., 1898	14	22	4	Total disability	58	350.00
14	Martin Connors	16452	June, 1886	14	34	3	Total disability	..	350.00
14	Henry Michael	27713	Sept., 1890	14	30	..	Myocarditis	66	450.00
14	Mother L. J. Ririe	80992	June, 1907	14	3	3	Shock from burns	..	40.00
15	Mother Wm. G. Pent	112995	Oct., 1905	337	14	10	Heart disease	72	40.00
16	Mother O. B. Hunt	85606	Oct., 1899	16	..	..	Old age	..	40.00
22	Wife J. Strzyzewski	57955	Mar., 1886	22	34	6	Enlargement heart	58	40.00
22	Sam Levan	11452	Feb., 1898	22	22	..	..	..	550.00
25	V. B. Felsecker	51809	Dec., 1901	25	18	8	Tumor	64	475.00
32	Ben Bruns	68655	July, 1891	32	29	1	Pul. tub.	48	550.00
38	Edw Smith	86988	Mar., 1900	38	19	11	Pneumonia	50	550.00
49	Anna Zieris	90942	July, 1907	141	13	1	Haemo thorax	58	275.00
56	Louis Voess	2760	May, 1883	56	37	4	Total disability	74	350.00
77	S. Campagne	70582	June, 1892	77	28	2	Dropsy	60	525.00
90	M. Kupperstein	56955	Dec., 1896	90	23	8	Pul. tub.	60	550.00
90	Anna Prazak	56773	July, 1890	90	30	..	Endocarditis	69	550.00
90	Louis Krant	55046	April, 1890	90	30	4	Abcess lungs	64	550.00
90	Peter Schluter	58046	Jan., 1891	90	29	8	Abcess lungs	65	550.00

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member- Union ship.			Cause of death.	Amount	
				No.	Yr.	M.		Age.	paid.
90	Wm. Wedemeyer	56247	April, 1892	90	28	3	Cerebral art. sclorosis	61	550.00
90	Joe. Schloss	56750	April, 1890	90	30	5		63	550.00
92	Wife M. Dickey	19548	May, 1886	144	34	4	Appendicitis	55	40.00
97	E. McCauls	86781	May, 1900	208	20	2	Tuberculosis	49	550.00
104	Mother Dan Miller	38788	Mar., 1901	104	19	6	Old age	84	40.00
112	L. Gundlach	1447	July, 1876	144	44	2	Total disability	78	350.00
114	Wife F. B. Taylor	114064	Aug., 1906	114	14	1	Obst. bowels	34	40.00
129	Mother J. E. Falkenhan	34947	Feb., 1886	157	34	7	Senility	85	40.00
129	Manuel Tarnargo	48053	Sept., 1915	14	4	11	Spinal meningitis	27	75.00
129	Frank Virella	7356	Nov., 1910	129	9	9	Hemorrhage lungs	32	75.00
129	Geo. D. Thomas	94505	Feb., 1901	129	19	7	Pernicious anemia	50	475.00
141	Aloisie Pechar	53518	Feb., 1892	141	29	..	Total disability	..	350.00
141	Antonie Bicak	28761	Sept., 1891	141	28	11	Streptococce	46	550.00
141	John Veverka	61227	Aug., 1891	141	29	..	Cerebral apoplexy	72	550.00
141	Henry Engel	53604	April, 1900	141	20	3	Oedema lungs	66	550.00
149	Chas. G. Mayer	55576	Oct., 1900	149	19	11	Tumor	45	475.00
165	Frank Rosenbaum	65763	June, 1895	165	..	..		..	550.00
165	Otto Wendler	76085	Nov., 1897	100	..	..	Tuberculosis	41	550.00
165	Wife F. Sattler	75906	Mar., 1900	100	..	..	Diabetis	60	40.00
172	Wife Jno. Ernst	83364	Aug., 1898	172	22	1		60	40.00
174	Aug. Heidler	36741	June, 1911	108	9	1		53	125.00
192	Charlotte Grieshaven	95315	June, 1901	13	19	2	Cancer	58	475.00
192	Leo Wilke	83462	Sept., 1898	357	21	9	Cancer	66	550.00
219	Wife A. Taylor	87063	Mar., 1900	219	20	5	Tuberculosis	38	40.00
304	Wm. Harlow	85581	Mar., 1906	304	11	6	Paralysis	41	275.00
350	H. Hernandez	28570	Nov., 1913	350	6	8	Tuberculosis	29	200.00
368	D. J. Rooney	84992	July 1899	278	21	..	Hardening arteries	62	525.00
405	W. H. Jones	34718	July, 1899	405	21	1	Dysentery	45	550.00
424	Wife Justo Morales	114316	Aug., 1906	467	14	1	Menengitis	27	40.00
466	E. J. Bachman	95241	Mar., 1901	466	19	..		46	550.00
505	Mother D. Johnson	1077	April, 1915	505	5	4	Paralysis	75	40.00

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN OCTOBER, 1920.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member- Union ship.			Cause of death.	Amount	
				No.	Yr.	M.		Age.	paid.
2	L. F. Zoeller	3788	Feb., 1880	2	38	2	Insanity	59	\$100.00
2	J. J. Rinne	11619	Mar., 1881	2	39	6	Tuberculosis	67	550.00
3	Edw. Fritz	55752	April, 1895	90	24	8	Pneumonia	..	550.00
4	A. Wermuth	50621	Feb., 1888	32	32	..	Old age	..	550.00
4	Wife Chas. Fisher	19265	Aug., 1881	4	39	1	Kidney trouble	67	40.00
4	Wife Wm. Herbst	2703	Jan., 1893	32	21	8	Blood poisoning	69	40.00
4	Wife Robt. Schmidt	9193	May, 1892	4	28	6	Diabetis	60	40.00
6	Wife Henry Massett	9565	May, 1892	6	28	4	Chro. nephritis	54	40.00
6	L. H. Robertson	70381	April, 1892	6	28	5	Total disability	83	350.00
6	Lizzie McSally	60080	Feb., 1894	6	26	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	56	550.00
7	Henry P. Hoefler	6508	Mar., 1881	7	39	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	66	550.00
15	Wife Alb. Metzger	6485	May, 1899	15	21	4	Goiter and pneumonia	42	40.00
16	Jas. Haran	60663	June, 1895	16	25	4	Total disability	80	350.00
17	Burt Kestenbaum	66224	Nov., 1902	17	19	10	Uraemia	53	475.00
22	Wm. Behm	17268	Jan., 1897	22	23	8	Tuberculosis	61	550.00
25	C. J. Juergens	15119	Mar., 1891	25	29	6	Cancer bladder	58	550.00
38	B. O'Connell	77842	June, 1895	277	24	10	Pneumonia	55	550.00
39	Anton Bobek	56711	July, 1890	90	30	2	Cancer pyloms	..	550.00
39	Wife A. De Bouek	94432	May, 1901	39	19	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	51	40.00
39	Wife J. C. Carr	45295	Aug., 1909	39	11	4	Pul. tuberculosis	30	40.00
42	Harry Dribbon	23303	Oct., 1885	144	35	..	Arterio sclerosis	56	550.00
44	Theo. Guessel	68729	June, 1893	44	27	9	Cancer thigh	47	550.00
44	Wife Aug. Tesar	44147	Mar., 1893	141	20	..	Heart disease	60	40.00
44	Wife J. C. Moeller	2016	Mar., 1886	44	34	7	Heart disease	87	40.00

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member- Union ship.			Cause of death.	Amount	
				No.	Yr.	M.		Age.	paid.
48	Alfonse Devory	102616	Feb., 1908	263	12	8	Total disability	55	200.00
58	Alf. Villeneuve	93844	Oct., 1900	58	20	..	Pul. tuberculosis	37	550.00
68	Her. Lorenz	37893	Dec., 1885	3	34	..	Abscess tonsils	59	550.00
70	Louis Hoffman	3392	May, 1910	70	10	4	Consumption	33	350.00
77	John Doherty	8549	June, 1891	98	29	3	Operation liver	54	550.00
90	Jos. Faltin	56355	Aug., 1883	90	37	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	67	550.00
90	Jos. Mandel	55068	Sept., 1885	90	35	..	Cancer Colon	66	550.00
90	Ben Stamper	62636	May, 1889	97	31	3	Chro. myocarditis	78	550.00
90	Rud. Handke	40387	April, 1890	10	30	5	Total disability	..	350.00
90	Wife H. Ellowitch	40633	Sept., 1886	10	34	..	Lobar pneumonia	65	40.00
97	Jacob Haag	1702	April, 1889	97	31	..	Heart trouble	76	550.00
97	M. Van Gilst	65495	May, 1890	165	30	..	Cancer throat	73	550.00
111	Wife Ed. Cornish	81602	Dec., 1897	403	22	3	Tuberculosis	44	40.00
119	Wife Eriberto Osorio	51500	April, 1917	119	3	5	Tuberculosis	30	40.00
119	Juan Alvarez	54501	Feb., 1918	119	2	7	Tuberculosis	25	75.00
122	Wife E. J. Shell	101587	Nov., 1902	236	17	11	Cancer	33	40.00
130	Harry Preston	67914	Sept., 1902	130	18	..	Total disability	53	400.00
132	Geo. Disbrow	206	Sept., 1889	132	31	1	Total disability	75	350.00
133	Joe Levey	1791	Mar., 1884	133	36	..	Total disability	83	350.00
138	Aloisie Pekarek	42762	July, 1891	141	29	2	Intestinal obst.	65	550.00
141	Aloisie Malek	79723	Jan., 1897	141	23	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	55	550.00
141	Matey Vanis	90162	Aug., 1900	141	20	1	Cerrhosis liver	69	550.00
141	Josefa Witzel	44250	Sept., 1892	141	25	2	Myocarditis	58	137.50
165	Jacob Poons	45296	July, 1890	100	..	..	Total disability	..	500.00
171	Abner Lachman	23280	Sept., 1910	171	8	..	Bright's disease	45	125.00
172	Geo. Stolley	28896	Dec., 1900	172	19	10	Heart trouble	60	475.00
192	Wife J. F. Thompson	68073	July, 1900	186	..	..	Apoplexy	49	40.00
202	Wife H. Bringman	59491	Oct., 1900	306	20	..	Cancer stomach	64	40.00
203	W. E. Gorman	88509	April, 1900	100	20	5	Suicide	47	550.00
228	B. Alexander	46353	April, 1886	294	34	3	Paralysis	70	550.00
229	C. B. Clark	63541	Sept., 1897	16	22	..	Paralysis	56	350.00
247	Joe Stolze	6223	July, 1905	47	15	3	Cancer	60	475.00
264	Peter Peterson	72608	May, 1897	9	23	4	Apoplexy	47	550.00
288	C. F. Fisher	24442	Dec., 1910	257	9	10	Peritonitis	56	125.00
298	J. H. McElligott	54334	Mar., 1890	298	30	..	Heart trouble	49	550.00
311	John McEntee	38935	Nov., 1885	65	39	10	Myocarditis	71	550.00
333	Mother Ysbel Medina	25513	July, 1913	333	7	8	Tuberculosis	60	40.00
335	Louis Winker	5404	June, 1888	14	30	10	..	..	79.00
336	Felipe Mora	9674	Feb., 1911	336	9	7	Tuberculosis	26	125.00
336	H. F. Chawson	76294	Nov., 1894	356	25	10	Endocarditis	62	475.00
396	Jas. F. Lawler	9927	April, 1883	49	37	5	..	56	550.00
431	H. G. Frederick	6995	Feb., 1913	20	5	11	Insanity	48	125.00
449	Ramon Alvarez	121464	Jan., 1918	449	2	8	Tuberculosis	25	75.00
453	Mercedes Manzanarez	47685	Dec., 1916	453	3	11	Tuberculosis	24	75.00
460	Alvarez Cruz	45196	June, 1916	119	4	..	Tuberculosis	30	75.00
481	Cecelle Caman	40623	Aug., 1914	481	6	..	Gastric enteritis	55	50.00
483	Paul Knox	27613	June, 1882	177	38	4	Total disability	71	350.00
500	Manuel Rodriguez	119420	June, 1908	336	12	1	Pul. tuberculosis	43	350.00
500	Benito Fernandez	19230	Sept., 1909	500	11	..	Tuberculosis	60	275.00
500	Jose Bolano	10670	Dec., 1916	500	3	10	Tetanus	21	75.00
500	J. M. Noriega	17595	Dec., 1916	500	3	10	Intestinal obst.	43	75.00
500	Wife R. Fernandez	118399	Aug., 1907	500	13	2	Cancer liver	59	40.00
501	Ed. Mueseler	1067	April, 1915	505	4	8	Leakage heart	28	75.00

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN NOVEMBER, 1920.

Union. No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member- Union ship.			Cause of death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr.	M.			
2	Jos. J. Richards	4004	Nov., 1839	109	31	..	Cancer liver.....	59	\$550.00
5	Wife A. D. Watterson..	83436	April, 1898	5	22	..	..	60	40.00
9	John Green	37655	May, 1887	9	33	6	Total disability	51	350.00
17	Henry Barlag	71816	April, 1892	17	28	..	Total disability	70	350.00
17	Simon Erman	14032	June, 1883	17	37	5	Diabetes	64	550.00
25	Jas. Heller	15151	Mar., 1886	25	34	7	General debility	62	550.00
32	Frank Straley	111892	June, 1905	32	15	2	Gunshot into brain....	36	475.00
39	Barney Isaacs	59767	April, 1899	39	21	..	Angina pectoris	68	550.00
39	Tom Krick	43793	Aug., 1882	39	37	8	Cerebral hemorrhage ..	76	50.00
44	Ben Ehrlich	70228	April, 1893	44	27	6	Bright's disease	51	550.00
45	J. A. Edelman	14983	May, 1884	84	36	4	Aneurism	55	550.00
54	Jos. Copollo	9028	Nov., 1879	54	40	6	Apoplexy	70	250.00
74	Ben Fries	41498	Jan., 1886	71	34	1	Cancer stomach	57	50.00
90	Marie Matzdorff	40312	Dec., 1899	10	20	9	Asthma	57	550.00
90	Gusle Lieberman	57342	Oct., 1900	90	20	..	Cancer stomach	48	550.00
97	A. Gravel	71786	Aug., 1892	58	28	2	Heart failure	47	550.00
97	I. B. Jacobs	10072	Sept., 1889	97	31	..	Cancer liver	62	550.00
97	Sol Fonseca	33472	June, 1889	97	31	5	Cerebral hemorrhage ..	52	550.00
97	P. Reimer	64610	Sept., 1889	97	31	2	Gas, suicide	62	550.00
97	J. M. Rodyk	21368	Aug., 1910	97	10	2	Pneumonia	44	275.00
97	Sam Cohen	58045	June, 1916	97	4	4	Cancer	47	75.00
97	Mrs. Regina Haschel....	8587	Dec., 1882	97	..	..	Total disability .....	..	350.00
128	Alfonso Corona	24615	Mar., 1911	225	9	6	Tuberculosis	49	125.00
129	Wife C. Yglesia, Sr....	103295	Feb., 1903	129	17	5	Pneumonia	63	40.00
138	Wm. Rawnsley	14490	May, 1888	138	32	4	Cancer	68	550.00
140	A. Deseve	71800	June, 1893	58	28	2	Pleurisy	84	550.00
141	Anna Schamel	90502	May, 1900	141	20	4	Cancer contractis	62	550.00
141	Marie Plonicka	52941	Mar., 1897	141	23	8	Endocarditis	59	550.00
144	Henry Winnick	462	Nov., 1879	144	40	11	Cancer	69	550.00
144	Bernard Davis	40449	Oct., 1882	10	38	..	Bron. asthma	60	550.00
144	Harvey Caster	338	April, 1883	147	37	1	..	89	550.00
149	Wife Peter Imke	56904	Nov., 1904	90	16	..	Apoplexy	53	40.00
165	J. Tasselkrout	54973	Oct., 1898	90	25	..	Bron. asthma	64	550.00
165	Alex Rausnitz	87982	Oct., 1903	165	18	..	(Part illegal) Uraemia	58	550.00
167	C. E. Jordon	52452	Sept., 1906	69	14	1	Chronic Bright's disease	51	210.00
167	Wife C. Pollack	77244	June, 1910	167	10	4	Illegal .....	..	40.00
174	C. P. Sorg	62202	Aug., 1888	174	32	1	Heart trouble	57	550.00
176	Wife Jas. Long.....	2571	July, 1918	176	2	3	Complications	58	40.00
220	Wife Jno. Cassine	48757	Oct., 1901	220	19	..	Asthma	65	40.00
236	C. W. Smith	51099	Oct., 1890	236	30	..	Kidney disease	61	550.00
225	Conrad Apple .....	..	..	..	..	..	Total disability .....	..	350.00
251	Wm. Deutsch	53138	Feb., 1894	251	26	8	Indigestion	57	550.00
257	B. F. McCue	67020	Aug., 1895	257	25	2	Total disability	65	350.00
278	Wife F. Runsick	50947	June, 1886	278	..	..	Dropsy	57	40.00
316	Annie M. Topper	91695	Sept., 1900	316	15	2	Complications	39	550.00
350	J. T. Maldonado	121145	Feb., 1918	350	2	8	Chronic nephritis	28	75.00
364	Frank Schmitz	36079	July 1888	14	32	4	Total disability	80	350.00
460	Franc Campo	111030	May, 1909	460	10	9	Pulmonary tuberculosis	34	350.00
462	Jacinto Chile	16916	Nov., 1909	462	10	11	Intestinal nephritis	60	275.00
481	M. C. Alegria	45055	Mar., 1917	481	3	8	Tuberculosis	40	75.00
485	Jesus Covis	54613	Jan., 1918	485	2	9	Tuberculosis	40	75.00
488	Max Grashelm	73784	Oct., 1909	175	11	..	Suicide	51	275.00
500	F. Pomino	115081	Mar., 1907	462	13	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	34	375.00
500	Wife A. Melroles	58765	April, 1917	500	3	6	Paralysis	48	40.00

DEATH BENEFITS PAID DECEMBER, 1920.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member- Union ship.			Cause of death.	Age.	Amount. paid.
				No	Yr.	M.			
1	Wm. L. Marks.....	34162	Mar., 1886	1	34	8	Heart disease	68	\$550.00
4	J. Hanger	10074	July, 1907	4	13	4	Tumor glands	60	275.00
10	Wife C. E. Williams.....	59461	Aug., 1892	94	28	4	Bright's disease	53	40.00
10	P. Muskes	34638	Oct., 1885	8	34	..	Heart fall, bal. tot. dis.	89	50.00
14	Emil Kraft	46522	April, 1886	15	35	7	Accident	60	550.00
17	Louis Slotter	49143	Sept., 1886	17	28	11	Heart trouble	62	550.00
17	Phil H. Brady.....	70527	July, 1901	416	19	3	Cancer	49	550.00
17	Geo. J. Hopp.....	49147	June, 1886	17	34	6	Paralysis, total dis....	53	350.00
17	David Klein	72570	June, 1893	17	27	6	Paralysis, total dis....	78	350.00
39	P. De Pater	39709	Sept., 1888	165	32	3	Aortic stenosis	55	550.00
39	Wife M. Levy.....	1913	Feb., 1888	10	32	10	Nephritis	52	40.00
44	F. W. Althage	31117	Mar., 1884	44	36	7	Sclerosis liver	73	550.00
46	John Hesch	27471	Nov., 1882	70	38	..	Heart disease	59	550.00
48	Anton Nothen	27622	June, 1882	176	38	6	Rheumatism, total dis.	70	350.00
53	W. W. Laurie.....	5878	June, 1898	102	22	6	Loc. ataxia, total dis.	59	350.00
58	A. Coutu	52269	Aug., 1887	58	33	3	Loc. ataxia, total dis.	59	350.00
68	Thos. A. Thornton ..	1721	Sept., 1879	68	41	..	Aortic stenosis	55	550.00
68	Wm. Richardson	1989	Nov., 1879	68	41	..	Hardening arteries ...	89	550.00
68	Wm. Nussbaum	21643	Oct., 1881	2	39	..	Acid odema	62	550.00
73	Frank Ellinger	52881	Aug., 1886	44	34	..	Rheumatism, total dis..	75	350.00
74	Ben Fries	41498	Jan., 1886	74	34	9	Cancer stomach	57	500.00
81	Chas. Currie	21942	Oct., 1881	25	39	6	Paraplegia, total dis..	61	350.00
87	Wife F. Keidel	41767	Feb., 1886	87	34	10	Cirrhosis liver	60	40.00
90	Marx Halder	57038	April, 1888	90	32	3	Cancer stomach	63	550.00
90	Carl Vollmer	56260	July, 1882	90	38	5	Cardia asthma	79	550.00
90	Asbetha Benes	55489	Feb., 1886	90	34	10	Blindness, total dis....	64	350.00
90	Phil Lurie	57457	July, 1918	90	2	2	Myocarditis	54	75.00
96	Sam Baldwin	69286	Dec., 1891	129	29	..	Nephritis	55	550.00
97	M. Moscow	18291	June, 1892	144	28	5	Angina pectoris	67	550.00
97	Mrs. L. Garrow	39258	Nov., 1885	97	35	..	Myocarditis, total dis.	70	350.00
97	Al Behrent	101230	Mar., 1916	97	4	7	Angina pectoris	54	75.00
114	Wife Harry Potter ..	105765	Nov., 1916	114	4	..	Tuberculosis	38	40.00
115	Chas. Newcomer	88330	Mar., 1900	137	20	7	Burned, accident	45	550.00
129	Dave Stern	51055	April, 1886	129	33	2	Asthma	72	550.00
129	Wife Fred Maes	74630	June, 1904	97	16	5	Lobar pneumonia	55	40.00
131	John Diehl	46859	Mar., 1886	131	34	9	Paralysis, total dis....	70	350.00
132	Louis Bohl	41657	Jan., 1886	132	33	11	Arterio sclerosis tot. dis.	81	350.00
144	Patrick Pentony	14164	Oct., 1895	144	24	2	Arterio sclerosis	78	550.00
144	Israel Abraham	75748	July, 1901	100	18	..	Pulmonary tuberculosis	43	550.00
144	Wife R. Keeck	70786	Oct., 1893	165	27	..	Ulcer stomach	46	40.00
144	Wife E. De Vos	22228	Aug., 1888	144	32	..	Cancer	59	40.00
148	Pablo Jimenes	35980	Nov., 1913	148	6	..	.....	28	125.00
154	Henry Matheim	35902	Feb., 1885	154	35	9	Apoplexy	53	550.00
155	Wife G. R. Jarichs ..	82689	Feb., 1898	155	22	10	Kidney trouble	50	40.00
161	H. S. Fasnacht	61619	Feb., 1892	126	28	8	Paralysis brain	71	550.00
187	Wife Jno. Rung	5377	Sept., 1882	187	38	2	Heart trouble	61	40.00
218	Jas. Griffin	63423	Feb., 1889	218	31	9	Bright's disease	51	550.00
221	Mother Matt Weber ..	99294	Aug., 1902	268	18	3	Hyp. pneumonia	91	40.00
203	Wife J. Broadbeck ..	16010	Feb., 1902	100	18	11	Cancer liver	67	40.00
228	Carl Janassen	41653	June, 1888	228	32	..	Pneumonia	63	550.00
228	Clarence Baragar	77878	June, 1895	130	22	..	Heart failure	46	550.00
242	Wife W. H. Terry	117720	May, 1907	242	13	7	Apoplexy	60	40.00
251	Chas. Miller	51462	Mar., 1893	251	27	8	Glaucoma myocarditis ..	63	550.00
278	Wm. Hier	102404	Mar., 1919	278	1	8	Dropsy	44	.....
278	Adam Mets	118057	June, 1919	278	1	..	Cancer stomach	52	.....
278	J. J. Henley	84993	July, 1899	278	21	5	Kidney trouble	43	550.00
285	Mother W. S. Douglas..	87033	May, 1914	285	6	7	Old age	82	40.00
316	J. M. Groft	76763	Nov., 1894	316	26	1	Paralysis	56	550.00
328	D. J. Kerwick	70887	June, 1894	328	26	4	Ulcer stomach	48	550.00
372	Frank Haag	54407	May, 1888	165	32	5	Cancer throat	59	550.00
463	Carmen Pabon	47580	Aug. 1918	463	2	3	Nephritis	35	75.00
463	Wife Carlos Alfonso ..	24304	Sept., 1916	462	4	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	40	40.00
464	G. Biondillo	50692	Jan. 1917	464	3	10	Paralysis	32	75.00
484	J. P. Twining	101113	April, 1902	230	18	3	Pneumonia	62	475.00
509	Juan de la Fe	12237	May, 1914	500	6	7	Heart disease	45	125.00
509	M. S. Fernandes	58520	April, 1917	500	3	7	Pulmonary tuberculosis	51	75.00
501	E. S. Damsel	477	April, 1915	501	5	7	Rheumatism, heart	66	125.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

‡Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *405 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, 359 S. Scott st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 293 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 D. O. Deane, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 †228 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidor Holtzer, 300 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 †253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 332 H. P. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 338 G. E. Pierson, Box 204, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 705 Third st., San Bernardino.
 460 A. H. Sidler, 2518 Chester av., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *56 E. Jennings, 32 Inchbury st., Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Gariepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 140 D. W. Kennedy, 71 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
 211 Alec H. Ross, 1218 Style St., Victoria, B. C.
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
 357 Robt. J. Craig, 36 Kootenay st., Vancouver.
 *373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 *420 J. Geo. McCool, Box 325, St. Thomas, Ont.
 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louise st., Kitchener, Ont.
 450 W. B. Rose, 320 Avenue Q. S. Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 486 F. H. Bruce, 511½ Eighth st., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
 *306 J. J. Listerman, 608 E. 3rd st., Pueblo.
 402 H. G. Kewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 499 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 2 Burrill av., S. Norwalk.
 †39 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Maner, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 156 Fred Welch, Suffield.
 *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.

- *282 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.
 *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *395 Val Hahn, 420 Willow st., Box 560, Waterbury.
 *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 L. E. Bamberger, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1130 E. Church st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 R. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 †386 Manuel Gonzales, Box 390, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 301 Ellis st., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonzales, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Onofrio Trippodo, Box 116, Ybor City, Tampa.
 †474 Mario Menendez, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Alonso Granda, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., care of Hawley Cigar Fact., Orlando.
 †486 Angel Cueto, Box 188, Ybor Sta., Tampa.
 590 M. G. Garcia, Box 483, Ybor City, Tampa.
 506 Sara Martinez, P. O. Box 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 512 Juana Jimenez, care Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
 513 Patricia Fuentes, Key West.
 L. Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 514 Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 390 Gus Levine, Box 26, Thomasville.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 256 M. E. Mills, 307½ S. 5th st., Boise.
 380 Alex. Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., Room 4, Chicago.
 †15 I. Sommerfeld, 119 S. Throop St., Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Neibart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 W. L. Morken, 211 S. 1st st., Springfield.
 41 Elmer Ford, 106 S. Spencer st., Aurora.
 C. H. Patterman, 487 Watson st., Aurora.

- *47 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.
 *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *80 A. C. Zimmerman, 108 N. Bead st., Danville.
 90 Joseph Elser, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Phillip Steffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zeller, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 316 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *187 Fred W. Greene, 2213 18th av., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Peter Schlosser, 502 N. 4th av., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 H. Russ, 1503 1/2 2nd av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Troute, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 217 J. B. Peirce, 9047 Mackinaw av., South Chicago.
 222 Albert Weiland, Box 85, Peru.
 *227 Nic Medlinger, 743 Oakdale av., Chicago.
 243 Chas. Mazur, 1650 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 J. F. Oberholtzer, 211 New st., Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 320 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 Geo. Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 405 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltsman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 *297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *306 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 319 Earl G. Hicks, 428 Oak st., Waukegan.
 *325 Wilber Hughes, Havana.
 *333 A. Blanco Fernandez, 2201 Monroe st., Chicago.
 Antonio Vasquez Bassetto, 2511 Augusta st., Chicago.
 394 J. F. Burcum, 350 Home st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 606 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chauncy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochmadel, 326 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 Frank Bowen, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1890 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 33 Carl Ott, 652 Arch st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 371 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 505 La Salle st., Ft. Wayne.
 *39 John Daily, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 John H. Angel, 816 Michigan st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beismann, 607 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Joe Gaeke, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Blrx, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergman, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 *221 Jno. La Point, 315 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 Edward Priebe, 111 E. 6th st., Peru.
 *260 Robt. J. McGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 306 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 M. Maier, 44 Rimbach bldg., Box 484, Hammond.
 339 Wm. Kraft, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 352 Willard Hall, 508 Main st., Brookville.
 *379 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed. Gainer, 727 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
 396 Henry Vanghaus, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *69 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 923 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 Carl Kraemer, 2400 S. E. 6th st., Des Moines.
 *120 L. C. Rhodes, 120 W. 2nd st., Muscatine.
 156 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Albert S. Aout, 929 W. 6th st., Davenport.
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Self-styled, progressive, alleged radicals are continually finding fault with the constructive development of the trade union movement. They continually prate about the new day and the new kind of union that is going to bring in the millennium on a legerdemain, prestochango scheme. They propose the I. W. W., the O. B. U. with its twelve departments, and a system based upon imagination largely fed upon ignorance or something worse.

These people are standing in the way of the development of the trade union movement, which is bringing about the solidarity and cohesiveness which they preach about but never practice. They preach solidarity of labor and practice disruption. We call attention to only a few attempts at disruption—The Western Federation of Miners, The Western Federation of Labor, The American Railway Unions, the I. W. W., the O. B. U., and the fifty-seven other varieties scattered in at intervals.

The constructive trade unions under the leadership of our distinguished fellow craftsman, Samuel Gompers, have from the start been in favor of solidarity and cohesion in the labor movement and have always practised what they preached. Over thirty-five years ago Samuel Gompers at a convention of the American Federation of Labor proposed that we establish departments of the American Federation of Labor, and after several years of agitation there were formed a Building Trades Department, The Union Label Trades Depart-

ment, the Miners' Department, the Railroad Department, and the Metal Trades Department. The thought back of all this was that as they grew in numbers and potency the departments could meet annually and settle the technical affairs of the correlated trades, with which they are familiar, that is, the Building Trades would work out the purely Building Trades problems and so on in the Metal Trades and others, and then meet in the American Federation of Labor Convention where the time would be devoted to legislative matters and other things vitally affecting the best interests and welfare of the wage earners. It was and is moreover confidently expected that in addition to the department there will some day be a direct representative of each of these departments who will serve on the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which will be in session practically the year around; and that the strictly executive part of the Federation will be administered by a President, and two or three Vice-Presidents, who, acting under the authorities created by law and the guidance of the President, shall function the year around and devote their whole time to the advancement and interests of the toiling masses.

This plan was conceived in the minds and hearts of those who are now looked upon as reactionaries by the self-styled, alleged radicals, before many of the latter were born and before ninety per cent of them knew what the labor movement meant. And finally, the only reason we have not fully established the departments, the solidarity, and the cohesiveness is that the self-styled radicals, who know nothing about the philosophy of the real trade union movement, but talk a lot, have been finding fault with the real evolutionary, constructive plan, and instead of putting their shoulders to the wheel have spent their time and energy in starting new movements which have had the temporary effect of dividing instead of solidifying labor. All of these movements are one by one falling by the wayside and of their own weight and lack of brains and experience and leadership. Most of their promoters are dead or forgotten, and some have skipped out of the country with their pockets lined with gold, which they fleeced from their unsophisticated followers.

Private detective agencies exist for the purpose of disrupting the trade union movement, and most of these radical movements are unwittingly, unknowingly, or otherwise helping them on. A representative of an Employers' Association, which has always

fought the union, before the Lockwood Committee of New York testified that the association he represented had financially helped the I. W. W. He did not say why; he did not have to. Everybody knows why.

There is one sure way whereby labor can achieve the full realization of its hopes and ambitions for solidarity for the toiling masses, and that is under well-made, workable laws predicated upon experience and fitted to the experience and capabilities of the great mass of the workers. Such are the hopes and ambitions of the American Federation of Labor, and along these lines it will continue until final and successful results are achieved.

The Constitution of the United States, a most liberal instrument, gives to us, and protects by constitutional guarantee, the right to be heard by counsel. This is a fundamental principle of our inherent liberties and one which should be most jealously guarded.

Industrial Safeguard.

Few of us, after all, have any need of its wise provision, because of the fact that few have business with the courts. Our civil affairs generally are of a nature that does not necessitate the intervention of the courts. Yet none of us would willingly waive this principle of right and justice.

Much more intimate are the relations between employer and employee. All, or most all, of us at some period in life are compelled by necessity to adjust matters pertaining to our working conditions. It is thus of more importance to our general welfare that we safeguard our constant, daily relations with our employer by demanding to be heard by counsel than it is to safeguard our civic life by a measure of this kind.

To be heard by counsel in any case where the workers are in any way concerned means that they may be represented by a person or by persons chosen by themselves from their own ranks if it is so desired. In other words it means that the officials of their own organization may act in their behalf, present their cases, and protect their rights. This can be done only through organization, and if you really believe in this principle of our Constitutional Government you will apply it to your working life by becoming a part of the organization of your own particular craft or trade.

One phase of the H. C. L. that none of us can successfully escape is housing. Most

Labor Cost. workers are necessarily renters. Rents are abnormally high due

in part to the soaring cost of building material.

Much blame for the present prices of building is placed on the workers themselves," it being claimed that "Labor Cost" is the fly in the ointment. Let us see if the charge proves true or if it is as in many other necessities of life, due rather to excess profits and airtight combinations of capital organized for dividends.

Fifteen years ago brick making and brick handling was largely done by hand. The clay was dug from the pit by hand shovel and slip scraper. The machinery used in the mixing and moulding of the brick was of small capacity and very crude. The setting of the brick in the kilns, the firing of the kilns with cordwood, the piling of the finished product and the hauling and handling thereafter was largely dependent on hand work. Brick then sold at a profit at \$4.00 per thousand.

Today we find modern machinery especially designed for the work of making and handling of brick from the pit to the building where it is finally used. The clay is dug from the pit by huge steam shovels, it is mixed by a modern machine of enormous capacity, the bricks are conveyed by machine from the mixer to a gas kiln that needs no attention beside turning a valve and from the kiln they are conveyed by machine to the stack or car. A thousand are made and handled by improved machinery in less time and at less labor cost than were a hundred a few years ago. Brick sells today at \$12.00 per thousand, the price quoted being supplemented with no assurance of delivery or, to quote the dealer interrogated, "They are \$12.00 today if you can get them. If the price changes you pay the raise."

An economic fact that is generally overlooked is the incompetency of manufacturers. A large portion

Efficiency.

of the press of the country have been charging the high cost of living, failure of crops, spots on the sun, and everything else to high wages and inefficiency of labor. We complain of the cost of a dozen eggs and the vendor says it is due to labor and high wages—the hens have a high wage scale. This has become a habit and many

of the unthinking public have, parrot-like, repeated these silly charges. It is admitted even by the Chamber of Commerce representatives when they talk without thinking that 67 per cent of those engaged in manufacturing and in business fail. Why is it that 33 per cent of those who engage in trade and commerce and manufacturing can succeed while 67 per cent fail? The answer, and the only answer, is incompetency, in so far as those who fail are concerned.

The thing we rebel against is that these incompetents ask us to reduce wages to a point where they can continue in business and at a profit. Against this Labor protests. We decline to carry the burden of the incompetents. If through lack of brains, judgment, or business sagacity they are unable to succeed and pay decent living wages it is their own fault and they belong back in the ranks of the toilers. Remove the waste and the incompetency from manufacturers in all lines and those who remain will be able to prosper and pay living wages.

Strippers of Manchester, N. H., affiliate with Cigar Makers' International Union!

Strippers In spite of conspiracy
Affiliate. on the part of the
Amalgamated Tobacco
Workers and pressure

brought to bear upon the strippers of Manchester to join the Amalgamated, these girls have identified themselves with the Cigar Makers' International Union,—the organization which by years of achievement has proved its worth—thereby exhibiting their good judgment and genuine loyalty to the workers, and a sincere desire to serve their best interests.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is said that "The great end of life is not knowledge but action."

Huxley says "The workshop is the only real school for handcraft."

McCloskey says "This is true because it is in the workshop that all theories are converted into facts."

We say that the trade union is the great workshop in which the hopes, the ambitions, and the desires of the workers for better wages, shorter hours, and better working and living conditions are converted into realization.

Several jurisdiction members have asked about the special strike fund assessment.

In compliance with Section 92 (a) of the Constitution a special strike fund assess-

ment of \$1.00, payable in two weekly installments of fifty cents each, by all thirty-cent and sixty-cent members, was levied to take effect March 21.

Where jurisdiction members did not know of this assessment they should be permitted to pay up now.

TRUTH WILL TRIUMPH.

While it is not "news" to some of us and only confirms the suspicions of many of us the following quotations taken from an article published in the Jewish "Forward" of May 15, 1921, will prove interesting reading for our own members as well as for those misguided cigar-workers who so readily and willingly followed the lead of the here-in-atter mentioned would be union buster into his dual organization recently launched. The "Forward" says:

"Is Jacob Billow a Spy? Did he betray the workers? Did he give them away to their enemies during the time he was supposed to be their representative? Was he serving the Bosses Association during the same time he was a paid representative of the Cigar-makers' Union?" The executive board of the Amalgamated Cigar and Tobacco Worker's Union believe that he did these things.

The "Forward" then refers to the confession of one Bailin, a paid spy in the employ of various detective agencies and to a series of articles printed in the "Forward" and the "New Republic" dealing with the labor spy and says "At that time there were rumors that Billow was one of the spies whom Bailin named in his confession. Although nowhere was his name mentioned in print the 'Forward' knew all the time that there was some truth to the rumors."

The following charges are made by the "Forward" against Billow:

"That Billow was employed by a private detective agency to spy upon the labor movement. That he furnished these agencies with written reports of all activities of the C. M. I. U. and also of the activities during the several strikes of the last few years. That he personally engineered a raid upon his own local (527) on January 3, 1920, even informing the detective agency by telephone when to make the raid in which he and the secretary were arrested. That he 'covered' various radical meetings including the Emma Goldman-Alexander Berkman meeting in Chicago and made detailed reports on same."

The "Forward" further says, "The charges against Billow are the worst that can be made against any man especially

one who has played such an important part in his union and the labor movement."

As we have said before this is not news to some of us and there are others who have actively and passively followed Billow's lead in attempting to destroy the C. M. I. U. to whom exposure will come as surely as the dawn follows darkness. We know, and have known for some time, that there are labor spies within our ranks who are, for a price, hired to destroy us. We know that their activities were not, and are not, confined to Chicago. It is said they were, and are, active in Tampa, New York, Denver, Canada and to some extent in New England as well.

We know who were present in New York when Billow's "Amalgamated" was organized and we know the part that was played, although to a great extent under cover, by these "friends" of the dual movement. We know what they are doing and attempting to do. Some of them are officials of local unions and while they may not be paid spies and wreckers as Billow is accused of being they are never-the-less doing their bit to bring about disruption and are really scabbing the job of the real hired labor spy.

Billow was the demigod of his followers. He was able because of their blind faith in his leadership to pull losing strikes and to wreck local unions. He and his ilk are directly responsible for the hysteria that swept Chicago and many other places into an impossible situation during the summer of 1919 which resulted in the loss of many union shops.

Billow was not able to do the one big thing he attempted, viz., wreck the International Union. Nor will his followers and co-workers in the dual movement be able to do so. It is high time, however, that we turn a deaf ear to the propagandists and O. B. U. boosters and apply ourselves to constructive trades union theories and practices. It is also high time that we carefully select as our officials men and women who are the real friends of the workers and who have proven it rather than the chap who is continuously finding fault with the organization.

Remember this proven fact,—that every one of those so far shown up and convicted as paid spies and would be union wreckers are among those who have most bitterly denounced the International Union, its aims and achievements, its officials, Local and International.

Judge Driscoll Opinion.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—In the Circuit Court of the County of Wayne.

Bernard Schwartz,

Norman Schwartz,

Theodore Schwartz,

Co-partners, doing business as Bernard Schwartz & Sons,

Plaintiffs;

vs. No. 48008

Cigarmakers International Union and Cigarmakers International Union, Local No. 22, Voluntary Associations, David Kennedy, et al.

Defendants.

Judge Driscoll, April 15th, 1921.

Opinion.

Plaintiff, Bernard Schwartz, aged about 50 years, is the father of plaintiffs, Norman and Theodore Schwartz, aged 21 and 20 years, respectively. Defendants are the parent Cigarmakers Union, a voluntary association; the Detroit Local, a voluntary association; and the officers, agents and members of these organizations, a large percentage of whom are women and girls. The bill is filed to obtain an injunction against picketing and interfering with plaintiffs' business and employees. Defendants have filed an answer denying most of the material allegations in the bill, and a cross-bill, setting up a contract of employment for one year from November 17, 1920, the breach of such contract, and asking an injunction to restrain such breach; also setting up a conspiracy to injure defendants' unions, and asking an injunction to restrain such injury.

The facts, as I find them from the evidence, very briefly stated, are as follows: Plaintiff, Bernard Schwartz, is a cigarmaker by trade. Some thirty years ago he belonged to the union. For about 14 years last past, he has been engaged in the cigar manufacturing business and operating a strictly union shop at Detroit. His principal cigar was 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cigar, called the R. G. Dun. In January, 1920, his business was worth upwards of \$250,000. At that time he was selling this cigar for \$110 per thousand, and the cigarmakers were getting \$20 per thousand for making them. In the spring of 1920, the cigarmakers, after a request for a raise to \$23 per thousand, struck for the raise and obtained it, and returned to work. The strike, however, for some reason unexplained and unimportant, was not formally called off.

In November, 1920, while Bernard Schwartz was away and the sons were in full charge of the business, the sons, in a manner customary with union employers, made a demand upon the cigarmakers for a 10 per cent reduction in wages, and thereupon negotiations were begun for such reduction. While these negotiations were in progress, Bernard Schwartz returned and insisted upon a straight \$3 per thousand cut. I shall not attempt to go into minute details as to what thereafter took place. It is sufficient to state that the cut was "turned down" by the employees, and that afterwards Mr. Bernard Schwartz, in order to induce them to agree to the cut promised the employees, through their committees and in a speech or statement made personally to the employees in the shop, that if they would vote in favor of the cut he would put on extra salesmen, increase the force of the cigarmakers, put out a two-for-a-quarter cigar and guarantee them steady employment without a further cut in wages for one year, and that thereupon the employees voted in favor of and accepted the cut and remained at work. Notwithstanding this undertaking the employees were laid off for about two weeks at Christmas time in 1920, and were again laid off in January, 1921, for a period of about 10 days. They were put back to work for a few days before February 1, 1921.

About February 1, 1921, Mr. Schwartz called in a committee of the employees and demanded a further reduction of \$3 per thousand in the wages of the employees, telling them that they

could have until February 10, 1921, in which to decide whether or not they would accept the cut. About this time, the employees, with the exception of five or six, were laid off indefinitely. The last mentioned five or six were laid off some time between the 4th and 8th of February, 1921, with the instructions that they could come back to work at any time they desired to at the reduced rate.

Under the constitution and by-laws of the union, with which Bernard Schwartz was well acquainted, it would take at least one week for the Detroit local to get permission from, or through the parent organization before they could strike. Meetings of the local were held on February 2 and February 7, 1921. At the former meeting it was voted to refuse the cut. At the meeting of the 7th, a committee was appointed to again wait upon Mr. Schwartz and, in case he would not recede from his position, to apply for leave to strike. Mr. Schwartz would not recede from his position.

The union representatives proposed arbitration, but Mr. Schwartz refused to arbitrate. The employees had left their tools in the factory when they were laid off. About February the 10th they went to the factory and took away their tools. About the same time, Mr. Schwartz inserted an advertisement in one of the Detroit papers announcing the want of help in his shop under open shop conditions, and employed the Metropolitan Detective Agency to furnish guards about his shop. There never has been a dollar's worth of damage done to the plaintiffs, or any of them injured, or even attempted or threatened to be injured by any of the strikers.

The document giving the employees authority to declare a strike is dated February 2, 1921, and was not received by the officials at Detroit until February 21, 1921.

On February 19, 1921, Plaintiff, Bernard Schwartz, filed a bill in this court, duly sworn to by him, alleging himself to be the owner of the business, setting up various threatening and illegal acts, and praying for an injunction against the defendants. A restraining order was issued in that suit. This order was set aside by Judge Shepherd on March 16, 1921, for want of jurisdiction. The suit in which it was issued was then abandoned and this co-partnership suit was commenced on March 17, 1921. The restraining order, before mentioned, was served upon a number of the defendants by certain of the guards or private detectives of the Metropolitan Detective Agency. It is undisputed that at least one of them when making such service informed certain of the defendants that the order did not amount to anything, or words to that effect. One or more of them, assuming a friendly attitude towards certain of the so-called strikers, suggested that the only way a strike could be won was through violence.

After Mr. Schwartz advertised his shop as an open shop, the ex-employees, believing they had a right to do so, began picketing about and near the shop. This was done with the knowledge and consent of the union officials, but those picketing were instructed to use no violence or bad language, and to behave themselves in every way. More will be said of the conduct of the pickets as I proceed.

The bill in the present case, after alleging the existence of a partnership between plaintiffs, and setting up the allegations common to injunction bills and strike cases, alleges various specific acts of violence, insults, intimidation and obstruction of employees and business, and prays an injunction against the unions, their officers, agents, and members. About thirteen days have been consumed on the hearing; a multitude of witnesses have been sworn; extended arguments have been heard. I have carefully observed the conduct and appearance of the witnesses on the stand, and listened to the arguments of counsel. It would be impossible in an Opinion of any reasonable limits to go in detail concerning the various issues of fact raised throughout the hearing.

It is contended by the defendants that the bill must be dismissed:

(a) Because the suit is brought in the name of a co-partnership, whereas no partnership in fact existed.

(b) Because no conspiracy has been proven on the part of the defendants.

(c) Because the plaintiffs have shown no irreparable injury or damage, and

(d) Because the plaintiffs do not come into court with clean hands.

The alleged co-partnership is claimed to have been formed in January, 1920. The circumstances under which it was formed are most unusual, to say the least. The business has always been conducted in the name of Bernard Schwartz—the stationery, the bank accounts, the Government Manufacturers' License, and all of the documents relating to the business have been kept in that name, even up to the time of the announcement of the suit. No certificate of partnership was filed until January or February, this year. The articles of co-partnership introduced in evidence are claimed to have been made for sinister purposes, but, as I view the case, it is not necessary to here decide whether or not a co-partnership, in fact and in law, existed at the time of the commencement of this suit. I shall consider the testimony with reference to the co-partnership only in so far as it bears upon the credibility of the plaintiffs and the accountant, Mr. Brandenburg.

Has a conspiracy been established by plaintiff? I regret that lack of time and space prevents as full a discussion of this proposition as I should like to give. There is, as before stated, no proof of injury or threatened injury to the persons or property of the plaintiffs. There is no proof of agreement or combination between any of the defendants to do an unlawful act, or to do a lawful act in an unlawful manner. The only proofs of violence shown are a few personal encounters between female employees and ex-employees of plaintiff, and an assault by a male guard or detective of plaintiff upon one of the female ex-employees. It is not at all clear who were to blame or who were the aggressors in the former, and the guard was clearly to blame for and the aggressor in the latter. The encounters between the females were apparently unpremeditated and not part of a preconcocted scheme or plan of any kind. Most of them, apparently, had their origin in personal dislikes or differences.

While it is true that some of the lock-out employees used such epithets as "scab" and "strikebreaker," it is equally true that some of the present employees made insulting remarks and gestures toward the locked-out female employees, criticizing their wearing apparel, and did other things to incite retaliation.

The only thing upon which the plaintiffs could predicate a charge of conspiracy against the defendants would be upon the proposition that they did picketing around the shop of plaintiffs. There is no doubt that under our decisions, picketing of every sort is unlawful in those cases where there is not at the time a legal existing contract of employment between the employer and employees, or where the employees are striking in breach of a contract of employment; but where, as here (as is elsewhere more fully shown), the master breaches a contract of employment and locks out his employees against their rights, it may well be doubted whether or not the right in the employees does not exist to, without threats, violence, intimidation, insults or badgering of any kind, peaceably bring to the attention of others the fact that by entering into the employ of the employer and taking their places such others are assisting the employer in doing and perpetrating a wrong against such locked-out employees. This particular point has not, so far as I can learn, been yet decided by our Supreme court and I deem it unnecessary to decide it here as the plaintiffs' case must fail for other reasons elsewhere herein mentioned and referred to. And in any event, the benefits to be derived by the locked-out employees by peaceful picketing are so trivial that few, when fully aware of the limitations to the right to picket, would indulge in the practice.

Trumped-up charges are easily concocted against persons thus engaged and those who engage in the practice (no matter how much they may endeavor to guard against it) always run a serious risk of not only forfeiting their liberty, but immeasurably injuring the cause they espouse by indulging in it. The locked-out employees here involved, if those who appeared in court may be considered fair examples, are not men and women of the kind that would run such risks. They do not appear to be persons desirous of breaching the law or risking their liberties for trivial benefits, but, on the whole, impress me as men and women respectful of the law and desirous of obeying it. I do not, therefore, share in the opinion expressed by learned counsel for plaintiffs that an injunction is necessary to restrain them from lawbreaking or disorder.

The claim that no irreparable injury or damage has been proven also finds considerable support in the testimony, and by lack of testimony, in the case. The defendant associations can be proceeded against for any unlawful or wrongful conduct of which they might be guilty (*Baldwin vs. Liquor Dealers' Association*, 165 Mich., 98). There is no proof that these associations are financially irresponsible. On the contrary, there is proof that they have considerable money in their treasuries. There is no proof that the officers of the association are not men of means or are financially irresponsible. There is no proof that the plaintiffs will suffer irreparable damage in consequence of any of the defendants keeping workmen away from his or their shop. There is no reliable proof that plaintiffs have lost a dollar by inability to fill orders or otherwise, than in the employment of guards and the hiring of taxi-cabs for their workmen. On the contrary, it appears that in October and November, plaintiffs claim they had too much stock on hand and had to put on extra salesmen to get rid of it; that about Christmas time, and again in January, and again not less than ten days before the guards were hired, they laid off their workmen because they had too much stock; and there is no satisfactory proof that if the defendants are liable to the plaintiffs for any damage, such damage may not be recovered in an action at law.

Whether my conclusions are correct or not with respect to the foregoing matters, I have no doubt on the proposition that the plaintiffs did not come into court with clean hands. Bernard Schwartz was formerly a member of the union. He is well acquainted with its constitution and by-laws. He ran a strictly union shop for fourteen years. He dealt with the union through its committees instead of dealing individually with his employees. He admitted on the stand that officers and agents of the union are gentlemen, and have always conducted themselves as such. During his absence during November, 1920, his sons, who were in charge of the business, asked a 10 per cent cut of the cigarmakers. The cigarmakers, as is natural, were unwilling to grant this, but were willing to negotiate. They were willing to listen to reason. While the negotiations were pending, he appeared upon the scene and demanded a straight \$3 cut. It is but natural that this would be a surprising and unwelcome demand to the employees after the sons had demanded but a 10 per cent cut. By his arguments and promises and undertakings to the officers and members of the union he secured what he desired, to wit: a \$3 cut. Counsel say this did not amount to a contract because there was no acceptance, and because the contract was not mutual. I disagree with counsel in this respect. Mr. Schwartz, in effect, said to the employees: Vote for a \$3 cut and I will guarantee you steady employment without a further cut for one year. The employees accepted it by doing his bidding and calling off the strike which had not heretofore been called off, and which they might have used to combat his demand. They accepted the cut and went to work for a lesser wage than the previous scale; there was a sufficient consideration for his promises and undertakings.

It was not necessary under the circumstances, that they should bind themselves to work for him for a year without a further cut; neither was it necessary that the other union cigar manufacturers should bind themselves to employ their employees for the remainder of the year without a further cut. There existed a legal and solemn contract. The employees, as some of them stated, believed that they were "set" for a year, at least. The contract was as valid and binding upon Mr. Schwartz as if written upon the finest of parchment. However, contrary to his contract, Mr. Schwartz in December and in January laid off the employees. Again on February 2, about the time when, to their surprise, he demanded a further cut of \$3 per thousand, he again laid them off indefinitely. He knew the circuitous procedure necessary to procure the right to strike, yet the time which he had given them to consider the matter coupled with his announcement that he was determined to have the reduction, had scarcely expired when he advertised an open shop and employed a detective agency to guard his premises.

Guard against what? Against the union officials whom he admitted on the stand to be gentlemen and to have always conducted themselves as such?

Guard against young girls and married women, respectable and respected citizens of the city of Detroit?

It must be remembered that up to this time there was not even a threat made, or claimed to have been made, against him, his property or his employees.

He did not want arbitration; he evidently desired an open shop in violation of his contract of employment.

He can make no capital of the fact that the employees took away their tools—most of them did not do this until it must have become very apparent to them that he intended to run an open shop and fill their places. Their obligation to the union, and their contract with their fellow unionists prohibited them from working therein under such circumstances. They could not be expected to leave their tools for others to use, or perhaps carry away. They did not walk out; they were, in fact, locked out.

One cannot carefully consider the testimony of this case without coming to the conclusion that there was a studied design on the part of those in management of plaintiffs' business to bring about a situation which would enable the plaintiffs to get the strong arm of the court to assist them in transforming their strictly union shop to an open shop.

Courts of equity abhor lawlessness, but it is not their duty, or within their province, to step in wherever a strike occurs and help one side or the other. They will assist the employer without hesitation in any case where the circumstances demand or justify it, but they will not give aid to those who come in and ask their aid with hands unclean. He who seeks equity must do equity. The conduct of the plaintiffs herein is not consistent with a willingness or a desire to do equity. Their testimony on the stand, I regret very much to say, was not of such a character, or given in such a manner, as to impress a trier of facts. It lacked that frankness and candor which inspires confidence and belief, and was woefully in contrast to the open and frank testimony of the members of the union who testified as to the transactions herein involved. For the reasons hereinbefore stated, and many others which might be added did space permit, the bill of complaint must be dismissed.

This brings us to the defendants' cross-bill. While there is some evidence tending to show that there was an attempt on the part of the plaintiff to entice certain members of the union away from the union, evidence of irreparable injury or damages is wanting, and I do not think that the defendants are entitled to the injunction they pray to restrain plaintiffs from enticing away the union members or breaking up the union.

But as to the injunction to restrain the breaching of the contract, I think it is different. In *Harris vs. Union* (144 Mich., 122) it is said:

"Members of a voluntary or mutual benefit society may enter into a binding agreement that the rights of its members shall be determined by the society itself."

See also *Jacobs vs. Cohen* (183 N. Y., 207; 76 N. E. 5; 2 L. R. A. [N. S.] 292). The promises and undertakings of the plaintiff, Bernard Schwartz, were not only to the committee of Local No. 22, but personally to all of its members then in his employ. There can be no doubt, I think, that the promises and undertakings inured to the benefit of all of the members to whom he spoke in the shop, and and it is but logical and reasonable to also conclude and hold that it inured to the benefit of all of the members of the local. They might, of course, as between themselves be entitled to preferences as to the positions, but the promises and undertakings were not to furnish employment to those in his employ but also to put on extra salesmen and fill up the shop and keep them employed for a period of one year. The committee represented all of the members of Local No. 22. By virtue of the reduction asked by Mr. Schwartz, every member of Local No. 22 was affected. Each of them had a vote on the question of a reduction. Each of them by virtue of the reduction, no matter where they were working, afterwards worked for \$3 per thousand less than they had previously worked. A consideration for his promises and undertakings therefore passed to plaintiff, Bernard Schwartz, from each and every member of Local No. 22. The contention that there was no acceptance, and that the contract was not mutual, cannot therefore be sustained. The contract is executed on the part of the members of the union. It was contemplated that the extra places which he promised to make by putting on extra salesmen and increasing his sales, should be filled by members of Local No. 22. It was not contemplated that any but members of the union would work in the shop. It is undisputed that it was a strictly union shop. It must have also been contemplated that some members would prove inefficient, and others would during the course of the year quit their employment. Many of the employees were young girls who might at any time get married and cease working. Others were married young women who might otherwise become incapacitated for work. And others might cease for various reasons to be members of the union and, therefore, be disqualified to work. It cannot, therefore, be successfully urged that because between November 17, 1920, and the time of the lock-out, some employees quit and others were discharged, such a change occurred as would vitiate the contract. It therefore seems reasonable, logical and just to hold, and I do hold, that the plaintiffs under the contract are legally and equitably bound to furnish employment to all those who were in their employ on February 2, 1921, and who are still members of the union, and qualified to hold positions in union shops under its constitution and by-laws, and to such an additional number of the members in good standing of the union as will fill up the shop to its ordinary capacity as such capacity existed on November 17, 1920. It is a well established rule that when equity takes cognizance of a cause for any purpose, it will retain jurisdiction to settle the entire controversy. If the employees here are relegated to their actions at law, it will result in a great multiplicity of suits. As their work is piece-work, considerable difficulty would be encountered in ascertaining and estimating the damages. It has been held unlawful for employees to strike in breach of a contract of employment (12 Corpus Juris, 572); it must, therefore, be held unlawful for an employer to lock out his employees in breach of a contract of employment. The employees are as much entitled to the benefits of the law as are the employers. Plaintiffs invoked the aid of this court in this case on the ground, among others, that if they were compelled to resort to actions

at law it would result in a multiplicity of suits. The same right must therefore be open to the defendants, who are brought into court by the plaintiffs.

The claim that an injunction cannot issue to restrain such a breach of contract as this cannot be sustained. No case has been cited, and I find none, where the right has been denied. The authorities relied on by plaintiffs' counsel are not based on such a state of facts as this. They are based upon old cases where the facts were entirely different. Equity jurisprudence is a progressive science. Its principles expand and develop with the expansion and development of civilization. It broadens out to meet the exigencies of the times. The cases relied on by plaintiff were decided long before the present stage of development of business enterprises and labor organizations—when, unlike the present day, almost every employer was personally acquainted with every one of his employees. Here the employer employed over 300 employees. He does not work with them. He seldom sees them. He knows but few of them by sight. The great majority he does not know at all. Even his foreman knew few of them by name or by sight. They went and he knew them by number only. There is no complaint or ground for complaint as to the skill, ability, faithfulness or efficiency of any of the locked-out employees. Their services have apparently been satisfactory at all times. There is no likelihood that they will be otherwise if they are restored to their positions. There are no personal differences or particular dislikes between plaintiff and the locked-out employees, or the officers or agents of the union. This was apparent throughout the lengthy hearing. The only difference was the difference as to the wage scale. Furthermore (unlike those seeking an injunction in the cases relied upon by plaintiff), here the defendants did not voluntarily come into court seeking relief, but were brought in (wrongfully) by the person against whom they now seek the relief. They are piece-workers. The amount they will earn is dependent upon the amount of work they do. They were hired (and all plaintiffs' employees for fourteen years last past were hired) with reference to the rules and by-laws of the union. Such rules and by-laws must be considered as part of the contract of employment. These rules undoubtedly give the employer the right to discharge employees for inefficiency and other good cause but deny him the right to discharge them merely because of some purely personal dislike, or without good cause. The reasons given for refusal of injunction in the cases relied on by plaintiff do not exist here. It is desirable and to the best interest of all of the parties here concerned that this controversy be speedily settled. A business depression of which we may take judicial notice now exists. Employment for these locked-out employees is now hard to procure. The locked-out employees are entitled to the benefit of the contract of employment. If the lock-out continues the plaintiff will have to pay them for the loss they sustain as well as to pay those now taking their places for work which they, the locked-out employees, might be doing. Plaintiff will not be financially harmed by the issuance of the injunction sought by defendants. He will be more likely to be financially benefited thereby. Our Supreme Court has, by injunction, preserved to a citizen his legal right to hunt (*Hanisch vs. Hunting Club*, 153 M., 185). I can therefore see no good reason why the rights of our citizens to work and earn their livelihood should not likewise be protected, especially where, as here, they have no other full, adequate and complete remedy.

A decree will be entered granting that part of the prayer of the cross-bill praying an injunction to restrain the plaintiffs from breaching the contract of employment. As there are a number of minor points which I have not covered herein, the details of the decree will be settled when the decree is presented for settlement. Defendants will recover their full costs. GEORGE O. DRISCOLL.

Dated April 14, 1921. Circuit Judge, Presiding.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, IN THE CIRCUIT
COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WAYNE,
IN CHANCERY.

Bernard Schwartz, et al., Plaintiffs, vs. Cigar
Makers' International Union, et al., De-
fendants.

No. 84008. At a session of the Circuit Court
for the County of Wayne, in Chancery, held at
the court room thereof in the City of Detroit,
on this 16th day of April, 1921.

PRESENT: Hon. George O. Driscoll, Circuit
Judge.

DECREE.

This cause having come on to be heard in
open court upon the pleadings and proofs taken
thereon; and argument of counsel for the re-
spective parties having been had; and the cause
having been duly considered, the court finds:

1. That the material allegations contained in
the plaintiffs' bill of complaint have not been
proved.

2. That on the 17th day of November, 1920, a
contract was entered into by the plaintiffs with
the defendant, Cigar Makers International
Union, Local No. 22, and with the members
thereof, and with such of the members thereof
as were in the employ of the plaintiffs on said
date, by which contract, plaintiffs, for a valid
consideration, agreed to provide steady work
for one year from and after the 17th day of
November, 1920, to such members of the said
Cigar Makers International Union, Local No.
22, who were upon said date in the employ of
the plaintiffs; and to keep employed from the
membership of the said Cigar Makers Interna-
tional Union, Local No. 22, such additional
number of employees as would keep the plant
of the plaintiffs filled to its ordinary capacity
as such capacity existed on the 17th day of
November, 1920; that said contract embodied
the scale of wages, prices and conditions of a
certain "Bill of Prices" of the Cigar Makers
International Union, Local No. 22, which bill
of prices is hereto attached and made a part
hereof; and that under the terms of said con-
tract, plaintiffs obligated themselves to make
weekly payments to their employees of the com-
pensation provided thereunder.

3. That on the 2nd day of February, 1921,
plaintiffs breached their said contract, and
locked out of their plant members of the
Cigar Makers International Union, Local No.
22; and refused to thereafter employ their said
employees; and refused to carry out any of the
terms of their said contract; and that such
breach and violation of their contract by the
plaintiffs has continued from said date up to
and including the trial of this cause.

4. The plaintiffs have not come into this court
with clean hands.

5. That the violation by plaintiffs of their
contract as hereinbefore referred to, and the
various acts of unconscionable conduct and
unfair practices on the part of the plaintiffs
and their associates, are such as to create a
condition which does and will continue to work
such injury upon the defendants in this cause,
upon the members of the Cigar Makers Inter-
national Union, Local No. 22, and upon such
members of the Cigar Makers International
Union, Local No. 22, as were in the employ of
the plaintiffs on the 2nd day of February,
1921, as will be irreparable, and will leave them
without an adequate remedy at law.

6. That the said plaintiffs have combined,
conspired, and confederated among themselves
and with their agents, servants, associates and
confederates to violate their contract as afore-
said, and to continue the perpetration of the
illegal and unconscionable acts hereinbefore re-
ferred to.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED
AND DECREED:

FIRST: That the plaintiffs' bill of complaint
be, and the same is hereby dismissed.

SECOND: That the plaintiffs and each of
them, and their agents, servants, associates
and confederates be and hereby are perma-
nently restrained and enjoined from conspiring

among themselves and with each other to
breach the said contract; from conspiring to
continue in the breach of said contract; from
doing any act or thing in pursuance of said
conspiracy; and from, in any manner, directly
or indirectly, procuring said acts to be done.

THIRD: From in any manner violating the
terms of said contract.

FOURTH: From committing, individually, or
in combination, any act intended to work a
breach of said contract or to effect a con-
tinuation of the breach of said contract.

FIFTH: From continuing in their employ
persons who are not members in good stand-
ing of Cigar Makers International Union, Local
No. 22; from hiring persons other than mem-
bers in good standing of Cigar Makers Inter-
national Union, No. 22, to work for plaintiffs
in the place and stead of the members of the
Cigar Makers International Union, Local No. 22,
who were discharged by plaintiffs in violation
of said contract, until after the 17th day of
November, 1921; and from hiring any persons
other than members of the Cigar Makers Inter-
national Union, Local No. 22, to work for plain-
tiffs in their plant, until after the 17th day of
November, 1921.

SIXTH: Defendants shall recover their full
costs of said cause to be taxed by the clerk
of this court, for which defendants shall have
execution.

GEO. O. DRISCOLL,
Circuit Judge.

CORRESPONDENCE

Bangor, Me.

Enclosed find our amendment to Section 92
of the International Constitution by adding Sec-
tion 92C.

Our reasons for offering this are as follows:
The International Union has never in its his-
tory (outside of strike benefits and limited
committee expenses) financially supported a
strike from its treasury, but has always de-
pended on contributions from local unions and
general bargaining committees. We take this de-
finite position in Union 179, that if the Interna-
tional Union is to have strikes it must provide
some means to support these strikes or admit
it is a failure, for it is a well-known fact that
less than fifty unions are responsible for the
success of our past strikes. Local unions that
have contributed unconditionally year in and
year out are sick of the game of being bled
while the International receives the credit for
winning the strike. And the great majority of
local unions not contributing for the support of
the strike, shows that this way of doing busi-
ness is an imposition, and unless changed all
strikes in the future will be a failure. So let
us change our foolish policy and get down to
a method of equity and definite support by
having the International pay all necessary
financial requirements of conducting strikes.
Let us use one illustration of what this foolish
policy has cost us: Less than forty local unions
contributed continuously every week in support
of the Tampa strike. Four hundred unions
gave practically nothing, and for a matter of
\$5 000 per week they were starved into submis-
sion and lost their strike. If this is not suf-
ficient reason to convince the membership of
the need of a change in the policy of conduct-
ing and financing strikes then we want to state
very plainly that the future is very dark for
the success of strikes along old lines, for most
of the local unions that have been the heaviest
voluntary contributors in the past will not give
one cent voluntarily in the future. Ten per
cent refuse to be good things any longer for the
90 per cent slackers.

And so, in the name of democracy and equity,
we ask the support of our amendment so that
all members of the International Union will
bear the burden alike.

Yours fraternally,

E. J. MENARD,
Union 179.

Tampa, Fla.

Mr. G. W. Perkins,

Int. Pres., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—In our balance of the last strike, we have to make the following explanations:

First. On the first page of Expenditures, dated May 31st, Union No. 474 appears with two amounts, one for \$3,375.00 and another of \$665.00. Instead, it should read \$655.00 only. This does not alter in any manner the total.

Second. In the receipts, Union No. 474 appears with different amounts, that they received from different parts, and that are mentioned in the balance, the above local is the Pickers' and Packers' Union.

Fraternally yours,

DONATO MARTINEZ, Treasurer.

London, Ont., June, 1921.

Fellow Cigarmakers:

We are submitting in this month's issue of the Journal an amendment that has been approved by the London, Hamilton and Toronto Locals and also by the Joint Advisory Board of Canada, and we urge you to give this matter your most earnest consideration, and send in your endorsement for our amendment.

Now, Cigarmakers, don't file this and let it go at that; vote on it either one way or another—BUT VOTE. The Cigarmakers' Union in Canada is in a thousand times worse position today than it ever was. The cigar manufacturers have a strangle hold on us and we have GOT TO ASK YOU TO HELP US. You can keep us from being put out altogether. We have been fighting hard for the past many years. It has always been a hard struggle here but the past year it has been the worst we ever had.

The following brief history of what has been happening to our locals in Eastern Canada during the last three years will explain the urgent necessity for the adoption of our amendment.

In June, 1913, the Andrew Wilson Co. of Toronto and Montreal locked out 150 of our members in Toronto, and the same number in Montreal. In the following month of the same year Hamilton Union went on strike for an increase in their Bill of Prices. The Tuckett Cigar Co., with branch shops in London and Montreal, employing a total of 425 members and two other large factories in Hamilton with an additional 125 members were affected by the Hamilton strike. Only one factory in Hamilton employing about 60 members has made a settlement in this strike so far.

The Wilson lockout in Toronto and Montreal, and the Hamilton strike (including the Tuckett branch shops in London and Montreal) and representing a grand total of 765 members, are still unsettled and thus our largest label shops in Canada have been unfair to us for the last three years. These above mentioned factories have been running (what they prefer to call open shops) but you know what we call them.

Now we had only one city left that had any union shops left of any account and that was London; and we were doing our best to hold them but the cigar manufacturers of London seeing that the cigar manufacturers of Toronto and Hamilton seemed to be making out all right without the union, came to the conclusion that they would try the same thing, so in January of this year every factory in the City of London fired every cigarmaker off the job, and that is the position we have been in ever since. The cigar manufacturers of London did offer to make a settlement if the union would accept a reduction of FROM SIX TO NINE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND. The local naturally refusing this offer, the bosses here also declared open shop. We did cut our bill to some extent and a couple of buckeyes resumed work. London has now been on strike for over five months.

Because of this recent upheaval in London and the unsuccessful strike in Hamilton in 1918, and the Wilson lockout in Toronto and Montreal during the same year, our organizations in the four cities mentioned have received a very severe shaking up. Members employed in label shops at the present time are: London, 25; Hamilton, 60, and Toronto,

20, a total of 105, and we used to have about 1,500 not over seven or eight years ago. Just think of it, brothers—do we need your assistance? We are sure you will give it to us, too.

Montreal has always had the open shop system more or less but is in a far worse position today since the loss of the Wilson and Tuckett branch shops. If we are to retain our locals in Eastern Canada or make any headway to regain our lost ground it is absolutely necessary to secure the adoption of our amendment which provides for the expense of carrying on a vigorous campaign over all Canada by having the Int. President appoint and control several men that are wholly capable of doing the work that it requires to put our Locals back where they were some years ago. Our members in Ontario and Quebec will use every effort to unite and help these men who may be appointed to do this work.

Brothers, we've got a big job on our hands and we will do our best but Canada is such a large country and our own efforts financially are not sufficient for the job. Come on, boys, help us put this over. If we are successful against the open shop it may help you some. Now everybody vote in FAVOR OF THIS AMENDMENT. WE KNOW THAT YOU ARE WITH US.

E. J. VINCENT, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 14th, 1921.

I have been requested to have the following inserted in the next issue of the JOURNAL:

Philadelphia, Pa., May 14, 1921.

To the Officers and Members of the C. M. I. U. of A.:

This is to inform you that GEO. H. ULLRICH, ex-secretary of Union No. 165, of Philadelphia, Pa., has squared his accounts with the Int. Union and asks that the same be published in the Journal as openly as Financier W. A. Campbell had it published a few years ago; and that the said Geo. H. Ullrich is a member in good standing, and entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges of the Int. Union, as per Constitution. GIBSON WEBER,

Chairman Finance Committee No. 165.

State of Trade June 1, 1921.

GOOD.	52 Elmira	246 Olean
	56 Leavenworth	248 Jacksonville
	57 Champaign	256 Boise
	61 La Crosse	257 Lancaster
	69 Three Rivers	274 Pekin
	72 Davenport	280 Owego
	73 Alton	283 Geneva
	74 Poughkeepsie	286 Wichita
	76 Hannibal	287 Marinette
	79 Sandusky	290 Michigan City
FAIR.	85 Eau Claire	302 Tecumseh
	86 Mansfield	310 Manistee
	88 Dubuque	311 Auburn
	89 Schenectady	323 Sheboygan
	94 Pawtucket	325 Spokane
	96 Akron	381 Crookston
	98 St. Paul	335 Hammond
	99 Ottawa	338 Eureka
	103 Ansonia	345 Rapid City
	107 Erie	349 St. John
	112 Oneonta	366 Ann Arbor
	114 Jacksonville	372 Marshfield
	115 Canton	377 Webb City
	120 Muscatine	381 Watertown
	124 Watertown	385 Waterbury
	130 Saginaw	402 Okanetown
	134 La Porte	400 Kewanee
	150 Sioux City	410 Centralia
	154 Lincoln	432 Mobile
	168 Lafayette	435 Kenton
DULL.	162 Green Bay	437 Cairo
	163 Mansville	443 Albuquerque
	168 Oakosh	444 Walla Walla
	173 Zanesville	455 Galena
	182 Madison	463 Pontiac
	191 Morris	468 Albion
	193 Jefferson City	476 Pontiac
	201 Rock Island	477 Manitowoc
	210 Rome	479 Wheeling
	215 Logansport	480 Orlando
	220 New Orleans	484 Meriden
	221 South Bend	491 Huron
	231 Amsterdam	502 Pittsburgh
	233 Sedalia	510 Fairmont
	5 Rochester	
	6 Syracuse	
	7 Utica	
	9 Troy	
	20 Decatur	
	24 Muskegon	
	25 Milwaukee	
	26 Norwalk	
	27 Toronto	
	32 Louisville	
	46 Grand Rapids	
	47 Quincy	

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS.

Philadelphia, May 4, 1921.

The conditions of trade in the cigar industry throughout the greater portion of the East remains quiet; there being a slight perceptible change in some localities which indicate improvement and give promise of exhilaration and a revival of business in the not far distant future. Several of the New England towns are among the list; while they have not reached the normal output enjoyed by the manufacturers previous to the time when the depression set in; nor are they employing as many hands at the bench as formerly, but the stagnation shows evidence of lifting under the pressure of spring demand for goods, and the forward advance of trade gives hopeful signs.

Union 49, Springfield, is presenting a good front in the industry, and business has held up in that locality to considerably above the average degree computed by the state of times. Though there are several of the members out of work there, yet the depression has not been as marked as it has been in many other cities. Manufacturers are turning out a high class of goods which meet with public favor and satisfy the consumer; and they are kept in conspicuous evidence with all dealers in the town. It has been one of the pronounced home industry sections, and union label cigars have held the preference heretofore, but recently some brands of the notorious scab goods have begun to make inroads and it will require persistent and diligent work to fight them out of the market.

Westfield, in relation to trade, has not fared so well as her neighboring city. Business has been unusually dull there for the past few months. One of the principle factories had suspended operations temporarily pending a revival of trade conditions; it has lately resumed work and the situation in general now presents a more hopeful aspect for manufacturers and workmen. Members of the union there have had to combat the product of two non-union shops employing girls on suction machine-made cigars that have been established for several months, and recently another one has joined the colony of cheap production. Our members are striving for organization of the girl workers there and feel hopeful that the future will bring results.

Holyoke has been affected by the dullness of trade and business is still quiet. A stint prevails in some of the shops, but conditions are improving and prospects seem better than they have since the slump set in. Members of the union are on the job agitating for the union label and home product cigars.

Suffield was badly hit by the depression and the loss of business has caused the principle shop to lay off all hands except the foreman. There has been but little production compared with former output in that town for several months.

Hartford is maintaining a fairly good trade; business is not brisk, but steady and encouraging. A few on the out of work list, but the complexion of things looks more healthy for re-employment and renewed business. "Label goods" are to the forefront in that city; home cigars stand on merit. Manufacturers realize the value of quality—and so have retained their trade and the reputation of the union label.

New Haven has been sorely tried since the first of the year from the low ebb of industrial depression, but she is successfully weathering the burden and now bids fair to enjoy better conditions in the trade. Slight improvements are noted; a few more hands have been recently put to work reducing the unemployed list, and showing a tendency toward the animated pulse of business. "The Home of the Broad Leaf Cigar," containing Havana filler and bearing the Union Label, Connecticut folks "swear by it and stick by it" they say, "It was good enough for father, and it's good enough for me."

A survey of New York and the story told in brief: Dull, very dull. And the same thing applies to Philadelphia where organization exists in the trade and the Label is demanded we have not fared so badly. Organize, agitate, and demand the Union Label.

Fraternally,

R. S. SEXTON,
General Organizer.

Pottsville, Pa., May 1, 1921.

Since my last report from Williamsport, Pa., on April 3 I submit my activities as organizer and label agitator from April 3 to April 30. April 3, conferring with electrical workers, carpenters, railway trainmen and painters participating in a general discussion on labels, organization of Central Labor Unions and the labor movement in general, which is needed very much in Williamsport.

April 4, spoke at the meetings of painters and carpenters, requesting their moral support in behalf of the Cigarmakers' Local 145 and showing how essential it was to the movement to organize a Central Labor Union to combat the open shop campaign launched by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

On April 5 I visited the meeting of the millmen carpenters; spoke on labels and their evolution and history, asking their support in behalf our Union Blue Label.

April 6 I addressed the electrical workers, plumbers and maintenance of way employees in their respective meetings, to all of which I was cordially received, taking up the subjects of benefits achieved in shorter hours, more pay, better conditions and labor legislation, municipally as well as nationally, and requesting their support by using their purchasing power on demanding only union labelled product.

April 7 spoke to the employees of the railroad shops in their meeting on label agitation and especially in behalf of the Cigarmakers' Union Label.

April 8 I returned to Lancaster, Pa., and began mailing circulars to the tobacco workers setting forth the benefits derived by being affiliated with the Cigarmakers' International Union and appealing to them to co-operate in their own behalf in order that they be taken from the list of underpaid workers.

April 9. No meetings.

April 10. The Organization Committee of Union 257 conferred with me in reference to visiting all local trades unions in behalf of the Cigarmakers, Strippers, Casers, Banders, Packers, Labelers and Pasters, which was agreed to.

April 11. Attended meeting of our own union, after which the Organization Committee met and decided to put the matter of organizing the tobacco workers in the hands of Secretary J. S. Glick, M. G. Evans and myself.

April 12. Attended the meeting of the C. L. U. with our delegates and put the matter of the tobacco workers squarely before that body, with the result that the representatives promised to report back to their respective unions.

April 13. On this date I called upon some of these Strippers at their homes, employed at one of the largest corporation stripping plants in this city, and found out that they were compelled to accept reductions (through unorganized condition) that reduced their earning capacity from \$20 and \$22 to \$10 and \$12 per week.

April 14. Attended the meeting of the Plasters' Union and acquainted them with the conditions of these workers and the drive we hope to make in their behalf. I also called upon the railway clerks on the same subject.

April 15. Visited the meetings of molders and carpenters requesting their support in getting the tobacco workers organized.

April 16. Called at the office of our Local and learned that one of the largest open shops closed indefinitely, putting six of our members out of work, due, they say, for lack of orders.

April 17. Sundav. No meeting.

April 18. Beside attending a meeting of our own Local, I addressed a meeting of the

plumbers, who are resisting a reduction. I gave them encouragement and appealed to them in behalf of the tobacco workers in our organization campaign.

April 19. With a full delegation of Cigar-makers' delegates I attended the meeting of the C. L. U. and assisted in keeping the organization campaign popular before that body. Also appealing to the delegates to make Labor Memorial Sunday the fourth Sunday in May a memorial one.

April 20. By request of the C. L. U. I met with Secretary J. P. Hahn to draft a communication inviting President Mathew Woll of the Photo-Engravers to deliver an address at the next public mass meeting to be held under the auspices of the Lancaster Central Labor Union in the near future.

April 21. Visited meetings of the bricklayers and metal polishers in behalf of our organization campaign.

April 22. Addressed envelopes for notices to be mailed to the strippers and all tobacco workers of a meeting to be held on April 25.

April 23. No meetings.

April 25. Attended meeting of Local 257 previous to the called meeting of the Strippers, Casers and Banders.

The called meeting of the Strippers, Casers and Banders proved to be a failure, which was not a surprise to the committee on our first attempt, although an individual notice of the meeting was sent out by mail by myself with no return notices. Consequently these notices were received by those to whom they were sent, demonstrating again in the estimation of the committee that these poor souls are afraid of their jobs. And to further demonstrate this fact, the day following the employers made an announcement of another reduction to the Strippers, which was again accepted; but, however, one of the plant's employees threaten to protest any further reductions. This, of course, stimulates the Organization Committee to a determination to increase their efforts, and there will be no question about the results if the committee continues in the future as they have in the immediate past.

April 26. Attended meeting of C. L. U. with delegates of Local 257, which was a largely attended assembly due to the fact that the mass meeting contemplated by the body is in the making which organized labor is looking forward to stimulate a general organization campaign for all concerned.

April 27. Met with the Organization Committee of Local 257 and Secretary of C. L. U. to devise ways to interest further the rank and file in behalf of our campaign of organization.

April 28. Again attended meeting of railway clerks and freight handlers and directed my remarks exclusively on the tobacco workers and label agitation.

April 29. Learning there may be an opportunity to organize a shop under the jurisdiction of Union 104, Pottsville, I proceeded to this city as it was their regular meeting night. I attended same; made arrangements to meet one of the members who is working in said shop on April 30.

April 30. Remained at my hotel to meet by appointment. The member neglected to turn up, but made another arrangement for May 1 with the same party. Continued in my next report.

Yours fraternally,
J. P. KEENEN,
Organizer.

Detroit, May 8, 1921.

The strike is still on here and Union 22 has had a severe fight on its hands. While it was successful in preventing Bernard Schwartzs of the R. G. Dunn factory in getting an injunction and did by filing a cross bill get an injunction against this firm from running a non-union shop, holding it had a contract with Union 22 on prices to be paid and time of employment, still it has not been able to place its members back to work. While the findings of Judge Driscoll were in accordance with the evidence

and established the fact that a promise was made amounting to a contract for one year, still this firm, B. Schwartz & Sons, will not abide by the decision of the Circuit Court judge and has appealed the case to the Supreme Court, asking for a permanent stay. This will take several weeks to get a decision, and when obtained will not decide the question of contract in Judge Driscoll's decision.

I have worked under the instructions of the officers and Strike Committee to try and bring about an understanding and a settlement with some of the manufacturers here who discontinued running a union shop last year. While the Committee of Union 22 was willing to meet with those manufacturers the employers would not consent to meet the Committee and it looks like they will continue to operate their shops under non-union conditions.

Some members are organizing a co-operative shop and will hold a meeting in the near future to decide upon what basis the enterprise will be started.

In the meantime other members are anxious to either get information on the Supreme Court's decision or make provisions for them to enter some of the shops to work. The Union will have to deal with this question and I believe it will at a special meeting to be held in the near future.

Fraternally yours,
WM. A. McCABE, Organizer.

Kitchener, June 5.

My report this month is from May 15, as I was off duty from April 28 on account of sickness. During the week of May 16 to 22 I worked in Kingston. Addressed meetings of Painters, Plumbers, Boilermakers and also the Central Body, taking advantage of every opportunity to give publicity to the situation in London, where members are compelled to walk the streets or submit to the open shop at starvation wages. Also met the cigarmakers in an effort to have them attend an organization meeting, but without result. Their reason was that they had been out of work for the last six weeks and could not afford it. Yet they seemed satisfied to take union men's places at half the price. They also said "they were out for themselves; to h—l with the other fellow."

There are two factories here, one closed; the other very busy, which advertises for cigarmakers and learners. On investigating this I found the reason—this factory has about twenty-five girls employed on suction tables and five men on mould work. They have a contract with a western factory to make cigars. This western firm has a union factory in Stettler and Vancouver.

I have made a report on this matter and no doubt Union 357 of Vancouver will take action. Prices paid in Kingston, \$7.50, \$11 and \$12 per M. I understand that the manager, Mr. Cordeur, is sending two girls to Vancouver to teach learners on suction table.

From May 23 to 24 I was in Preston attending the convention of the Labor Educational Associations. Resolutions endorsing our label, also one supporting Union 278 in present fight against the open shop were adopted. Feature of the convention was a union label contest, the first five prizes being boxes of union-made cigars.

In an effort to create a demand for the various union labels a campaign will be started to organize label leagues and label committees in all parts of Ontario. There were 130 delegates in attendance, from all parts of the province.

May 25 to 29 I was present in Brantford doing label agitation, visiting cigar stores and union meetings. Found a considerable number of London-made cigars sold here bearing the union label. I explained to the dealers that they were no longer entitled to the use of our label, but as they were dated December, 1920, they were allowed to use them. Non-union factory here is closed.

May 30 to June 5 in Kitchener. Cigar business here, as elsewhere, is very dull, nearly all members working away from the trade. De-

voted my time to label agitation. The governmental high taxes and revenues are the cause of the small shops going out of business, as the government receives an average of about \$17 per M.

In visiting cigar stores in various cities I have received little consideration for the label, as they are out to push the cheapest cigars they can buy, and it is up to us to create a demand for label goods if we wish to continue with union factories.

The situation in Canada is very serious insofar as the cigar industry is concerned because of the large number of unemployed and the general depression in business. All cigar manufacturers are substituting moulds to take the place of hand work and seem determined to establish the open shop, which means a reduction of at least 50 per cent in wages.

Fraternally,

JAS. A. SULLIVAN, Organizer.

Los Angeles, Calif., June 4, 1921.

The effort to settle the dispute between the cigar manufacturers of Denver, Colo., and Cigarmakers' Union No. 129, by the strike committee and myself, was only partly successful. The manufacturers had asked for a 10 per cent reduction from the present bill of prices for making and packing cigars. We asked that the 10 per cent reduction offered by the manufacturers be withdrawn, as it was not supported by the facts, i. e., the cost of living had not been reduced to such an extent as to justify this reduction. We succeeded in convincing the manufacturers of the justice of our side, to the end that an agreement was reached whereby the manufacturers agreed to withdraw the 10 per cent reduction offer for a period of sixty days. June 20, 1921, was set as the date for the new hearing before the Industrial Commission.

Receiving instructions to proceed to Southern California, I visited Union 492, Colorado Springs. Called a meeting of the members of Union 306 of Pueblo and addressed a very large meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Pueblo. Addressed a newly-formed Trades Union Label League of Colorado Springs. Held a short meeting with Union 499, Trinidad, Colo. Addressed a specially called meeting of the members of Union 443, Albuquerque, N. M., on the question of label agitation, with the result that the boys responded by assessing themselves \$2 each to start the work, which they tell me they will continue. At San Bernardino, in addition to addressing a called meeting of Union 341 of that city, I addressed meetings of the Railway Carmen and Electrical Workers that were held the one night I remained. On my arrival at Los Angeles Union 225 appointed a committee to go with me to visit several non-union cigar factories in an effort to have them operate union factories. We have had conferences with all of them and will meet some of them again in the near future. With Joseph Perez I visited the city of San Pedro. The boys of that city will make application for a new charter in our International Union.

Conditions of the cigar trade and the employment of union cigarmakers in the city of Los Angeles are bad. Were it not for the union label cigars made outside of the city and sold in Los Angeles the union label would hardly be in evidence. Long and continued label agitation is very badly needed. Since coming here I have addressed the following labor unions: Machinists, Lodge No. 311; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 943; Boltermakers, No. 92; Electrical Workers, Local No. 930; Beer Wagon Drivers, Local No. 227; Teamsters, Local No. 208; Central Labor Council at three meetings; Railway Machinists, Lodge No. 1422; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, No. 1431; Barbers' Union, No. 293; Carpenters' Union, Local No. 158 (this union has 2,200 members); Fruit Packers' and Shippers' Organization meeting; Electrical Workers, Union No. 83; Coach Cleaners' Federal Union, No. 16542; Electrical Workers, Union No. 18; Bakers, Union No. 37. After a two-hour wait was unable to get the floor in Typographical Union 174; Sheet Metal Workers,

Local No. 103; Billposters' and Billers, Union, Local 52; Floormen (Carpenters') Union, Local No. 2094; Millmen (Carpenters') Union, Local 884; Steam and Operating Engineers' Union, Local No. 73; Molders' Union, Local No. 374. At all of these meetings I was accompanied by a committee from Union 225, who distributed union label cards showing our blue label. We are getting some results, as a few men have secured work and the large shops are employing their men at full time. This work must be kept up.

J. E. FARRELL,
General Organizer.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 2, 1921.

While working in Ludington I continued my efforts along the line of labor agitation, assisting the girls and visiting retail store merchants in their behalf, and going to the homes of those who had been contemplating on going back to work. I went to each Local and explained the situation of our Local to them as to what was needed to help them win and urged them to continue their moral support, as they had in the past, which they agreed to do. The bonding committee and city commissioners are trying to get a cigar factory to locate in this city. They wanted to have a strictly union shop, which would pay the girls the wages asked for by them. They are negotiating with some firms on this question. Now, they are offering a bond of a fairly good amount of money. They are still standing firm that they will not work for any more concerns like the Consolidated Cigar Co. and this is a well known fact throughout the city; they are going to have a firm which is right and if they can secure one, they will do their part in giving the firm their backing.

By request I returned to Grand Rapids and continued my activities by calling on the different shops, and stating to them as to what they could accomplish if they would get together and organize, and went to the homes where the daughters of union men were working in unfair and trust shops. I assisted in organizing a Polish Federal Union, and getting them together requires some hard work, as most of them have not been working; each meeting brings more members and they are beginning to realize that this is their only course to pursue for them to protect their homes and families. These shops here are getting back to the same old tricks of docking them on cutting wrappers, and throwing out cigars, which is having a telling effect. There are from 300 to 400 of these girls who are not working, and they are constantly bidding for a job. The Union shops are working on a limit, and are refusing a further reduction in the bill. The Local held a special meeting and voted against any further reduction at the present time. I am assisting a committee of our local by calling on the stores where they are displaying advertising signs in the windows of unfair cigars, and also working with the Label League in their campaign to get Union Made goods in the stores. I am still working on a proposition to open another Union shop in this city, with the assistance of the committee of this Local. I am working with the organization committee in organizing and building up the different crafts in general, as through lack of work the membership has fallen off, and thus urging them to call for the cigarmakers' union made cigars when buying. It will take continuous effort along this line of work to bring success to the movement of which we are working to accomplish, and in no other way can the workers get their desired needs. We must be constantly on the job first, last and all the time.

Respectfully,

M. GAZELLA.

Give so much time to "boosting" the labor movement and the union label that you won't have time to criticise the other fellow.

The union label can be made a great educational force if we constantly advocate it.

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

Monon Building, Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

L. P. HOFFMAN, 729 N. Diamond St., Jacksonville, Ill., Second Vice President.

A. GARIEPY, 238 Ave. Hotel De Ville, Montreal, Canada, Third Vice President.

JOHN REICHERT, 1070 12 St., Milwaukee, Wis., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

E. J. STACK, 412 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Kratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to your Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140-g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children, and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free, and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members, secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book and in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member, secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per Section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity of complying with the request carefully study Section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not

comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if there is no such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

All told, including March 19th, there were twenty-five 50c assessments levied. Each 60c, 40c and regular 30c members must have twenty-five 50c assessments up to and including March 19th, excepting those who are exempt as per paragraph two of Section 70, which reads as follows: "New initiates who have not been such for four months shall be exempt from all assessments. This shall not be so construed as to exempt reinstated members from payment of assessments."

The foregoing quoted section provides that newly initiated members are exempt from payment for the first four months. The first 50c assessment was levied Sept. 27, 1920, and was due Oct. 2nd. Any member initiated for the week commencing Sept. 27th and ending Oct. 2nd, is exempt from the payment of assessment for the first four months, and his first 50c assessment stamp would be due Jan. 29th, and such member would have to show nine 50c assessments. A member initiated on Oct. 4th would have to show eight 50c assessments, and so on. The 50-cent weekly assessment ends March 19.

CORRECTION.

Union 105, Maysville, Ky., states that they cast thirteen votes for John L. Gilliam as delegate to the American Federation of Labor. An examination of the report of the canvassers shows their statement is correct and that through a typographical error the report in the April Journal shows that John L. Gilliam received no votes from Union 105, although the total is correct.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

144 New York ...	\$500	176 Newark	100
145 Williamsport ..	50	177 Council Bluffs ..	50
146 N. Brunswick 100		179 Bangor	250
147 Union Hill	50	180 Danbury	150
149 Brooklyn	400	181 Ft. Madison	100
150 Sioux City	200	182 Madison	200
152 Youngstown	100	183 Mendota	150
153 Sioux Falls	50	185 Paducah	100
155 Mt. Pleasant ..	150	186 Flint	100
156 Safford	150	187 Covington	150
157 Rockford	150	188 Seattle	250
158 Lafayette	50	191 Morris	50
160 Milford	150	192 Manchester	500
161 Denver	250	193 Jefferson City ..	50
162 Green Bay	200	199 Atlantic City ..	50
163 Marysville	150	200 Galesburg	100
168 Oshkosh	250	201 Rock Island	150
170 W. Palm B'ch 100		202 Portland	200
171 E. Greenville ..	100	204 New Albany	150
172 Davenport	400	205 Battle Creek	150
173 Zanesville	150	206 North Adams	150
174 Joliet	100	208 Kalamazoo ...	150
175 Kingston	100		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For May, 1921.

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

11 St. Albans	\$100	76 Hannibal	\$200
24 Muskegon	100	83 Nashville	250
26 So. Norwalk	100	86 Mansfield	50
30 Moberly	150	87 Brooklyn	300
35 Dayton	200	88 Dubuque	100
39 New Haven	500	89 Schenectady	150
49 Springfield	400	91 Allentown	100
51 Holyoke	100	92 Worcester	300
52 Elmira	100	94 Pawtucket	150
53 New Orleans	200	97 Boston	500
56 Leavenworth	150	100 Milbank	150
57 Champaign	200	105 Maysville	150
62 Richmond	100	115 Canton	150
66 Lewiston	250	117 Pine Bluff	100
69 Three Rivers	150	120 Muscatine	150
70 Winona	100	124 Watertown	200
72 Burlington	150	130 Saginaw	300
73 Alton	150	476 Pontiac	100
74 Poughkeepsie	200	482 Wausau	100
75 Columbus	150	501 Wheeling	300

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

331 Crookston	\$0.70	15 Chicago	\$2.70
102 Kansas City	1.00	501 Wheeling	.25
283 Geneva	4.00	466 Easton	4.40
426 Virginia	3.25	138 Newark	2.25
513 Key West	14.45	22 Detroit	18.05
160 Milford	1.00	470 Portland	3.25
73 Alton	.75	212 Superior	10.00
402 Quakertown	.75	192 Manchester	12.00
235 Peru	1.50	154 Lincoln	1.90
120 Muscatine	3.05	220 New Orleans	1.60
215 Logansport	3.80	462 Tampa	2.20
298 Glens Falls	.35	225 Los Angeles	6.60
340 Traverse City, Mich.			returned
funds			\$ 35.00
448 Claes, Porto Rico.			returned funds
412 Newport News, Va.			27.26
			147.95

Receipts for May	\$ 7,657.91
Balance April 30, 1921	2,481.04

Total\$10,138.95

EXPENDITURES.

Office rent	\$ 115.00
Salary to Int'l Pres., 4 weeks	240.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers, 4 weeks	926.00
Printing April Journal	1,313.57
Strike applications (129, 4, 337, 85 and New York)	76.50
Circular, Heller Appeal	28.50
Circulars, Tariff	13.75
48,000 sick certificates	60.00
1,500 registers for voters	22.00
1,500 election reports	22.00
1,500 election circulars	12.50
38,000 ballots	90.00
5,000 due books	157.50
500 shipping tags and stubs	4.50
1921 ledger	50.00
18,000 membership record cards	27.50
Envelopes and letter heads (locals)	53.80
1,500 members' receipt postal cards	6.75
2,160,000 Stogie labels	383.80
M. Simons, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
Sol Sontheimer, salary and expense as organizer	250.00
R. S. Sexton, salary and expense as organizer	250.00
W. A. McCabe, salary and expense as organizer	300.00
J. P. Keenen, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
J. E. Farrell, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
J. M. Muniz, salary and expense as organizer	378.34
M. Gazella, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
J. A. Sullivan, salary and expense as organizer	200.00
P. R. Martinez, salary and expense as organizer	198.99
W. A. Campbell, Int'l Financier	150.00

A. Gariepy, exp. to Ottawa	17.00
Postage on letters and supplies	83.00
Postal cards	15.00
Expressage on supplies	16.26
Express on property ret. by 412 Newport News	1.33
Exchange on checks	2.02
Expense of Int'l Pres. to Detroit	35.98
Expense of Int'l Pres. to Springfield, Ill.	24.76
Telephone Service	7.29
Office Supplies	10.10
Electric Light	.50
Carting labels to Union 14 Chicago	.40
Dues and label cancelers, seals, etc.	19.67
Telegrams	36.61
Towel Service	3.00
Addressograph plates	.45
Wrapping paper	13.38

Expenses for May	\$ 6,427.75
Balance May 31	3,711.20

Total\$10,138.95
Included in balance, \$1,150 Liberty Bonds.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

H. Baggett and John O'Rourke appealed against 248 Jacksonville for fining them \$100 each for drawing illegal loans and working in an unfair shop and for drawing their cards from Union 248 Jacksonville and without leaving its jurisdiction depositing them in 29 Jacksonville. The appeal reference drawing their cards from 248 and depositing them with 29 was not sustained. These members had no constitutional right to make such a transfer, and they must redeposit their cards with Union 248. On the fine of \$100 a new trial is hereby ordered.

A. Paff appealed against 33 Indianapolis for refusing his claim for out of work stamp. The union states that he made no claim on the secretary or union for such stamp and no action was taken by the union. The appeal is dismissed.

J. Braham appealed against the J. A. B. of New York for levying an assessment to support the unemployed. The J. A. B. replied that the assessment was not levied by the J. A. B. but was submitted to a referendum vote of all unions involved, that the motion to levy the assessment was adopted by a vote of the local unions and the money raised was left in the hands of the local unions to be used for the purpose for which it was raised. The appeal was not sustained.

Charles Brier appealed against Union 225 Los Angeles, Calif., for fining him \$20 for not paying percentage on fine. The decision is that Brier be given a new trial.

F. W. Wackford, et al., appealed against 42 Hartford for compelling them to refund what they termed a donation made to members on strike. The appeal was not sustained.

M. Elowitz appealed against 90 New York for refusing his claim for strike benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

H. Hirschenhein appealed against 27 Toronto for suspending him for nonpayment of assessments. The appeal was not sustained.

H. Lashue appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him for nonpayment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

A. Burg appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him for nonpayment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

John F. Wilke appealed against 48 Toledo for placing him on the ninety-day list. The appeal was not sustained.

Oscar Schumann appealed against 97 Boston for placing him on the ninety-day list. The appeal was not sustained.

Wm. Standcumbe appealed against 97 Boston for levying an assessment in aid of a dual organization not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The appeal was sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 220, New Orleans, to fine D. Garrant, No. 2463, \$100 for conduct unbecoming a union member. Vote: Affirmative, 5; 1 member approved \$50, and another member \$10.

Approved the application of 22, Detroit, to fine Ed Nutter, No. 115429, and Harry Levisn, No. 5756, \$200 each for refusing to come out of the R. G. Dun strike shop, and to annul the card of Mr. Nutter. Also to fine Ed Nutter another \$200 for aiding the owner of the R. G. Dun shop and the strike breakers. Vote: Affirmative, 5; 1 member approved \$50 fines; another member approved the fines, but not the annulment of card.

Approved the application of 33, Indianapolis, to annul the cards of Theo. Venckeleer, No. 27904, and John Ballard, No. 34956, and to fine them \$100 each for going to work in an unfair shop. Vote: Affirmative, 5; 1 member approved \$50 fines; 1 member approved the fines, but not the annulment of cards.

Approved the application of 332, San Diego, to fine the following members \$200 each for operating a non-union factory and talking against the interests of the Union: Isaac Cole, No. 1168, and Leland Cole, No. 48879, and Wm. Heightower who worked for the Coles. Vote: Affirmative, 6; 1 member approved the \$200 fines on the Coles but only \$50 on Heightower.

Approved the application of 488, Middletown, to fine Oscar F. Roescher, No. 107008, \$100 and annul his card for working in a strike shop. Vote: Affirmative, 5; 1 member approved a \$50 fine but not the annulment of card, and 1 member approved the fine of \$100 but not the annulment of card.

Approved the application of 162, Green Bay, to fine Frank Jansen, No. 84043, \$25 and annul his card for working in the Northern Paper Mill while a strike was taking place there. Vote: Affirmative, 6; negative, naught.

Approved the application of 167, Owosso, to fine John Gazalla, No. 111306, \$100 and annul his Retiring Card for taking the foremanship in the strike shop of Paul Sells & Co. Also to impose fine of \$50 on each of the following members for working in this strike shop: Chas. Emmel, No. 99299, H. Wetzell, No. 26441, Fred Santleben, No. 109815, Mrs. Bertha Hicks, No. 277, C. L. Shaw, No. 40224, Wm. Bloom and F. Hopp. Vote: Affirmative, 7; negative, naught.

Approved the application of 123, Hamilton, to fine Harry McCreddie \$28.40, the amount of assessment since suspension, as he allowed himself to be suspended to evade the payment of the assessment. Vote: Affirmative, 6; negative, naught.

Approved the application of 165 to fine the following members \$25 each for working in a strike shop: J. Koplan, No. 19334; Emma Christman, No. 11771; Clarence Strawn, No. 31-077; Gertrude Breneman, No. 71109; J. Valdez, No. 11872; Emma Long, No. 11825. Also to fine the following non-members \$25 each for working in a strike shop: Lena Getta, Jas. Melon, Sam Tenebaum, Ben Elmen, Isaac Lurio, L. Man, Nan Detrow, Mary Calloghan, Margaret Calloghan, Pauline Dornier, Godfrey Leidy, C. Switkey, E. Lurenzo, Abe Altman, Harry Gold, M. Eisenstein, A. Englander. Vote: Affirmative, 7; negative, naught.

Approved the application of 314, Jackson, to place a fine of \$100 each on George M. Schlenker, No. 99722, and Floyd D. Roberts, No. 99721, for operating non-union cigar factories and to annul the Retiring Card of Mr. Schlenker. Also to place a standing fine of \$100 for any member going to work in the non-union factory of M. A. Dibble. Vote: Affirmative, 6; 1 member approved the \$100 fine on Mr. Schlenker and Mr. Roberts, but approved only \$25 for the standing fine on members.

Approved the application of 488, Middletown, to fine Burt Mason, No. 113783, \$100 and annul his card for going to work in a strike shop, and

to fine George Cary, No. 95302, \$200 and annul his card for going to work in a strike shop after drawing strike benefit while he was admittedly contemplating going into a strike shop. Vote: Affirmative, 4; one member approved the fines but not the annulment of card, and one member approved only \$50 fine.

Approved the application of 20, Decatur, to fine George Youngmans, No. 29041, \$25 for going to work in the unfair shop of Pahmeyer. Vote: Affirmative, 6; negative, naught.

Approved the application of Union 278, London, to fine the following members \$100 each and annul their cards for working in strike shops: M. Mercovitch, No. 35713; A. Cress, No. 105232; May McFarlane, No. 29589; Mrs. Sherratt, No. 36932; Mrs. McConnell, No. 36940; Mrs. Fair, No. 30602; Wm. Pearlstein, No. 4639; Jules Noulitz, No. 92927; Mrs. Trebilcock, No. 35800; Flo Winn, No. 35817; Janie Evans, No. 29584; Flo Dadd, No. 35813; Lily Vincent, No. 31150; M. Ellah, No. 37582; Laura Mason, No. 31046. Vote: Affirmative, 4; one member approved the fines of \$100 but not the annulment of cards; another member approved fines of \$25.

Approved the application of 25, Milwaukee, to fine the following members \$50 each and annul their cards for going to work in a strike shop: Emil Schroeder, No. 76166; Robt. Stacer, No. 8603; Fannie Dombrowsky, No. 8814; L. E. Genery, No. 21565; Oscar Grenel, No. 8363; Carl Brinkmeyer, No. 8764; Fred Gittelson, No. 8359; Isidor Pearl, No. 89661; Merrill Gibson, No. 8931; Katie Jakubowitz, No. 8379; Rose Bromstein, No. 2699; Oscar Dugas, No. 3229; Aug. Koch, No. 47928; Rich. Mackwitz, No. 15417; R. Bierman, No. 8272; Justina Unger, No. 8337; Wm. Voelker, No. 52163; Mary Kloiber, No. 8412; David Avner, No. 32048, Clara Bordow, No. 8286; Margaret Hoyer, No. 8370; Morris Hecht, No. 6514; Anna Krohn, No. 8414; Tillie Kubacka, No. 8384; Alb. Leber, No. 8441; Jac. Lubow, No. 8438; Marie Pray, No. 8533; Esther Schnitz, No. 8592; Sylvia Schnitz, No. 8593; Blanch Urbansky, No. 8702; Meyer Weinstein, No. 8693. Vote: Affirmative, 6; negative, naught.

Approved the application of 162, Green Bay, to fine I. Beth, No. 13712, \$25 and annul his card for going to work in a bakery shop where the bakers were on strike. Vote: Affirmative, 5; negative, naught.

Approved the application of 285, Ft. Worth, to fine L. E. Peters \$100 for operating a non-union shop and W. C. Fleet \$100 for working in such shop. Vote: Affirmative, 5; negative, naught.

Approved the application of Union 218, Birmingham, N. Y., to fine Margaret Cain, No. 63491, for working in the strike factory of E. L. Gardnier two months after drawing \$70 sick benefit, she having drawn \$65 sick benefit each year for ten or more years, but increased the fine from \$25 as proposed by the union to \$150. Affirmative, 2; one member approved \$300; one member \$200; two members \$150; one member \$100, and one member the \$25 and at least the benefit drawn in the last two years.

Approved the application of 27, Toronto, Ont., to annul the cards of and fine H. Engert, No. 84878, and H. Flummerfelt, No. 79525, \$100 each for running non-union factories, and to fine M. Rothstein, No. 27379, \$100 for working in the strike factory of the Waldo Cigar Co. Vote: Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 77, Minneapolis, Minn., to annul the card of and fine Mathilda McNaughton, No. 11259, \$100 for working in the Pauly strike shop. Vote: Affirmative, 5; one member approved only \$25, and one member approved the fine but not the annulment of card.

Approved the application of 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., to fine A. Emmert, No. 85018, \$25 for working in several non-union shops. Vote: Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 259, Bloomington, Ill., to fine F. L. Gester, No. 65124, \$200 for forfeiting his card, operating a machine shop, denouncing the union, and selling cigars below the scale; and to fine T. J. Murphy, No. 65173, \$150 for working in Gester's machine shop and

forfeiting his partly paid card. Vote: Affirmative, 6; one member approved only \$75 on Murphy.

Approved the application of 22, Detroit, Mich., to fine the following members \$200 each for working in the Bernard Swartz strike shop and otherwise working against the interests of the union: Anna Glazen, No. 58013; Anna Mayle, No. 2044; Mary Thiel, No. 11443; Agnes Krause, No. 2203; Martha Guerrin, No. 93215; Anna Kozlowski, No. 46063; Libby Mahoney, No. 58933; Bella Reo, No. 1763; Theresa Zajcyczkowski, No. 46985; Victoria Novak, No. 22650; Rose Behrendt, No. 65301; Martha Shirline, No. 58182; Anna Lisiecke, No. 1609; Helen Kuttney, No. 1566; Anna Schrieber, No. 3676; Anna Cetlinski, No. 104174; Martha Tolsky, No. 11443; Anna Trapp, No. 29594; Francis Hillman, No. 50428; Mary Krogulski, No. 3556; Rose Krogulski, No. 3584; Rose Johnson, No. 59241; Julia Vrouch, No. 22233; Louise Elz Reske, No. 58166; Wanda Behrendt, No. 63976; Anna Drozdzen, No. 67880; Lottis Snyder, No. 58096; Stella Stecka, No. 42775; Julia Bauer, No. 63894; Morris Ephraim, No. 8388; Mary Kulezewski, No. 31138; Martha Dombroski, No. 1407; Mary Rudolph, No. 76095; Frank Kowalski, No. 64527; Mary Podkaczewski, No. 58112; Celia Coleman, No. 62530; Tillie Sonsara, No. 1894. Vote: Affirmative, 6; one member approved only \$50.

Approved the application of 488 Middletown, N. Y., to annul the card of George Simpson 29451 and fine him \$100 for working in a strike shop, and to fine U. Bailey \$100 for going to work in a strike shop. Vote: Affirmative—5, one member approved \$25, and one member approved the fine but not annulment of card.

Approved the application of 274 Pekin, Ill., to fine D. A. Howard \$3717 \$25 for operating a non-union shop. Vote: Affirmative—5, negative—0.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

(Do not endorse two or more amendments on the same sheet of paper. Send in a separate endorsement for each amendment, as they have to be filed separately.)

The amendment of Union 97, Boston, as published in the April issue, as follows:

Amendment to Section 146:

Insert on line seven, after the word "width," and "a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width," as follows:

Received the endorsement of Unions 337, Key West 410, Centralia; 103, Ansonia; 304, Racine; 160, Milford; 470, Portland; 179, Bangor; 396, Northampton; 321, New Britain; 299, Middletown; 283, Geneva; 27, Toronto; 218, Binghamton; 215, Logansport; 248, Jacksonville; 107, Erie; 44, St. Louis; 150, Sioux City; 39, New Haven; 25, Milwaukee; 275, Anaconda; 3, Paterson; 274, Pekin; 140, Niagara Falls; 317, Wilkes-Barre; 357, Vancouver; 200, Galesburg; 118, Peoria; 168, Oshkosh; 130, Saginaw; 120, Muscatine; 395, Waterbury; 99, Ottawa; 69, Three Rivers; 172, Davenport; 192, Manchester; 206, North Adams; 42, Hartford; 255, Lowell; 271, Rochester; 92, Worcester; 16, Binghamton; 157, Rockford; 450, Enid; 290, Janesville; 332, San Diego; 94, Pawtucket; 389, New York; 209, Coldwater; 402, Quakertown; 338, Eureka; 77, Minneapolis; 5, Rochester; 81, Peekskill; 165, Philadelphia; 336, Tampa; 149, Brooklyn; 122, Warren; 74, Poughkeepsie.

Having received the required number of endorsements it will be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of Union 337, Key West, reference strike benefit, as published in the April issue,

Received the endorsement of Unions 353, New York; 215, Logansport; 179, Bangor; 168, Oshkosh; 389, New York; 129, Denver; 383, Chicago; 58, Albany; 357, Vancouver.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of Union 97, Boston, as published in the May issue, as follows:

Amend Section 213 of the constitution by striking out all after the figure \$5 on line seven. Section to read as follows:

Section 213. Each local union shall have the right to propose through the columns of the Official Journal amendments to the International Constitution. Each union is required to act upon every amendment at their meeting next following the receipt of the Journal containing such amendments and report to the International President whether they endorse the proposed amendment or not. Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be fined \$5 for each offense.

Amend Section 214 of the constitution by striking out the present section and insert the following:

Section 214. Any amendment to the International constitution receiving the endorsement of at least twenty unions shall be submitted to a popular vote of the members within thirty days, and, if adopted, shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption. A copy of the record of such vote shall be transmitted to the International President under the seal of the union, with the signatures of the president and secretary affixed, and no amendment shall be valid unless a majority of the members voting vote in favor thereof, the result to be transmitted within thirty days from date of submitting the amendment to a vote; each amendment to be printed in pamphlet form for local unions. Where an amendment has been adopted as provided for in these laws no amendment can be proposed annulling or altering the same until after the expiration of six months.

Unions failing to comply with this section shall be fined \$5.

Received the endorsement of 218, Binghamton; 16, Binghamton; 44, St. Louis (Sec. 213).

By Union 179, Bangor, Me.:

Amend Section 92 by adding Section 92c, to be known as an "Extra Special Strike Fund," to cover all expenses equally, not now provided for in the constitution.

A 50-cent assessment shall be levied on all 60-cent and 30-cent dues paying members. Class B members shall pay 25 cents, or one-half of the full assessment levied in the months of March and September of each calendar year, payable in eight weeks. This fund to be known as an "Extra Special Strike Fund," to be used to pay all legitimate, incidental and miscellaneous expenses of an approved strike not covered by the "Special Strike Fund," such as benefits to members who have not been in the union three months, extenuating circumstances of members who require extra allowances, strippers and other workers involved in a strike whose loyalty to the strike demand consideration. All incidental and miscellaneous expenses incurred by the local strike committee and approved by the International President shall be paid from this fund, that is not now covered by the constitution. This "Extra Special Strike Fund" to be governed by the same laws that control the Special Strike Fund, in levying the assessment, in depositing the moneys, and distributing the benefits, including the replenishing of the reserve fund when it falls below 50 cents per capita per member.

Amendment submitted by Union 278, London:

That an assessment of \$1.00 be levied on each 60 cents and 30-cent member for the purpose of starting an agitation campaign over Canada, to offset the severe drive now on by all manufacturers for the so-called "Open Shop" which has resulted in the loss of nearly all our Label Shops and greatly reduced the strength of our Locals. The revenue from proposed assessment to be under the direction of

the Int. President, who shall appoint and control the necessary number of agitators to operate in Canada from the London, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal districts, said districts to forward names to Int. President for his consideration.

Union 331, Crookston, offers the following amendment to Sec. 92a:

After the word "levied" on line 14, Sec. 92a, strike out all down to Sec. 92B and insert the following:

92a. "The funds so collected shall be re-mitted by Financial Secretary at the end of each month to the International President.

The International President shall deposit such funds in the State Bank of North Dakota, at Bismarck, N. D., and such funds shall be subject to the direction of the International President, who may withdraw said funds in whole or in part as the circumstances may warrant, after the same has been approved by the International Executive Board."

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied, of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry, enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and international assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter. In the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months, a member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolled under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments, and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pays the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the

label, or pay the regular scale of prices), shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequently thereto, can not be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph.

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty-cents and forty-cents and fifty-cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example—a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work, and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

UNION NOTES

Union Notes by 97, Boston.—In stating the death of our first president I wrote Henry Isaacs. It should have been Harry Isaacs.

Harvard University has published, with the assistance of David W. Benjamin, a member of 97, a book with the title, "Labor Terminology." It contains a definition of all words used and a description of all forms of organization of labor, even credit unions. It is a very useful book. It is sold for \$1.

Patronize the label and you will not be bothered with the open shop.

If some must loaf—let the non-union fellow loaf.

Members of 97 are paying 3 per cent of their wages in aid of the unemployed. This is fraternity.

Strippers should be in the C. M. I. U. of A. Our interests are mutual.

No. 97 is sending out 10,000 postal cards to residents of our city. Can't you do likewise?

Women's silk stockings now have the union label.

In forming co-operatives, don't start too large.

The drive of the United States Chamber of Commerce against the trade unions was not a success.

Better times are coming; there will be a reaction.

Denver has a splendid opportunity to boom the label.

Label section of the Boston Central Labor Union is doing good work.

Have you received a copy of label prize essay issued by the label section of the A. F. of L.? If not, write for one.

The label is the most effective weapon organized labor has and cigar makers discovered it.

"The injury of one is the concern of all."

Detroit and Ludlow are making a good fight. Yes, we gave the building trades one hundred dollars.

Label Committee will send 10,000 postal cards to residents of Boston.

Our labels in subway stations are the talk of the city.

We must organize the unorganized.

Life is a struggle, but we must overcome its obstacles.

Beer and light wines will come back. Have confidence in yourself; the trade Union is here and here to stay.

Owing to the destruction of property in the old world big interests knew that there would be no surplus labor here, so while they hollered lack of production they closed mills, factories and foundries, throwing millions out of work, then reduced wages, fearing that the worker would demand a living wage.

Label Committee got up a tide calendar with new daylight time on it and distributed twelve thousand.

Co-operation is the slogan for the future. What others have done we can do. Unite and conquer.

What is democracy? Who knows?

The intellectual don't understand the psychology of the worker.

Did you write to your Senator on the extra 50c tax on Sumatra.

Build up the label section of your central body.

I see daylight ahead. Stick together.

HENRY ABRAHAMS.

The following Unions have donated amounts as follows, which we wish to have published in next issue of Journal: No. 305, \$3; J. A. B. Chicago, \$10; 97 Boston, \$100; 17 Cleveland, \$5; 100 Milbank, \$5; 130 Saginaw, \$14; 149 Brooklyn, \$5; 162 Green Bay, \$2; 2 Buffalo, \$10; 480 Orlando, \$5; 90 New York, \$5; 450 Enid, \$1; 216 McSherrytown, \$5; 46 Grand Rapids, \$10; 23 Indianapolis, \$3; 246 Olean, N. Y., \$2; 321 New Britain, \$2; 500 Ybor City, \$10; 402 Quakertown, \$2; 299 Middletown, \$5; 384 St. Augustine, \$10; 250 Belleville, \$5; 144 New York, \$5; 107 Erie, Pa., \$5; 39 New Haven, \$10; 501 Wheeling, \$10; 44 St. Louis, \$15; 141 New York, \$10; 474 Ybor City, \$2; 111 Des Moines, \$5; 337 Key West, \$5; 121 Ithaca, \$5; 290 Janesville, \$2; 20 Decatur, \$2; 129 Denver, Colo., \$50; 60 Keokuk, \$5; 209 Coldwater, \$2; 410 Centralia, \$5; 78 Hannibal, \$5; 212 Superior, \$2; 32 Louisville, \$5; 174 Joliet, \$5; 34 Chippewa, \$5; 83 Nashville, \$1; 294 Duluth, \$5; 384 St. Augustine, \$9; 491 Huron, S. D., \$2; 41 Aurora, \$5; 38 Springfield, \$12; 172 Davenport, \$10; 114 Jacksonville, \$5; 12 Onelda, \$5; 232 San Diego, \$15; 289 Miami, \$2; 238 Sacramento, \$10. These are donations up to May 1, 1921.

HARRY KOLLER.

Sec'y Union No. 22, Detroit, Mich.

Union 160, Milford, Mass., thanks the following unions that contributed to the Chas. Van Gorden Benefit Fund: Local 98, \$1; 97, \$2; 73, \$1; 246, \$3.50; 242, \$1; 192, \$2; 247, \$1; 90, \$2; 431, \$1; 149, \$1; 39, \$2; 25, \$2; 44, \$2.50; 410, \$1; 426, \$1; 212, \$1; 157, \$1; 129, \$2; 425, \$1; 305, \$1; 209, \$1; 118, \$1; 279, \$1; 178, \$1; 228, \$2; 289, \$1; 297, \$3; 68, \$2; 323, \$1.20; 83, \$3.40; 54, \$1; 162, \$2; 14, \$2; 78, \$1; 114, \$3; 9, \$2; 32, \$2; 332, \$2; 38, \$3; 256, \$2; 5, \$1; 321, \$1; 367, \$2; 266, \$2; 92, \$15.25; 122, \$1; 28, \$1; 24, \$1; 12, \$2; 42, \$1.50; 34, \$2; 10, \$2; 150, \$1; 234, \$1; 405, \$1; 53, \$3.

LEROY BROWN, Sec'y.

The J. A. B. Chicago, hereby express their sincere thanks to the following unions who donated to our brother, J. A. Kain: 48, Toledo, \$1.25; 500, Tampa, \$5; 294, Duluth, \$1; 44, St. Louis, \$5; 129, Denver, \$5; 410, Centralia, \$2; 491, Huron, \$1; 172, Davenport, \$1; 242, York, \$1; 60, Keokuk, \$2; J. W. McEvoy (personal), \$1; 144, New York, \$2; 39, New Haven, \$2; 100, Milbank, \$2; R. S. Sexton (personal), \$10; 1, Baltimore, \$1.25; 278, London, \$2; 141, New York, \$2; 331, Crookston, \$2; 162, Green Bay, \$2; 117, Pine Bluff, \$2; 87, Brooklyn, \$5; 82, Morris, \$2; 337, Key West, \$2; 5, Rochester, \$1; 232, San Diego, \$1; 312, Livingston, \$5; 149, Brooklyn, \$1; 182, Sun Prairie, \$1; 24, Muskegon, \$1; 316, McSherrytown, \$2; L. Waldams and Frank McKinney (personal), \$2; 90, New York, \$2; 323, Fond du Lac, \$2; 450, Enid, \$1; 2, Buffalo, \$2; Sam Gompers (personal), \$10; 314, Jackson, Mich., \$1; 271, Rochester, Minn., \$1.30; 321, New Britain, \$1; 97, Boston, \$2; 336, Tampa, \$2; 447, Kenosha, Wis., \$2; 431, Litchfield,

Ill., \$2; 121, Ithaca, N. Y., \$3; 501, Wheeling, \$5; 7, Utica, N. Y., \$1; 250, Belleville, \$2; 114, Jacksonville, Ill., \$1; members, Jacksonville, \$9.25; 474, Tampa, \$2; 484, Meriden, \$1; 6, Syracuse, \$3; 76, Hannibal, \$1; 299, Middleton, \$1; 150, Sioux City, \$2; 290, Janesville, \$1; T. L. Dolan (personal), \$2; 74, Poughkeepsie, \$1; 247, Blue Island, \$5; 122, Warren, \$2.50; 41, Aurora, \$5; 17, Cleveland, \$2.15; 83, Nashville, \$1; 73, Alton, \$5.25; 335, Hammond, \$2; 222, Peru, \$2.75; 125, Norwich, \$2; 209, Coldwater, \$1; 212, Superior, \$2; 72, Burlington, \$10; 34, Chippewa Falls, \$1; 174, Joliet, \$2; 111, Des Moines, \$1; 339, Kokomo, \$1; 289, Miami, \$2; 334, Saratoga, \$1; 118, Peoria, \$1; 239, Clinton, \$1; 221, South Bend, \$2.50; 49, Springfield, \$2; employees Lewis Cigar Co., Saugerties, N. Y., \$2; 466, Easton, Pa., \$2; 266, Memphis, \$2.

Any secretary holding the card of Emmanuel Cousineau (112410) would confer a great favor by notifying his mother, Mrs. S. Cousineau, 152 Rachel street, East, Montreal, Can.

Union 133, Mendota, Ill., writes: Traveling members are requested to stay away from W. Carney, cigar manufacturer, as he is running a non-union shop.

W. F. Glaub is requested to send his address to secretary at Pine Bluff, Ark.

Fred K. Hart, who has been ill for the past few months and has now recovered, wishes to extend his sincere thanks and appreciation to the trade for the many acts of helpfulness shown him during his illness.

Condition of the trade in Jacksonville, Fla., is very bad. One shop on strike; open shops cutting prices; no jobs open and union cigarmakers are walking the streets. We advise all cigarmakers to stay away for the present.—Union 248.

O. Rigney, 7434, is requested to write to 179, Bangor, Me., as soon as possible.

Union 426, Virginia, Minn., wishes to thank the following locals for kind donations to Thos. McGuire: 426, Al Thuner, \$1; 426, F. Fara, \$1; 339, John Dorothy, \$1; 239, \$1; J. A. B. Chicago, Ill., \$2; 332, \$2; 228, \$2; 282, \$1; 114, \$1; 321, \$1; 44, \$1; 294, \$5; 474, \$2; 447, \$1; 83, \$1; 305, \$1; 6, \$2; 192, \$2; 118, \$1; 98, \$1; 266, \$1; 212, \$2; 60, \$2; 97, \$2; 209, \$1; 224, \$1; 76, \$1; 90, \$2; 242, \$1; 144, \$2; 247, \$2; 250, \$2; 24, \$1; 150, \$1; 299, \$1; 289, \$2; 2, \$1; 384, \$1; 111, \$1; 122, \$1; 339, \$1; 335, \$2; 245, \$3.25.—Total, \$64.25.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Ray Martin of Portland, Ore., would like to hear from Carl Arkells, in care of secretary of Union 202, Portland.

V. T. Sheldrick is requested to communicate with Fred Enright, 40 Barton avenue, Toronto.

Does anyone know a cigarmaker or anybody who has been one by the name of Charles Duemerkel? He lived in Buffalo in 1887, but no one here knows what became of him. A daughter has just learned that he was her father. She wants to get acquainted with him. She is amply able to care for him whether he needs it or not. She would like to learn if she has any sisters or brothers, for whom she would care if they needed care. Her mother died in this city in 1887. Any information furnished us will be promptly turned over to the interested daughter.—Union 2, Buffalo, N. Y.

Howard Althouse, Taft, Cal., desires to hear from Louis King; last heard of in Brooklyn, N. Y.

August Glandt would like to hear from Geo. Micklege and Harry Stout. Address care Local 92, Worcester, Mass.

W. J. Whalen of Olean, N. Y., would like to know the whereabouts of Walter Bowen, formerly of Adrian, Mich.

Thomas Kosak will receive good news by writing Jas. Gorman, Quakertown, Pa.

Miss J. Josepha, 750 Beacon street, Los Angeles, Cal., is very anxious to hear from Joe Enos.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted a resolution of respect and condolence relative to death or deaths as follows and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 188, Seattle, Wash.—Wm. Bezzio, president of the union. The members attended the funeral in a body.

Union 16, Binghamton, N. Y.—Michael E. Kane (44329).

Union 290, Janesville, Wis.—Alain Pardee (32764), who died May 7, aged 56.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—C. A. Gaudette (108468), who died April 22.

PRIVATE LOANS

All members owing private loans to Union 38, Springfield, must pay or their names will be published in the next issue of the Journal.

Owing to the large amount of private loans on our books we are asking members at work to start payments or we will ask that the constitution be enforced. Members out of work should keep us informed of their inability to keep their promise to pay. We are in urgent need of money.—Union 5, Rochester, N. Y.

All members owing private loans to Union 331, Crookston, granted prior to Jan. 1, 1921, are requested to pay up.

LOST CARDS

64626, Z. Lundell—Init. Apr. 4, 1904, at 139; lost May 25.

Union 118 reported loss of card of C. W. Eggers, but as no number is given, date or place of initiation or union where card was withdrawn last, no card will be issued.

Secretaries—Please note T. A. Wood (106617) has not replied to the notice in May Journal.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago post office by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: Ed Lentz, R. M. Wiles.

International Office—L. M. Heckel.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) ..	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) ..	.35
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district) .....	.35
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40

Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4½, duplicate ..	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3½ .....	.75
Year dates for label canceler .....	.30
Type holder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps ..	1.00
Set of type for canceling small labels	1.00
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.25
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x½ in. ..	.30
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x½ in. ..	.35
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4x½x1½ in. ..	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.00
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200-page label record .....	.75

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4½-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and Ledgers only. ledgers.					
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.80	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 mi. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2d zone, 50 to 150 mi. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3d zone, 150 to 300 mi. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 mi. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.25
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.90
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.25
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.90
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will ONLY be shipped when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50 init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30 Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. eds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

\$Are cigar packers.

!Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar factory employees.

dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Leland, 606 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *405 C. J. Hill, 1408 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, 359 S. Scott st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 223 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 D. O. Deane, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 †228 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidor Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 228 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 †253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 Andrew Mutchler, 1316 Mesa st., San Pedro.
 332 H. P. Denery, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 336 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
 400 A. H. Bidler, 2518 Chester av., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 E. Jennings, 32 Incebury st., Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Garlepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 140 D. W. Kennedy, 71 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
 211 Alec H. Ross, 1216 Style st., Victoria, B. C.
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 249 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 357 Robt. J. Craig, 36 Kootenay st., Vancouver.
 *378 J. O. Gosselin, 50 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 *420 J. Geo. McCool, Box 325, St. Thomas, Ont.
 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louise st., Kitchener, Ont.
 450 W. B. Rose, 320 Avenue Q. S. Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 486 F. H. Bruce, 511½ Eighth st., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
 *306 J. J. Listerman, 608 E. 3rd st., Pueblo.
 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 512, Colorado Springs.
 490 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 2 Burritt av., S. Norwalk.
 †20 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 120 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 150 Fred Welch, Suffield.
 *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.

- *282 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *290 Chas. Anderson, Box 688, 814 Main st., Middletown.
 *321 John Schurman, Box 600, New Britain.
 *395 Val Hahn, 420 Willow st., Box 560, Waterbury.
 *388 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 800 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 822 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. R. Ruth, 822 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1130 E. Church st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 E. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 †336 Manuel Gonzales, Box 896, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 801 Ellis st., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonzales, Box 185, W. Tampa.
 464 Onofrio Trippodo, Box 116, Ybor City, Tampa.
 †474 Alonso Granda, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Manuel Munis, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., care of Hawley Cigar Fact., Orlando.
 †496 Angel Cueto, Box 1881, Ybor Sta., Tampa.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 486, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a506 Sara Martinez, P. O. Box 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 b512 Juana Jimenes, care Box 390, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a513 Petrona Fuentes, Key West.
 L. Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 c514 Saturnino Menendes, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 b517 Agnes Carstens, Key West.
 Mabel L. Lowe, 1119 Margaret st., Key West.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 390 Gus Levine, Box 26, Thomasville.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 256 M. E. Mills, 807½ S. 5th st., Boise.
 380 Alex. Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., Room 4, Chicago.
 †15 I. Sommerfeld, 119 S. Throop st., Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Nelhart, 778 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 W. L. Morken, 211 S. 1st st., Springfield.
 Elmer Ford, 106 S. Spencer st., Aurora.
 O. H. Patterman, 487 Watson st., Aurora.

- *47 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.
- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
- *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
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KNOWLEDGE
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C. M. I. U. OF A.
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Cigar Makers' Official Journal

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Issued Monthly.

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We reproduce here-
illuminating with copy of a photo-
a Dark Subject graphic report taken
from the "Chicago For-
ward," a radical labor paper published in
Chicago, and said to be a report furnished
a detective agency by one Billow, who, it
will be recalled, was the guiding spirit in
the disruption of Local 527 Chicago and the
would be leader in the attempt to form the
dual Amalgamated Cigar and Tobacco
Workers' Union.

BILLOW'S REPORT.

October, 1919.

The Strike Committee of the Cigar
Makers Union held several meetings at the
Machinist's Hall, 113 South Ashland Ave-
nue, and they were very undecided as to
what was best to be done to stop the man-
ufacturers from moving out of Chicago.
Mr. Perkins did not approve of the strike.
The executive of local 527 sent some of its
executive members to various parts of the
country in order to call strikes where the
factories then moved, but they were very
unsuccessful as the union is very weak and
the leaders lost control of the organization.

I am trying to cause a split between local
527 and the other locals as per your instruc-
tions to me. It is coming very slowly, but I
will be successful in the end in bringing
about the split.

You may instruct your clients not to set-
tle the strike under any consideration. If
the clients hold out for a few weeks more,
the strike will be broken to the client's sat-
isfaction.

I have lately spoken to Mr. Stearn of the
Havana American, and I advised him to pro-
long the strike as long as possible, and I
will see that it is prolonged to the satisfac-
tion of the clients.

If Albert Lingenfelder could be discred-
ited in the union, among the rank, file, and
leaders, that alone would cause a split, and
he would be blamed for the union activities
in the strike.

Some members of the Strike Committee,
whose names I have mentioned in my pre-
vious reports, are very much discouraged
with the strike. The Cigar Makers are also
discouraged and many of them are dropping
out of the union, most of them dropping
from local 527.

Max Lurye is not taking any active part
at this time as I have succeeded in dis-
crediting him before the members as per
your instructions.

Our treasury is out of funds and the
Strike Committee, and the Executive Board
are sending out an appeal to other organiza-
tions for funds. So far very few responses
have come in, and I doubt whether any
more will come in.

I cannot make daily reports as I am al-
ways busy with the Strike Committee and
the Executive Board, Local 527.

The committee of three, whose names I
have mentioned in my previous reports, are
the most active, and if Lingenfelder can be
discredited some way, this committee will
be disbanded.

Last night I saw 29 and he told me he
would report the results of the Executive
Board's meeting held a few days ago, as
I was unable to be present at that meeting.

I told him that Mr. Stern desired to see
him and 29 said that he would meet Mr.
Stearn at the auditorium the next night.

Mr. Malkus will explain to you other mat-
ters regarding the strike and the informa-
tion I gave him a few days ago.

90.

BILLOW.

The foregoing is only one of the many
reports said to have been submitted by Bil-
low to his employers and strike-breaking
private detective agencies. It is part of the
evidence at hand of his duplicity and proves
conclusively our statement that he and his
kind were responsible for the Chicago fiasco,
both in the Havana American strike and in
the strike for a fifty per cent. increase in
wages of the Joint Unions of Chicago in
1919, in face of the fact that Chicago at that
time had one of the highest bills in the coun-
try.

This in a measure shows partially the
character and method used by the Judas-
like conspirators who are attempting to dis-
rupt the Cigar Makers' International Union,
and should serve as a warning to union men
and women to scrutinize and weigh well be-
fore following the leadership of those whose
stock in trade is largely misrepresentation
of the International Union, its aims and ob-

jects, and abuse of both the Locals and the International officers.

The story of the attempt of Jake Billow and his followers to disrupt the International Union is a long and interesting one and dates back many years. He was a leader in the attempt several years ago to form I. W. W. local unions, and more recently, in March, 1918, he made an unsuccessful attempt to swing Chicago in back of the now defunct Council formed in New York about that time, and more particularly and more villainous than all others combined was the independent strike for a fifty per cent. increase in places where we had topnotch bills of prices.

From time to time we have pointed out the danger resulting from following the leadership of scoundrels in the employ of non union manufacturers and paid spies of private detective strike-breaking agencies. Where members and locals have taken note of these disclosures and followed rational, ordinary lines of procedure they have escaped disastrous results.

As time and occasion warrant we shall tell the whole story, and the facts presented will make interesting reading and will expose and prove who are the guilty ones. We shall present only facts as they develop. In the meantime sit tight, do your own thinking, do what you consider right and just. Don't believe all you hear, as part of the game of these would be disruptionists is to cast suspicion upon loyal trade unionists who are absolutely honest and free from any taint of suspicion of wrong doing.

The spirit of intolerance and persecution is rife in the proposed

Blue Laws.

"Blue Laws" introduced in various State Legislatures by so-called reform organizations who hope to Puritanize America. Legislation of the same general kind has been presented to Congress by certain religious associations.

Although legislation of this character is diametrically opposed to our guaranteed Constitutional liberties and strips us of every particle of religious freedom, a concept on which our very government is founded we find an aggressive lobby on the job and a well financed political machine guiding these various Sunday laws through our legislative halls.

If these self-styled reformers, many of whom are simply hired men and women, have their way it will not be long until the

Inquisition will be revived and the blood of martyrs will crimson our streets.

"One day's rest in seven" does not mean that on this day we shall sit with folded hands nor does it mean that we shall necessarily attend a temple or shrine erected for religious worship. It does mean that we shall devote the day to whatever recreation we crave and have the means of indulging ourselves in as long as we do not interfere with another person's business, religion or pleasure or break a well defined protective law.

Compulsory Sunday observance easily leads to enforced church attendance and later to the adoption of a state creed.

Liberty loving America had best awake before it finds itself under the domination of the religious fanatic who knows not the meaning of tolerance.

"The world is five years in arrears in production and the industrial machine must be set going again. We hear this and that theory of how to meet the situation. But we cannot pay the war bill by artificial means. We must settle down to work and produce for one another."

This statement sums up the views on present-day economics of Charles M. Schwab, as outlined in an address to the students of Stevens Institute, Hoboken.

The very day this statement was made by Mr. Schwab the press carried a news item to the effect that the steel industry, which is now working at about thirty per cent capacity, contemplated a complete shut down July 1.

Many other industries, including our own, are reported as only working part time or with a materially reduced force. The reason given is that there is an abundance of manufactured goods on hand of all descriptions with no demand. "No demand" means in the final analysis that the public as a whole have nothing to buy with.

Farm products are rotting in the fields from the fact that the price offered the farmer will not pay the cost of distribution alone. For instance, a truck farmer ships a consignment of berries to the Chicago Market and in return receives a bill for \$13.15 to cover express and commission charges that the price paid him for his berries failed to cover. The same day this farmer was paying tribute to the carrier and the middleman restaurants in Chicago were

charging twenty-five cents for an infinitesimal piece of strawberry short-cake.

What incentive has this farmer to produce when the fruits of his labor leave him indebted to our pernicious system of distribution? The same holds true in the case of the worker whose wages, when he is allowed to work, will not cover the cost of the absolute necessities of life.

The present situation is hand made by the powers of organized greed. Made for the purpose of creating more wealth for the favored few and less comfort for the unprotected many who toil. Made for the purpose of breaking, if possible, the trades unions who have declared that labor is not a commodity but a part of life itself.

Producing farm products that do not net the producer the actual cost of distribution to say nothing of the labor cost, interest on investment, etc., etc., will not solve the problem. Neither will the production of manufactured articles that become a drug on the market, from the fact that the producer is unable under the wage received to buy them back, make for readjustment.

Even-handed readjustment is the only possible solution to the problem. The stock holder, the money-lender, the manufacturer and the distributor must too bear a part of the burden, for labor, both farm and factory, has gone the limit in carrying the load.

With no sense of
The American shame the forces organized
Plan. to destroy collective bargaining christened

their pernicious movement "The American Plan." Never before has such a glaring misnomer gained so wide a following.

If the traditions of the name were summated the "American Plan" would signify freedom. Under its present aim it means slavery. As applied today it means that labor must sign a contract never to join a union and it places a spy system over the workers to see that the contract is lived up to. It means that in the coal fields of Alabama and Virginia labor must live in a company shack behind a stockade patrolled by gun men, buy its supplies from a company store and send its children to a company school if by chance such an institution is maintained. It means the absolute autocracy of the employer with no redress whatsoever for the worker who must protect his economic conditions as an individual though pitted against the lust of organized greed. It means the blacklist, in fact the

subjugation of the workers until they become less than servile serfs.

"American Plan?" NO! It's worse than Prussianism.

"Woman Cigarmakers."

Simultaneous with the increase in the use of machinery in the cigar industry has been the increase in the proportion of women employed in the industry. Ten years ago the number of persons employed at cigar making and packing was 65,835 men and 41,956 women. At the present time the number of persons employed at cigar making and packing is 50,375 men and 61,003 women. At the former period only about forty per cent. were women and at the present time about fifty-five per cent. are women.

The foregoing statistics refer to both the organized and unorganized workers. This is deeply significant and reveals at once to the observant the meaning of the employment of women, in larger numbers than men, in the cigar industry. They where unorganized, can be secured for less money. In the trust shops, where they work long hours and at starvation wages, the victims are practically all women and young girls. A short time ago our local unions were requested to report the trust shops under their jurisdictions and the proportion of men and women employed. There were 98 trust shops reported, employed 2,772 men and 18,611 women, that is eighty-seven per cent. women. A complete report was not received, but we can safely say that the proportion shown is correct.

We have spoken of the women employed in the trust factories as victims. They are victims of the greed of capital, but they are also victims of their own lack of thought and blindness to results. A woman entering the cigar trade is liable to feel that it is only for a few years, and therefore when she is approached on the subject of the union she sees only the dues and assessments and none of the advantages to be derived, for she is not looking ahead. She feels that the good of the trade, especially the future good, has nothing to do with her. It does not appear to her worth while to invest any of her time or money in safeguarding her job or improving her condition in industry. She is not particular about a strong foundation as she has no permanent structure to build.

If the working woman would analyze, she would realize that although she may soon be out of the trade she is engaged in at present, she will in all probability be

identified with the working class throughout her life, that the interests of this class are her interests, and that even if she has no unselfish, altruistic aims, she can serve her own selfish end no more effectively than by joining the union of her trade, and by working to increase its power and usefulness, increasing the power and usefulness of all labor organizations thus making it better for her sister or her own children who follow. The good of one trade union is the good of another. A strong union in one trade is an asset to the whole labor movement. A woman cigar maker who devotes time and money to develop the Cigar Makers' Union, and then later marries a man of an entirely different trade and discontinues her work as a cigar maker, need not feel that even in a selfish sense her efforts were wasted. Her efforts have added just so much to the general labor movement and to the good of all working people.

Women employed in the industry should awaken to the fact that regardless of the trade, sex, number of years in a certain kind of work, or anything else, the interests of all workers are identical.

Neither capital or la-
Co-operation bor can hope to prosper
so long as there exists
such a feeling of distrust and suspicion as at
present. Hate, abuse and villification will
not solve the present day need of readjust-
ment.

The problem calls for patient, self restrained courteous understanding and simple fair play rather than smashing ultimatums and the cessation of work.

Organized labor is at all times willing to follow and will hold as a cardinal principle the procedure of orderly adjustment. It is much easier to talk our problems over before a lockout or a strike than it is when the workers are on the street and the poison of strife has entered the mind.

Let there be shown a better spirit of co-operation and a measure of statemanship applied to our working relations and we will emerge from the present difficulties stronger and better than ever.

Children enjoying the benefit of school and the pleasure of the playground instead of the drudgery of the mill and factory is part of the progress made by the union label.

Clothes may not make the man, but the better they are the more attention he attracts. Buy the kind that have the union label and get the best.

Report of Delegates to American Federation of Labor Convention, Denver, Colorado, June, 1921.

The Forty-First Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held at Denver, Colorado, and its records are now registered on the milestone of progress and labor's achievements in the industrial field of endeavor in behalf of the struggling toilers and the advancement of civilization.

No more important convention of the Federation was ever held during all those that have preceded this one and few, if any, where the vital questions of labor were presented and dealt with in a more comprehensive and constructive manner.

The accredited representatives of labor, with an eye single for the protection and betterment of the groups of organized labor and the workers of all communities discharged their obligations with zeal and candor, striving to meet the existing unemployment condition now prevailing to so grave an extent, and to rehabilitate the industrial situation so that idleness among the workers might be averted and their economic rights be safeguarded—with the privilege of organization and the selection of representatives of their own choosing to negotiate for labor, remaining unmolested by interference of "judge-made injunction law" and the power of corporate bodies of greed and avarice. Among the stern problems to be faced were stagnation in the industrial marts of our country, the work of passing legislation for the reconstruction, and the promotion of industry in all vocations, trades, and callings throughout our land. The delegates without flinching met and accepted the challenge of the non-union manufacturers in their attempt to foist the so-called "Open-Shop" upon the American public, and adopted means and methods to successfully overcome this un-American dream of the greedy profiteers.

The paramount issues of labor's demands for human working conditions, the shortening of hours per week for the toiling masses; protection to life and limb to the workers; with sanitary conditions applied which would add security and contentment in their industrial lives, with adequate compensation for labor performed, so that ample time for relaxation and mental stimulation be allowed, that they may live in reasonable comfort, and longevity to the human race be extended.

Space will only permit in this report a brief synopsis of the work accomplished in the convention and the numerous resolutions presented for consideration, of which only a few of the more important ones can be mentioned. However, we suggest that the proceedings should be read by every member of our trade. Every member of organized labor should avail themselves of a copy so that they may be able to study and digest the contents of the work performed by the convention. The proceedings will soon be completed and ready for distribution by Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor.

The Credentials Committee reported 523 delegates in attendance representing 93 national and international unions, 4 departments, 32 state branches, 124 central bodies, 48 local trade and federal unions, and 5 fraternal delegates. There are represented in and affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 110 national international unions, 5 departments, 49 state federations, 783 local department councils, 973 city central bodies, 36,247 local unions, 941 local trade and federal unions, with a paid-up membership for the fiscal year 1921, of 3,900,528.

A comprehensive and lucid report by the Committee on Executive Council's report covering the entire activities of the Executive Council for the past year was presented to the convention for its deliberation, and after full and thorough discussion of the subject-matter contained therein the recommendations of the Committee in the main essentials were adopted.

One of the outstanding features that enlivened interest in the proceedings was the spirited contest shown in the election of the President of the American Federation of Labor between the supporters of the rival candidates for that exalted position. President Samuel Gompers "The Grand Old Man of Labor," was nominated by Delegate Perkins, President of the Cigar Makers' International Union, and the name of John Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America was presented as the opposing candidate. The result of the ballot showed Mr. Gompers received 25,022 votes, and delegate Lewis received 12,324. Mr. Gompers, was, therefore, declared reelected by a majority of over two to one, this being the 38th time he has been chosen as the standard bearer of the great American labor movement.

After the convention had been formally opened by President Gompers, following the address of several distinguished citizens and representatives of labor, who had welcomed the coming of the convention and the delegates to Denver and fitting response had been made by the President; the first resolution that was acted upon was presented by the Executive Council asking for speedy assistance and relief to the flood stricken peoples of the City of Pueblo. Resolution No. 1, that the people of Pueblo and vicinity, filled with that sublime courage that has ever led humanity to conquer in the midst of pain, will rebuild their homes and their city, but it is our duty to go to them with encouragement and help. It is the paramount duty of all our people to render all possible assistance but especially it is the duty of the working people.

There were 140 resolutions introduced. Eighty-eight were concurred in; 21 non-concurred in; 21 were referred to the Executive Council for their consideration and action; 10 were considered jointly by the various committees or passed over as the subject-matter had been embodied in other resolutions.

The following resolutions were concurred in: Resolution No. 2, protesting against the number of skilled men being reduced and the hours of labor being increased and an extension of the season in which passenger vessels are permitted to operate.

Resolution No. 12, asking that the standards of organized workers in the centers of the Ladies' Garment industry be protected.

Resolution No. 32, that every effort shall be expended to organize and educate all wage earners who are a part of the American Federation of Labor or who may become affiliated.

Resolution No. 35, that every effort be made to bring about congressional investigation of the conditions now existing in the cotton mills of the south.

Resolution No. 113, that every assistance be given to the stenographers, typists and bookkeepers and assistants in their effort to better organize their craft.

Resolution No. 129, that all members of affiliated unions be and are hereby requested to advocate, urge and insist upon the union label shop card and button when making purchases.

Resolution No. 6, that in purchasing tobacco, cigarettes and snuff only products bearing the union label be accepted.

Resolution No. 26, declaring against the Chamber of Commerce and Employers' Association banding themselves together in an effort to establish the non-union or "open shop."

Resolution No. 51, calling for the enactment of legislation granting civil service employees the right to a hearing and an appeal from the decisions of officials in case of dismissal.

Resolution No. 50, requesting the American Federation of Labor to insist upon the retention of the excess profits tax, and to defeat the legislation for sales tax.

Resolution No. 31, reaffirming the position taken in previous acts of the convention endorsing the Rochdale Co-operative System, and declaring against fake institutions under the so-called Co-operative plan.

Resolution No. 38, endorsing the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled

in industry and recommending co-operative understanding between state boards of vocational education.

Resolution No. 104, condemning the attempt to abolish the Department of Agriculture by those who have come out in the open and declared that department no longer a necessity.

Resolution No. 106, calling for strict enforcement and a closer adherence to the exclusion act regulating the entrance of Chinese into the United States and its possessions.

Resolution No. 117, was offered by the committee as a substitute for Resolutions Nos. 3, 110, 117 and 119, all dealing with the Irish question, that the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled reiterate and reaffirm the acts of the Montreal convention supporting the Irish people in their struggle for freedom and for recognition of the Irish Republic.

Resolutions Nos. 80, 118 and 69, were considered jointly, asking for a modification of the Volstead law so as to permit the manufacture and sale of a national beverage of wholesome beer.

Resolutions Nos. 59 and 60, dealing with the same question.

The Minority Report of the Committee was adopted: That we may better secure the blessings of liberty and to that end we reaffirm our united support of relations that will bring about the public ownership and democratic operation of the railways of the United States.

Resolution No. 126, condemning the Hearst newspapers for its attempts to dictate the policy of organized labor and to control the acts of certain representatives of labor.

Resolution No. 100, requesting that the Railroad Labor Board be instructed to ask for the regulation of high salaried officials of the railroads in comparison with reductions asked for the employees on the road.

Resolution No. 137, condemning the Industrial Court Law of Kansas and pledging moral support and financial support in the fight against it.

Resolution No. 71, endorsing the position taken by the people of North Dakota in recognizing the rights of organized labor and the enactment of the series of labor laws such as the anti-injunction law, the best possible compensation act, union label on all state printing, union label on all state buildings, rigid child labor law, minimum wage scale, 8 hours for women in industry.

Resolution No. 53, that the American Federation of Labor demands immediate enactment by Congress of legislation to control the meat packers which shall make mandatory the adoption of a uniform system of accounting.

Resolution No. 15, declaring against the acts of the supreme court in its recent decision in the Duplex Printing Press Company in the practical nullification of the provisions of the Clayton Act.

Resolution No. 18, declaring against the employers located in Springfield who are attempting the destruction of organized labor by the substitution of individual contracts to employees and the establishment of the open shop.

Resolution No. 84, asking the Federation to lend its assistance to the promotion and enactment of compensation law acceptable to organized labor in Missouri.

Resolution No. 124, condemning all efforts to weaken or destroy the U. S. Department of Labor, and calling upon Congress to withstand all such efforts.

Resolutions Non-Concurred in.

Resolution No. 24, calling for the workers through amalgamation and federation and protected agreements to enter into contracts with their employers to be employed in lieu of agreements now affected through the recognized labor movement.

Resolution No. 11, requesting the recognition of unskilled labor as being equal to union men and be respected as such and be given a preference in the employment of labor.

Resolution No. 20, asking for labor to take necessary steps to establish 10 daily newspapers throughout the country in as many industrial centers.

Resolution No. 25, calling for the inauguration of the referendum ballot for the election of officers in the American Federation of Labor.

Resolution No. 56, dealing with the question of money, regulating the gold standard and calling for and engaging in the banking system by the American Federation of Labor.

Resolution No. 66, calling for conferences of the national and international unions to establish a department to be known as the Strike Insurance Department.

Resolution No. 86, calling for the regulation of boats under 65 feet, acting as motor pilots be regulated under the license pilot law.

Resolution No. 127, dealing with currency and money as a circulating medium and asking for a regulation of interests and entering into the banking system by the Federation of Labor.

Resolution No. 99, calling for the establishment of the 6-hour day at the rate of pay now received for the 8-hour work day.

Resolution No. 14, calling for the change of the laws of the American Federation of Labor so that it may become a fraternal order as well as a labor organization.

Resolution No. 34, calling for the preparation of a model referendum law to be enacted by the various national and international organizations to regulate the election of officers.

Resolution No. 83, calling for the words "white helpers" to be stricken out of the constitution of the "Boiler Makers' and Helpers' international organization.

Resolutions Referred to the Executive Council.

Resolution No. 12, that the American Federation of Labor appropriate a certain sum of money, enough to keep an organizer in South Dakota for one year.

Resolution No. 44, that an organizer be assigned to the district of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont where there is a fertile field for organization.

Resolution No. 64, that an organizer be assigned to the Intermountain states of Montana, Colorado and Wyoming to co-operate with the state branches in their efforts to establish better organizations.

Resolution No. 75, asking that the Executive Council give greater co-operation to the American Federation of Teachers in their effort to combat the establishment of the un-American principle of the "open shop" propaganda as used by employers.

Resolution No. 22, asking that the subject-matter contained in the resolution dealing with the packing industry and food stuffs be investigated by the Executive Council.

Resolution No. 23, asking for an investigation upon the charter which was issued to the soap workers claiming they should be amalgamated with the meat cutters and butchers of North America.

Resolution No. 8, calling upon organized labor to subscribe for a substantial amount of North Dakota state bonds and depositing their surplus funds in the State Bank of North Dakota.

Resolution No. 41, the establishment of a publicity campaign to be so conducted as to refute misstatements or a tax on the organized labor movement and to stimulate humanitarian and patriotic impulses.

Resolution No. 64, calling for the introduction of moving pictures under the control of organized labor for the purpose of modeling public opinion and influencing sentiment in the interest of organized labor.

Resolution No. 67, asking for financial contribution for the purpose of establishing a labor paper so that the great propaganda may be carried on in support of the trade union movement.

Resolution No. 89, asking that steps be taken to create a marine transportation department of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolution No. 108, asking that steps be taken to regulate the taxing system and more adequately provide housing facilities for the working people.

In view of the extraordinary circumstances, the prevailing unrest, profiteering, and the general spirit of protest, the convention as a whole showed a remarkable steadiness, and was at no time in danger of being stampeded from the beaten path of orderly advancement along constructive, normal lines. That bold spirit of reckless, excessive radicalism manifested in previous conventions was practically negligible. There, however, was a progressive spirit of radicalism always manifested and rightly so. A more pronounced and greater spirit for advancement along progressive, constructive lines seemed to exist than ever before. The really constructive, aggressive, and fearless leadership of the American Federation of Labor was realized and appreciated on this occasion to a greater extent than ever before. There seemed to be a genuine spirit of tolerance and determination on the part of the extremists on both sides to reach common ground, and a determination to carry forward the work of organization and of greater protection of the rights, the interests, and the welfare of the workers, all of which, in the judgment of those who through long experience are qualified to judge, augurs well for the future of our movement.

With assurance of appreciation for the privilege of representing the Cigar Makers' International Union in the world's greatest economic movement, we are,

Yours fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS,
SAMUEL GOMPERTS,
W. A. CAMPBELL,
R. S. SEXTON,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
Delegates.

I had no part in the preparation of that part of the report that refers to me personally.
SAMUEL GOMPERTS.

"Huge Sums Lost to Workers"

through investment and fraudulent and worthless securities so says the American Federation of Labor in a resolution passed at the Denver Convention.

The resolution calls for action against these fake schemers and urges the men and women of organized labor to take advantage of the Savings Securities issued by the Treasury Department to the end that thrift, economy and the accumulation of an emergency fund invested in absolutely safe Treasury Savings Securities may become a part of the everyday life of every American worker.

The Resolution Points Out:

That Government Securities are issued in denominations of 25c, \$1, \$5, \$25, \$100 and \$1,000 and are on sale at Post Offices and many banks.

Further information may be obtained by writing the Government Loan Organization, Labor Section, John Hartnett, Supervisor, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Inasmuch as the American Federation of Labor in this resolution offers to co-operate with the Government Loan Organization in bringing the above to the attention of the rank and file of all local unions it seems to be the duty of each Union Secretary to bring the resolution to the attention of their Union at the next open meeting.

If your neighbor doesn't know the principles underlying the union label and the good it does, it is your duty to inform him.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 4, 1921.

Union 316, McSherrystown, by diligent, united effort during this period of depression, have kept their organization intact and are moving along fine, with a good membership. They have kept up a constant agitation for the label. If other cities in Pennsylvania would do likewise a much more creditable story of our industry could be told. At York, where I found conditions very bad and wages in the trust factories very low and still going down, I addressed the Central Labor Union on organization and the label. A few faithful members here are struggling gallantly to improve conditions. Also at Lancaster I found the faithful members struggling against very discouraging conditions. Trenton, N. J., and the city of New York are suffering greatly from the depression. Albany, too, is very quiet in the cigar industry. At Troy conditions are much better. While the shops art not speeding up there, they are all running and there are only a few members out of work. There are committees actively engaged in boosting union made goods to keep up or improve the conditions. Oneida's members, too, are awake to the necessity of constant agitation, and the situation there is promising. In Syracuse trade is quiet, but seems to be improving some. Strong agitation of the label is needed. The same may be said of Buffalo. Rochester has suffered some reverses in the cigar industry recently, but with proper handling no doubt trade may be revived and business restored to the local manufacturers.

Yours fraternally,

R. S. SEXTON,

Organizer.

Bethlehem, Pa., June 9, 1921.

Since my last report I visited Pottsville and advised with the union reference the organization of a shop in a jurisdiction town, Saint Clare. I proceeded to Ephrata and there proposed that a campaign to organize all cigar and tobacco workers be inaugurated. At Lancaster I agitated for the same purpose, attending and speaking at meetings of the striking printers, the Theatrical State Employees, Plasterers and Molders and the Machinists, and also the Central Labor Union, where I spoke in behalf of the labor paper which they are bending all efforts to establish. I also visited a number of stores, urging them to handle label products. I went to York, where I found all cigar makers working, label agitation on the increase, and the Label Trades League progressing, and then on to Allentown, Quakertown, Sellersville, Perkasie and Easton, where I did what I could to encourage organization and be helpful to the members.

Yours fraternally,

J. P. KEENEN,

Organizer.

Grand Rapids, Mich., July 5, 1921.

Since my last report I have continued agitation for the label, putting up signs in all conspicuous places advertising the label and acquainting the different locals in the city with the dealers who are willing to assist us. I have also continued agitation for organization among the girls here, visiting them at the factories and in their homes. The conditions under which they work are very bad and several have been fired because the boss was informed that they favored joining the union. I have been attempting to organize the Tennyson, the Sidney G and the Tegle Cigar Company shops, but have been unsuccessful so far. My efforts in the Tenny shop were thwarted by the fact that some union men dropped their cards and went to work there just when I was about to succeed.

I went to Ionia, where I found conditions very bad. The membership has decreased alarmingly, due to the fact that, although these members seem to want everything that is to be had, they have been doing nothing towards getting it. I did what I could to advertise the label cigars

among other locals, and to encourage our own members, calling their attention to the fact that their bill of prices is higher than in surrounding places, this to meet the expression of dissatisfaction as to the amount of dues they are paying.

Due to the good work they have done in Grand Rapids to keep the label before the public, business is getting better here right along, and the outlook is brighter than it has been for some time. I visited cigar dealers, pool rooms and grocery stores, urging the handling of label cigars.

Yours fraternally,

MICHAEL GAZELL,

Sub-Organizer.

Union No. 98, St. Paul, Minn., thanks the following locals for kind donation to Andrew Dominick fund: No. 97, Boston, \$2; No. 331, Crookston, \$2.50; No. 447, Kenosha, \$1; J. A. B. Chicago, \$2; No. 77, Minneapolis, \$2; No. 250, Belleville, \$2; No. 132, Brooklyn, \$2; No. 39, New Haven, \$1; No. 2, Buffalo, \$1; No. 466, Easton, \$1; No. 141, New York, \$2; No. 321, New Britain, \$1; No. 228, San Francisco, \$2; No. 193, Jefferson City, \$1; No. 149, Brooklyn, \$1; No. 122, Warren, \$2; No. 474, Tampa, \$2; No. 248, Jacksonville, \$1; No. 44, St. Louis, \$1; No. 362, Great Falls, \$3; No. 247, Blue Island, \$1; No. 353, New York, \$1; No. 305, Monmouth, \$1; No. 69, Three Rivers, \$1; No. 209, Coldwater, \$1; No. 192, Manchester, \$2; No. 20, Decatur, \$1; No. 402, Quakertown, \$1; No. 83, Nashville, \$1; No. 92, Worcester, \$2; No. 215, Logansport, \$1; No. 80, New York, \$2; No. 332, San Diego, \$1; No. 290, Janesville, \$1; No. 162, Green Bay, \$2; No. 294, Duluth, \$2; No. 38, Springfield, \$3.75; No. 114, Jacksonville, \$4.75; No. 299, Middletown, \$1; No. 146, New Brunswick, \$1; No. 76, Hannibal, \$1; No. 224, Salt Lake City, \$1; No. 49, Springfield, \$9.60; No. 238, Sacramento, \$2; No. 410, Centralia, \$1; No. 334, Saratoga Springs, \$1.

Yours fraternally,

HENRY FEYDER,

Fin. Sec'y, Union No. 98, St. Paul, Minn.

Union Label Represents Americanism.

By Louis J. Humpf.

The union label—the emblem of victory—is the strongest weapon in the hands of the workman and workingwoman in fighting the battle for recognition in the labor movement. "The label on everything we buy" should be the slogan today, tomorrow and every day in the year. The battles of the union label are won without bloodshed.

It is more powerful than strikes and picketing, and is a potent warning to tyrannical employers. It is puissant in the hands of women and children as the menacing declaration of a labor convention. It is the boycott without publication. No injunction can reach it, no militia or Pinkerton dare touch it, no pen will revile it, no pulpit assail it. It stands for everything that is noble and fearless.

The union label is the emblem that represents the true spirit of American workmen. It stands for industrial democracy, and no war stars, buttons or emblems can be complete until every article that is useful to mankind, whether for the person or in the home, shall bear the union label, all associated and united in the hope and aspiration of America. If we are true soldiers of the world and are interested in conserving what was gained through the great victory just won, if we are anxious for democracy at home, if we would like to see industrial democracy come into its own, we must patronize and purchase only what bears the union label.

The union label stands for:

1. Home Industry.
2. The protection of the interests of labor.
3. The protection of just and honorable employers from competition by cheap labor rivals.
4. The encouragement of the principle and practice of arbitration.
5. Fair wages for the laborer and better trade conditions.
6. A guarantee to the workman for a better living.
7. More money for the necessities and luxuries of life.

8. A true foundation of a general and lasting prosperity.

The union label on union made products and the demand for such goods is the most powerful weapon used by organized labor to better the conditions of the wage earner. It is the duty of every union man to use his purchasing power to advance the interests of such products which bear the union label, and this can be accomplished only through organization.

There should be a Label League in every city, town and village of these great United States. The purpose of such an organization is to boom all labels. Its machinery is as simple as that of a committee, a stipulated number of delegates being elected by each union contributing to the League. Its business is to advance label interests. More profit will result to the cause from an intelligent label campaign than if the same amount of energy, ingenuity or money is expended in advancing any other idea on which all label unionists are agreed.

A label campaign can be conducted at a small expense. The especial work of the League is to acquaint the public with the various labels, what they mean and the public's duty toward labels generally. The object of a Label League is to promote the good and welfare of the various trades union labels, shop cards, buttons or insignia and to boost all union labeled goods on the market. This can be done by advertising, agitation and assisting unions to adopt labels.

We should not be selfish in this matter of pushing the label. Our boosting should be for every label, and this is where the words of Thomas H. West hit the nail on the head:

"If I boost your union label, you should do as much for mine;

This is simply reciprocity, a never-failing sign That the spirit of true brotherhood among us ranks supreme;

To promote the union label all the time should be our theme."

Hamilton, Ont., May 8th, 1921.

From April 7th to 9th I remained in London and gave what assistance I could to Union 278 in an effort to reach a satisfactory settlement. After hearing the report of the investigation made by the Dominion Labor Dept. we are convinced that the Cigar Manufacturers are determined to take advantage of the present situation, to try and disrupt Union 278. As the large manufacturers have refused to arbitrate the matter and have established their own bill of prices, which would mean if accepted a reduction in wages of six dollars to ten dollars a week (\$6-\$10).

While in London I also worked with the organizer of the Trades and Labor Council, in the interests of the general movement. Received instructions to proceed to Ottawa to enter protest against increase of duty on imported leaf tobacco.

April 10th and 11th at Hamilton. I made investigation re the duty on leaf tobacco; also received valuable information which I used in our protests to the Minister of Finance. To give our members an idea just what the present duty is on cigars, the following is the amount of taxes and duty collected from every thousand cigars made: Small size cigars, \$14.75 per M.; and high grade cigars, about \$17.00 per M. We are of the opinion that any further tax would ruin the industry. The tobacco growers are asking the government to increase the duty from 40c per lb. to \$1.00 per lb.

I also attended executive meeting of Union 55 and advised them on a resolution to be sent to Ottawa; also conferred with the organizer of the A. F. of L., Mr. Flett, re the London situation.

April 12th stopped over in Toronto and consulted with secretary of Union 27 re protest to Ottawa, and was assured of their co-operation. Business is very quiet in Toronto and general unemployment is quite serious.

April 13th at Montreal I met Vice-President Mr. Garlepy, and we together went to Ottawa. April 15th we had a conference with Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, and submitted

a verbal and also written protest against any increase in duty on leaf tobacco. Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trade Congress, gave us valuable assistance, also introduced us to the Minister. We were given a very courteous hearing and many questions were asked by the Minister, who promised that full consideration would be given to our protest. Unions 27, 55, 58, 278 also J. A. B., sent resolutions of protest. We feel that our efforts will be successful.

April 16th to April 24th I worked in Montreal. I attended executive meeting of Union 58, went over the situation with Mr. Garlepy and executive board re starting organization campaign, but it was decided that owing to the depression in trade, to postpone the campaign until the near future as conditions were very bad—cigar factories having been closed for some time and working short time; quite a number of members out of work. I called on the various business agents in the interests of the movement; industrial conditions are quite serious and all trade organizations are affected by the depression. It is having a serious effect on the general memberships of the various unions. I also visited cigar stores in the interests of the label and distributed advertising matter, furnished me by the J. A. B.

April 25th to 28th at Kingston and devoted my time to label agitation. Addressed meetings of carpenters and boiler-makers. Cigar trade very quiet. Got in touch with cigar-makers, but they don't seem anxious to talk organization. Surprised to find one factory very busy, employing girls on machine work. I believe are making cigars for other firms. In my visits to cigar stores I was informed that travelers for non-union manufacturers are trying to discourage the sales of label cigars. This is being done, no doubt, to try to force union manufacturers to the open shop proposition. While I was in Kingston I was taken seriously sick and was obliged to return home, where I was confined to bed until the 8th of May.

Yours fraternally,
JAS. A. SULLIVAN, Organizer.

State of Trade July 1, 1921.

GOOD.	46 Grand Rapids	220 New Orleans
	52 Elmira	221 South Bend
	56 Leavenworth	231 Amsterdam
	69 Three Rivers	238 Sedalia
	72 Burlington	250 Belleville
	78 Alton	257 Lancaster
	74 Poughkeepsie	274 Pekin
	76 Hannibal	280 Owego
	79 Sandusky	282 Bridgeport
	86 Mansfield	286 Wichita
FAIR.	88 Dubuque	287 Marinette
	89 Schenectady	290 Michigan City
	97 Boston	302 Tecumseh
	98 St. Paul	310 Manistee
	99 Ottawa	311 Auburn
	103 Ansonia	323 Sheboygan
	107 Erie	338 Eureka
	112 Oneonta	345 Rapid City
	114 Jacksonville	349 St. John
	115 Canton	366 Ann Arbor
359 Atchison	120 Muscatine	372 Marshfield
	124 Watertown	377 Webb City
	129 Denver	381 Watertown
	130 Saginaw	406 Crawfordville
	134 La Porte	409 Kewanee
	150 Sioux City	433 Mobile
	154 Lincoln	435 Kenton
	157 Rockford	437 Cairo
	158 Lafayette	443 Albuquerque
	161 Denver	444 Walla Walla
DULL.	162 Green Bay	447 Kenosha
	163 Marysville	455 Galena
	168 Oshkosh	463 Pontiac
	173 Zanesville	468 Albion
	191 Morris	469 Bakerfield
	193 Jefferson City	476 Pontiac
	201 Rock Island	477 Manitowoc
	203 Camden	479 Wheeling
	206 No. Adams	480 Orlando
	210 Rome	502 Pittsburg
6 Syracuse	215 Loganport	510 Fairmont
	7 Utica	
	9 Troy	
	12 Oneida	
	20 Decatur	
	22 Detroit	
	24 Muskegon	
	25 Milwaukee	
	26 Norwalk	
	27 Toronto	
	32 Louisville	

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER

El Paso, Texas, April 20, 1921.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

Union 128, El Paso, Texas.

The accounts here are really in fine condition. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file. Ledger indexed and nicely posted. The surplus is Local money included in the General Fund account. Statement as follows:

Balance for June 1, 1917.....\$ 282.45
Receipts to April 1, 1921.....4,045.75

Total\$4,328.20
Expense to April 1, 1921.....4,108.97

Balance for April 1, 1921.....\$ 219.23

Funds of Union—

April 1, 1921, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....\$225.28

In possession Sec'y Conrado, La

Fargo2.00

Total\$ 227.28

Cash surplus April 1, 1921.....\$ 8.05

Union 129, Denver, Colo.

The books and accounts here as far as the work of Sec'y-Treas. is concerned are in excellent condition. The Finance Committee also seem competent. But the action of this Local is now, and has been for years, one continuous case of disregard for the Constitution. Owing to trade conditions here at present, I do not feel at liberty to say the things to them, or about them, that I feel should be said. However, it will be a case of walk in the straight and narrow path of right and fairness, or the heavy hand of Constitution will fall upon them.

Statement as follows:

Balance for June 1, 1917.....\$ 1,371.64

Receipts to April 1, 1921.....63,590.26

Over percentage in 1917 and 1918.....376.54

Dues to International Union on Examination125.00

Total\$65,823.44

Expense to April 1, 1921.....60,396.89

Balance should be April 1, 1921.....\$ 4,826.55

Funds of Union:

April 1, 1921, in Denver National Bank\$1,964.84

April 1, 1921, Special Strike Fund500.00

April 1, 1921, Denver Savings Bank1,500.00

April 1, 1921, Liberty Bonds.. 200.00

Total\$4,164.84

Deficiency of Union April 1, 1921\$ 661.71

No. 164, Laramie, Wyo.

I transferred the funds and other property of Union 164, Ft. Collins, Colo., to Laramie. The situation at Ft. Collins was such that the charter had to be moved. The man that had been acting as secretary was over the limit in dues—a suspended member. Am in hopes that we can hold a charter in Wyoming. Harry Fox, president of the Wyoming State A. F. of L., is strong for the charter and will do what he can to make a success of it. Aug. Koerting, the new secretary-treasurer, with the help promised should be able to form a good organization. There are some good towns from which a strong jurisdiction may be had and by which the local cigar trade can be built up. Statement as follows:

Balance for June 1, 1917.....\$ 225.62

Receipts to April 1, 1921.....2,088.24

Due to International Union on Examination2.00

Total\$2,815.86

Balance for June 1, 1917.....\$ 225.62

Balance should be April 1, 1921.....\$ 166.35

Funds of Union:

In First National Bank Laramie—Interest account\$ 100.00

Checking account64.05

Total\$ 164.05

Deficiency of Union April 1, 1921\$ 2.30

No. 306, Pueblo, Colo.

The books and accounts here are in fine condition; cash and stamps correctly reported at all times. Their attention is called in particular to Section 173. This is official notice. Statement as follows:

Balance for June 1, 1917.....\$ 91.95

Receipts to April 1, 1921.....1,871.46

Expended over percentage in 1918....13.07

Total\$1,976.42

Expense to April 1, 1921.....1,780.68

Balance for April 1, 1921.....\$ 195.74

Funds of Union:

April 1, 1921, in Pueblo Savings and Trust Bank\$ 145.80

In possession Sec'y John Listerman87.72

Total\$ 183.52

Deficiency of Union April 1, 1921\$ 12.22

No. 352, Brooksville, Ind.

The books and accounts here are in good condition. Too bad I cannot say as much for the membership—"the people in our trade here." Their day is coming and when the time comes that they need the Union—well, it is not far off and they know it—then is when they will wonder why they ever were so weak. You better get in line. It will help some most likely. "Every man in the Union" makes it a little more difficult to start the trouble you are now facing. Get in line and do your best. It is your bread and butter, that is in danger. Do a man's job now; protect yourself. Statement as follows:

Balance for Nov. 1, 1915\$ 151.83

Receipts to March 1, 1921.....2,458.45

Over percentage in 1915.....9.75

Total\$2,620.03

Expense to March 1, 1921.....2,487.77

Balance for March 1, 1921.....\$ 132.26

Funds of Union:

March 1, 1921, in Franklin Co. National Bank\$ 126.56

In possession Sec'y-Treas. Willard Hall5.70

Total\$ 132.26

No. 443, Albuquerque, N. M.

While the books and accounts at this time are in very fair condition more pep in the Union should be shown here. The trade needs every little bit of energy that can be given. In all places a pull all together would help everybody in the locality. Try and get together. Give the pull together a try. Statement as follows:

Balance for June 1, 1917.....\$ 75.96

Receipts corrected to April 1, 1921....2,253.85

Total\$2,329.81

Expenses corrected to April 1, 1921.....2,144.51

Corrected balance for April 1, 1921.....\$ 185.30

Funds of Union:

Corrected—In First National Bank\$ 175.00

In possession Sec'y L. L. Frederick10.30

Total\$ 185.30

No. 492, Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Secretary here has a peculiar job, as he appears to be the only member around that ever does more than draw benefit, and the further fact that he is not in good health makes it more difficult for him to attend to many little things that really need be attended to; and that he has the Union's affairs in the condition he has is quite complimentary to him. If the funds were in the bank they would still be subject to his own signature. Well, he had the money to show me, all right. Statement as follows:

Balance for June 1, 1917.....	\$ 42.88
Receipts to April 1, 1921.....	1,525.40
Over percentage in 1917 and 1918.....	12.83

Total	\$1,581.11
Expense to April 1, 1921.....	1,486.42

Balance for April 1, 1921.....	\$ 94.69
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Funds of Union—	
In possession Sec'y-Treas. H. G. Sewell	85.07

Deficiency of Union April 1, 1921.....	\$ 9.62
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No. 499, Trinidad, Colo.

The books and accounts here would be in really fine condition if vouchers for expense were continuously on file. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Their attention was called to Section 173 in particular. This is official notice—commence at once. Statement as follows:

Balance for June 1, 1917	\$ 154.95
Receipts to April 1, 1921.....	2,941.90
Expended over percentage in 1917-1919.....	17.88

Total	\$3,114.73
Expense to April 1, 1921.....	2,847.60

Balance for April 1, 1921.....	\$ 267.13
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Funds of Union—	
Bank	\$ 220.00
In possession Sec'y-Treas. W. H. Shelly	16.91

Total	\$ 236.91
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Deficiency of Union April 1, 1921	\$ 30.22
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Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

Sacramento, Cal., May 25, 1921.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following Unions, viz.:

Union 225, Los Angeles, Cal.

The books and accounts here have not been in good order. Have a promise that they will be, from now on. Some of the trouble here was inexperience. Los Angeles has been having some bad actors—men that overcome the objections of those that tried to have the union's affairs handled in a reasonably sane manner. Am in hopes that better days are in sight for our members here. Statement as follows:

Balance for Feb. 1, 1918.....	\$ 150.99
Receipts to May 1, 1921.....	26,195.67
Due to Int'l Union on examination.....	76.85

Total	\$26,423.51
Expense to May 1, 1921.....	25,237.09

\$ 1,186.42

Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1921, in Hellman Com.	
Trust and Sav. Bank.....	\$382.69
In possession Secretary D. O. Dean	226.88

Total	1,109.57
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Deficiency of Union May 1, 1921.....	\$ 76.85
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This deficiency includes—	
Illegal benefits.....	\$70.00
From the one-time Sec'y E. Haase	6.85

Total	\$ 76.85
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Union 222, San Francisco, Cal.

The books and accounts here are in very nice condition. The secretary has tried his best. That is the big thing, a good try. Cash and stamp accounts now correct. Ledger nicely indexed and posted. Benefit cards and expense vouchers all on file. Statement as follows:

Balance for Feb. 1, 1918.....	\$ 1,153.08
Receipts to May 1, 1921.....	45,781.74
Over percentage in 1917 and 1918....	288.18
Due to Int'l Union on examination....	15.00

Total to account for	\$47,207.94
Expense to May 1st, 1921.....	39,806.89

Balance should be, May 1, 1921.....	\$ 7,401.05
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Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1921—In S. F. Sav. Bank	\$3,532.34

May 1, 1921—In Savings Union Bank	\$,734.90
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Total in bank	\$ 7,267.24
Includes Local Fund	83.69

Int'l Funds in bank	\$7,183.55
In poss. Sec'y I. Holtzer.....	71.80

Total	\$ 7,254.85
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Deficiency of Union May 1, 1921....	\$ 146.20
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Union 238, Sacramento, Cal.

Had this Union refunded the amounts expended over percentage in compliance with the Constitution their accounts would have been in excellent condition. Daybook and ledger and cash and stamp accounts in splendid condition; also expense vouchers and benefit cards. Nice work, Mr. Secretary. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1918..	\$ 725.88
Receipts to May 1, 1921.....	10,113.28
Expended over percentage in 1917-18-19 and 20	226.78

Total to account for	\$11,065.94
Expense to May 1, 1921.....	10,725.93

Balance should be, May 1, 1921.....	\$ 240.01
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Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1921—In Bank of Sav.....	\$236.45
In possession of Secretary A. Silberstone41

Total	236.86
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Deficiency of Union May 1, 1921....	\$ 103.15
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Union 332, San Diego, Cal.

This Union for years has had good luck in selecting a man for secretary. Their Fin. Com. have also attended to their duties. Result—Cash and stamp accounts correct. Daybook balance at the end of every month to show why any amount of cash and stamps are on hand. Ledger nicely indexed and posted. It is a pleasure to find the accounts in this condition. Statement as follows:

Balance for Jan. 28, 1918.....	\$ 656.64
Receipts to May 1, 1921.....	16,999.82
Over percentage in 1917.....	57.31

Total to account for	\$17,653.77
Expense to May 1, 1921.....	15,372.36

Balance for May 1, 1921.....	\$ 2,281.41
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Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1921—In U. S. Nat'l Bank	\$2,251.00

In possession Secretary H. P. Dennery	30.41
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Total	\$ 2,281.41
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Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

Monon Building, Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

L. P. HOFFMAN, 729 N. Diamond St., Jacksonville, Ill., Second Vice President.

A. GARIPEY, 238 Ave. Hotel De Ville, Montreal, Canada, Third Vice President.

JOHN REICHERT, 1070 12th St., Milwaukee, Wis., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

E. J. STACK, 412 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children, and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free, and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such resignation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts

In several instances where cards have been

stolen from members, secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book and in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member, secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per Section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study Section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if there is no such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

209 Coldwater	.....\$150	239 Lyons	..... 150
210 Rome	..... 100	241 Syracuse	..... 150
212 Superior	..... 150	242 York	..... 250
217 So. Chicago	..... 200	243 Chicago Hgts.	..... 100
218 Binghamton	..... 250	245 Ashland	..... 250
220 New Orleans	..... 300	246 Olean	..... 100
221 So. Bend	..... 250	248 Jacksonville	..... 250
222 Peru	..... 250	250 Belleville	..... 300
224 Salt Lake City	..... 250	253 Oakland	..... 250
225 Los Angeles	..... 200	257 Lancaster	..... 250
227 Chicago	..... 250	258 Streator	..... 100
228 San Francisco	..... 500	260 Piqua	..... 100
231 Amsterdam	..... 200	261 Knoxville	..... 100
232 Sellersville	..... 150	262 Dallas	..... 200
233 Sedalia	..... 200	264 Rutland	..... 100
234 Guttenberg	..... 100	266 Memphis	..... 250
235 Peru	..... 200	268 Escanaba	..... 200
236 Reading	..... 200	269 Nashua	..... 100

It is much easier to find fault with the other fellow for failing to patronize the union label than to set him a good example.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

For June, 1921.

RECEIPTS—TAX.

50 Terre Haute...	50	139 Long Hill...	100
61 La Crosse...	150	141 New York...	400
64 Lebanon...	100	142 Lockport...	50
80 Danville...	150	143 Lincoln...	150
81 Peekskill...	200	147 Union Hill...	50
84 Saugerties...	150	150 Sioux City...	200
98 St. Paul...	250	153 Sioux Falls...	50
99 Ottawa...	150	155 Mt. Pleasant...	150
102 Kansas City...	100	156 Suffield...	150
103 Ansonia...	100	157 Rockford...	150
104 Pottsville...	150	158 Lafayette...	50
107 Erie...	250	162 Green Bay...	200
108 Lock Haven...	100	163 Marysville...	150
109 Hoquiam...	150	168 Oshkosh...	250
111 Des Moines...	150	172 Davenport...	400
113 Tacoma...	150	173 Zanesville...	150
114 Jacksonville...	300	182 Madison...	200
118 Peoria...	300	183 Mendota...	150
121 Ithaca...	250	185 Paducah...	100
123 Hamilton...	150	187 Covington...	150
125 Norwich...	150	191 Morris...	50
127 Mattoon...	50	193 Jefferson City...	50
128 El Paso...	100	199 Atlantic City...	50
129 Denver...	500	200 Galesburg...	100
131 Jersey City...	200	204 New Albany...	150
134 La Porte...	50	206 N. Adams...	150
137 Massillon...	100	208 Kalamazoo...	150
138 Newark...	500		

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

517 Key West...	13.45	168 Oshkosh...	3.25
461 Ponce...	7.40	520 Manchester...	10.10
228 S. Francisco...	3.00	346 San Antonio...	.60
93 Omaha...	1.00	497 Kankakee...	1.00
76 Hannibal...	8.65	453 San Juan...	5.00
291 San Pedro...	14.00	113 Tacoma...	3.25
111 Des Moines...	3.25	333 San Lorenzo...	13.50
518 Manchester...	10.70	194 Cayey...	2.00
295 Scranton...	2.80	400 Red Wing...	3.80
474 Tampa...	6.50	224 Salt Lake...	6.50
432 Ponce...	1.50	187 Covington...	1.90
381 Watertown...	3.10	37 Fort Wayne...	3.75
346 San Antonio...	3.50	336 Tampa...	3.25
501 Wheeling...	3.80	447 Kenosha...	.50
402 Quakertown...	3.80	102 Kansas City...	2.20
107 Erie...	1.50	130 Saginaw...	6.75
5 Rochester...	3.10	449 Ponce...	1.00
231 Amsterdam...	.75		
503 Catano, P. R., returned funds...			16.41

Receipts for June \$ 9,126.56
Balance May 31, 1921 3,711.20

Total \$12,837.76

EXPENDITURES, JUNE, 1921.

Office rent	\$ 115.00
Salary to Int'l Pres.	240.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers....	925.20
Printing May Journal	279.31
Strike applications (Porto Rico and 221)	85.00
Binding 1920 Journals	17.00
1,100,000 Labels	165.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
M. Simons, sal. & exp. as org.	250.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
M. Gazella, sal. & exp. as org.	100.00
J. A. Sullivan, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
Sol Sontheimer, sal. & exp. as org.	250.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. & exp. as org.	262.02
W. A. Campbell, sal. & exp. as org and Financier	400.00
Expense of Int'l Pres., A. F. of L. con- vention	222.48
Exp. in connection with Denver strike	11.00
J. M. Barnes, sal. & exp. as delegate, A. F. of L. convention	250.00
Postage on letters and supplies	72.50
Expressage on supplies	17.71
Express on package from 22, Detroit.	.60
Exchange and coll. fees on checks	2.83
Telephone service	8.76

Office supplies	8.55
Electric light .....	.50
Carting labels to Union 14, Chicago ...	.40
Seals, cancelers, etc.	8.65
Telegrams	14.27
Eugene Clifford, attorney's fees	500.00
Towel service	3.00
Addressograph plates .....	.47
101 290/500 reams Journal paper	955.62
Tax to A. F. of L. for May	320.46
Tax to U. L. T. Dept. for May	160.23
Rent for safe deposit box	6.00

Expenses for June \$ 6,852.56
Balance June 30 5,985.20

Total \$12,837.76

Included in balance, \$1,150.00 Liberty Bonds.

DECISIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 1, 1921.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union No. 228, San Francisco, Calif., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—Stack.

Negative—Hoffman, Garlepy, Reichert, Hall, Stevens and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was, the member appealed against the action of the union in sending solicitors outside of the jurisdiction to collect funds for the erection of a temple, their expenses to be paid from the percentage from the local unions for the local running expenses. The International President sustained the appeal of the member. The union thereupon appealed against the decision of the International President to the Executive Board.

The union claims that while this committee addressed local unions in reference to the temple, it also did agitation work for the union label, and that it was the only label agitation going on in these towns.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That Section 171 of the constitution provides " * * * should the union expend for the aforementioned purpose less than the herein fixed percentage, then it shall have the privilege to spend the remainder locally for the advancement of union matters"; that there would have been no question raised had this money been spent locally; that the statement of the union proved that these members were out on the road for the above-mentioned purpose; that the decision was in strict compliance with the constitution and should be sustained.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
First Vice President.

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1921.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board C. M. I. U. of A., by Samuel DeWolf of Union No. 97, Boston, Mass., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Hoffman, Garlepy, Reichert, Hall, Stack, Stevens and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was, the member left the country and after being away for a time he claims he wrote the secretary of the union to keep him clear as he would return later. Upon his return he found that he was suspended and he appealed to the International President against the suspension. The International Pres-

ident sustained the action of the union and the member thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President. The member claims that he was prevented from returning as soon as he desired, because of certain regulations, and had written the secretary to keep him in good standing. He claims he accordingly should not have been suspended.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That the member was suspended in accordance with the law; that if, as he states, he was unable to return at the time he intended, he could have forwarded the money for his dues; that under the law the union could do nothing else but suspend him unless someone voluntarily advanced his dues; he having been suspended the International President had no right, under the law, to reinstate him.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

First Vice President.

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1921.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by the Joint Unions of St. Louis, against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Hoffman, Garlepy, Reichert, Hall, Stack, Stevens and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was, a certain manufacturer discharged two members of the union. The union called a strike, demanding the reinstatement of the members and the payment by the firm of their lost time. The company appealed to the International President against the action of the Joint Unions of St. Louis. The International President rendered a decision to the effect that the discharged members should be re-employed, but that the firm should not be compelled to pay for the lost time sustained by them. The Joint Unions of St. Louis appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That the decision rendered is the only just and equitable one; that the company had agreed to reopen its factory and abide by the decision of the International President in the premises, but that the union refused to accept this without the deposit of the amount of money alleged to be due the two members; that the members were entitled to the protection of the union, but that the union should have endeavored immediately to straighten out the affair so that the members would not be victimized. The fact that the union did not do this for some time does not seem to be a just reason for forcing the factory to reimburse.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

First Vice President.

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1921.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union No. 168 of Oshkosh, Wis., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Hoffman, Garlepy, Reichert, Hall, Stack, Stevens and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was, the International Financier held that a certain member had drawn illegal sick benefit on account of being over the limit in dues. The union appealed this

case to the International President, claiming that the member was so busy with his employment that he had no time to visit the union headquarters and clear himself in his dues. The International President sustained the action of the Financier. The union thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That the evidence shows that this member was over the limit in dues and consequently had drawn illegal sick benefit; that he was a member who did not work at the business, and simply maintained his membership for the insurance, and it was doubly necessary that he should comply with the laws governing these benefits; that under the constitution the International President could render no other decision, consequently this action should be sustained.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

First Vice President.

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1921.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union 187, of Covington, Ky., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Hoffman, Garlepy, Reichert, Hall, Stack, Stevens and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was a manufacturer appealed against Union 187 in reference to the minimum selling price of labeled cigars. The International President sustained the appeal of the manufacturer. The union therefore appealed against the decision of the International President to the Executive Board. The union claims that the scale was adopted in the legal form and that the manufacturer must adhere thereto in order to secure the use of the label.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That Union 187 of Covington, Ky., and Union No. 4 of Cincinnati, O., formed a joint advisory board and agreed upon a minimum selling price. These unions later agreed to raise that selling price. Later Union No. 4 reduced the minimum price to the former level, with the understanding that Union 187 would do likewise; that the action of the union is thoroughly in violation of the law of the local and International Union, and the decision of the International President should therefore be sustained.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

First Vice President.

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1921.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union No. 44 of St. Louis, against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Hoffman, Garlepy, Reichert, Hall, Stack, Stevens and Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was, Union No. 44 decided that a manufacturer should pay for time lost by three members laid off, the union claiming that these men were laid off for union activities. The manufacturer appealed against the action of the union to the International President, who sustained the appeal. The union thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That the evidence shows that these men were laid off for lack of stock; that there was no real

reason for their losing any time, as there were plenty of opportunities for employment; that the matter of forcing any manufacturer to pay for lost time is a practice that cannot in justice be sustained, unless it is proven that the men were victimized solely on account of their union activities, and also the matter should be taken up within twenty-four hours so that no large sum of money can be assessed in this manner; that the evidence in this case would not permit of any other decision.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

First Vice President.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 341, San Bernardino, Calif., to fine J. D. Youngker, 79507, \$100 for operating a non-union shop; Tom McGraw, 100747, \$100 for working in the non-union shop, and Anna Ubovich, 3629, and Mary Trosara, 150,108, \$50 each, and the card of the latter annulled, for working in the non-union shop. Vote: Affirmative, 6; one member approved the \$100 fine on Youngker but only \$25 on the others; one member disapproved the annulment of card.

Approved the application of 306, Pueblo, Colo., to fine Delbert Mooney, 6429, \$100 for working against the interests of the union in the F. L. Mullett closed shop, and to fine Myrtle Hargis, 13698, \$100 for working in this shop, also to annul the cards of these members. Vote: Affirmative, 7; one member voted for a fine of \$50.

Approved the application of 160, Milford, Mass., to fine W. P. Roberts, 31412, \$100 and annul his card, for manufacturing non-union cigars. Vote: Affirmative, 7; one member approved a fine of \$25.

Approved the application of 52, Elmira, N. Y., to fine Robert Calhoun, 78344, and M. McCoillister, 77857, each \$100 for working in the non-union factory of Markel & Co. Vote: Affirmative, 8; negative, 0.

International Fines.

Approved the application of 131, Jersey City, to annul the card of D. Miller, 95227, and fine him \$50 for working in a closed shop. Vote: Affirmative, 7; one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of 97, Boston, Mass., to fine Judah Mendoza \$25 for selling non-union cigars. Vote: Affirmative, 8; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 14, Chicago, to fine Gus Hitterman (69737) \$25 for drawing illegal out of work benefit. Vote: Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 314, Jackson, Mich., to fine Harry Van Duzer (50275) \$100 for taking a job in the strike shop of M. A. Dibble. Vote: Affirmative, 5; two members approved \$25.

Approved the application of 228, San Francisco, to annul the card of Sam Sarver (71355) and fine him \$100 for working in an unfair shop after drawing the limit in sick benefit. Vote: Affirmative, 5; one member approved only \$25; one member approved the fine but not the annulment of card.

Approved the application of 228, San Francisco, to annul the card of Fred W. Carlson (80673) and fine him \$100 for working in the strike shop, the St. Francis. Vote: Affirmative, 5; one member disapproved the annulment of card.

Fines of \$10 or Less.

Union 379 fined A. F. Goodrich (74125) \$10 and suspended him for working in the closed shop of N. Lizard.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Amendment by 273, Rockland:

Amend Section No. 92 by adding Section 92 C. Extra Special Strike Fund.

An extra special strike fund to cover all expenses equally not now provided for in the Constitution.

A 50c assessment shall be levied on all 60-cent and 30-cent dues paying members. Class B members shall pay 25c, or one-half of the full assessment levied in the months of September and March of each calendar year, payable in eight weeks. This fund to be known as an Extra Special Strike Fund, to be used to pay all legitimate, incidental and miscellaneous expenses of an approved strike not now covered by the Special Strike Fund, such as benefits to members who have not been in the union three months, extenuating circumstances of members who require extra allowances, strippers and other workers involved in a strike whose loyalty to the strike demands consideration. All incidental and miscellaneous expenses incurred by the local strike committee and approved by the International President shall be paid from this fund that is not now covered by the Constitution.

This Extra Special Strike Fund to be governed by the same laws that control the Special Strike Fund, in levying the assessments, in depositing the monies and distributing the benefits, including the replenishing of the reserve fund when it falls below 50c per capita per member.

(Do not endorse two or more amendments on the same sheet of paper. Send in a separate endorsement for each amendment, as they have to be filed separately.)

The amendment of 97, Boston, providing for the adoption of amendments by a majority vote, as published in the May issue.

Received the endorsement of Unions 218, Binghamton; 16, Binghamton; 44, St. Louis (Sec. 213); 42, Hartford (Sec. 213); 331, Crookston; 130, Saginaw; 266, Memphis; 179, Bangor; 429, Niagara Falls; 114, Jacksonville; 172, Davenport; 81, Peekskill; 90, New York (Sec. 214); 238, Sacramento; 500, Tampa; 46, Grand Rapids.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it can not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 179, Bangor, as published in the June issue, as follows:

Amend Section 92 by adding Section 92c, to be known as an "Extra Special Strike Fund," to cover all expenses equally, not now provided for in the constitution.

A 50-cent assessment shall be levied on all 60-cent and 30-cent dues paying members. Class B members shall pay 25 cents, or one-half of the full assessment levied in the months of March and September of each calendar year, payable in eight weeks. This fund to be known as an "Extra Special Strike Fund," to be used to pay all legitimate, incidental and miscellaneous expenses of an approved strike not covered by the "Special Strike Fund," such as benefits to members who have not been in the union three months, extenuating circumstances of members who require extra allowances, strippers and other workers involved in a strike whose loyalty to the strike demands consideration. All incidental and miscellaneous expenses incurred by the local strike committee and approved by the International President shall be

paid from this fund, that is not now covered by the constitution. This "Extra Special Strike Fund" to be governed by the same laws that control the Special Strike Fund, in levying the assessment, in depositing the moneys, and distributing the benefits, including the replenishing of the reserve fund when it falls below 50 cents per capita per member.

Received the endorsement of Unions 218, Binghamton; 39, New Haven; 144, New York; 35, Dayton; 160, Milford; 294, Duluth; 357, Vancouver; 331, Crookston; 273, Rockland; 462, Tampa; 217, South Chicago.

The amendment of 278, London, as published in the June issue, as follows:

That an assessment of \$1.00 be levied on each 60 cents and 30-cent member for the purpose of starting an agitation campaign over Canada, to offset the severe drive now on by all manufacturers for the so-called "Open Shop" which has resulted in the loss of nearly all our Label Shops and greatly reduced the strength of our Locals. The revenue from proposed assessment to be under the direction of the Int. President, who shall appoint and control the necessary number of agitators to operate in Canada from the London, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal districts, said districts to forward names to Int. President for his consideration.

Received the endorsements of Unions 150, Sioux City; 15, Chicago; 218, Binghamton; 168, Oshkosh; 55, Hamilton; 294, Duluth; 27, Toronto; 22, Detroit; 118, Peoria; 35, Dayton; 200, Galesburg; 381, Watertown; 140, Niagara Falls; 61, La Crosse; 357, Vancouver; 58, Montreal; 331, Crookston; 135, Appleton; 447, Kenosha; 375, Anaconda.

The amendment of 331, Crookston, as published in the June issue, as follows:

Union 331, Crookston, offers the following amendment to Sec. 92a:

After the word "levied" on line 14, Sec. 92a, strike out all down to Sec. 92B and insert the following:

92a. "The funds so collected shall be remitted by Financial Secretary at the end of each month to the International President.

"The International President shall deposit such funds in the State Bank of North Dakota, at Bismarck, N. D., and such funds shall be subject to the direction of the International President, who may withdraw said funds in whole or in part as the circumstances may warrant, after the same has been approved by the International Executive Board."

Received the endorsement of 168, Oshkosh.

Union No. 238, Sacramento, proposes the following amendment to the Constitution:

Any 20-year member in good standing, 65 years of age or over, and out of work, would be entitled to draw four hundred and fifty dollars of the death benefit at ten dollars per week, leaving the one hundred dollars for burial expenses.

By 383, Chicago: Amend the Constitution by adding the following to Sec. 79: Whenever it becomes necessary to levy a special assessment to finance a strike, the strikers affected must be exempted from the payment of such assessment.

Union No. 500, Tampa, offers the following amendment:

Amend Sec. 180 by adding: "All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all international assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved."

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied, of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and international assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$3.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter. In the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months, a member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolled under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all international and local assessments, and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label of which pays the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices), shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequently thereto, can not be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the priv-

ilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example—a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

UNION NOTES

Notes by Union 97, Boston: Don't take too much stock in the literary-inspired stuff in the daily papers—Will Hearst did not win.—Union 192, Manchester, N. H., is doing great work for our label. Why, they own an automobile, and go from place to place with it, covering territory that would not otherwise be covered.—It may be of interest to note various nostrums advocated during commercial crisis: In 1816—The demonetization of gold. In 1837—The destruction of the United States Bank. In 1873—The organization of the Greengack party. In 1893—The organization of the People's party.—The eight-hour day is here, and the only change will be to seven.—No other force has done as much for labor as the trade union. Other forms of labor come and go.—What do you know of the charted movement of 1838 and what followed?—Will our multimillionaires want a king and titles of nobility?—Some of the framers of the Constitution of the United States did not believe in the common people. Vide Electoral College.—Alexander Hamilton, Roger Sherman, Eldridge Gary and John Adams had no confidence in the masses.—Piecemeal is the curse of the labor movement.—Has your local a credit? Union 97 has.—Henry Abrahams.

Local No. 117 hereby acknowledges receipt of the following sums from Local Unions for benefit of John Fischer: No. 44, \$1; 331, \$1; 293, \$5; 242, \$1; 39, \$1; 114, \$1; 332, \$2; 321, \$1; 294, \$1; 339, \$1; 111, \$1; 41, \$2; 335, \$2; 179, \$1; 480, \$2; 336, \$1; 193, \$1; 144, \$2; 174, \$2; 98, \$1; 250, \$2; 192, \$1; 9, \$1; 238, \$2; 120, \$2; 76, \$1; 209, \$1; 38, \$1.75; 500, \$2; 17, \$2; 436, \$1; J. A. B., Chicago, \$2; 47, \$2; 289, \$2; 2, \$1; 291, \$1; 122, \$1; 324, \$1; 20, \$1; 228, \$2; 141, \$1; 447, \$1; 97, \$2; 364, \$2.50; 282, \$1; 337, \$1; 132, \$1; 24, \$1; 316, \$2; 150, \$1; 69, \$1; 90, \$2; 213, \$1; 450, \$3.95; 213, 50c; Dan O'Neill, \$1; Weiss' shop, Memphis, \$2; Amens shop, Memphis, \$6.40; Pontius' shop, Memphis, \$3.93.—By Clarence Bosche, Fin. Sec'y, Union No. 117, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Union 214, Jackson, Mich., would like to hear from Dan Connors, 74089.

Any secretary holding card of W. B. Conklin is requested to correspond with Union 444, Walla Walla, Wash.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Carl Doering, 98513, last heard of on March 11, 1920, at New York City, will confer a favor by notifying Union 398, Stamford, Conn.

Fred A. Wolff, Secretary at 247, Blue Island, Ill., states that he will grant loans during working hours only.

PRIVATE LOANS

Following are names of members owing Union 97, Boston, private loans. Special attention is called to this of secretaries of Unions 144, 90, 251, 141, 213, 8, and 132, whose members owe this local over \$1,400:

S. Appelbaum, 18916, \$50; J. B. Anderson, 70171, \$10; V. Akerman, 55103, \$10; J. Appelbaum, 34054, \$10; C. Altmark, 1053, \$10; J. Abecassis, 18987, \$10; L. Auslowitch, 30372, \$10; C. Apple, 479, \$10; F. Brockhoven, 34873, \$20; A. Boschen, 82528, \$2; Anton Beza, 53522, \$10; H. Blumenthal, 60320, \$10; J. Borgess, 33098, \$10; M. Bornstein, 88928, \$10; E. Bremer, 48590, \$10; J. Briller, 39853, \$10; M. G. Brandon, 88415, \$10; D. Bleweiss, 65622, \$5; H. Bonekamp, 73158, \$10; J. Bossie, 719, \$10; J. Bebarfeld, 47, \$10; A. Bardaley, 31362, \$10; H. Brown, 30976, \$10; F. Brockhoven, 34873, \$20; A. Boschen, 82528; John Balam, 24660, \$24.30; J. V. Broderick, 67503, \$4; W. R. Buckman, 78033, \$8; H. Benjamin, 98020, \$3; Chas. Baumer, 107334, \$1; C. P. Brown, 120674, \$1; Theo. Bedmarck, 22605, \$1; W. J. Burns, 109074, \$1.50; C. W. Bernhardt, 34580, \$1; H. Brake, 120687, \$3; M. Brecht, 21314, \$5; J. T. Blair, 65249, \$1; E. G. Bender, 38577, \$1.50; E. Bernhardt, 106522, \$2; J. J. Brown, 42821, \$10; G. Conrade, 57981, \$10; P. O. Connor, 96738, \$10; A. Crass, 18682, \$10; H. Cohen, 91557, \$10; C. G. Campbell, 12468, \$10; E. Clement, 106773, \$10; E. Costa, 9648, \$10; V. Calbo, 6117, \$10; E. C. Copp, 69005, \$6; O. Cyr, 15822, \$3; Robt. Clark, 22381, \$1; D. J. Cunningham, 59257, \$1; Joe Charbancu, 29846, \$3; Edward Carey, \$3.50; W. E. Connors, 84743, \$1.50; M. Dehaan, 67266, \$10; B. B. De Garland, 90591, \$5; Ph. Dyhstra, 104468, \$10; James A. De Bell, 72978, \$5; J. Dreese, 115125, \$10; R. Dehane, 88464, \$10; M. J. Dockx, 79089, \$10; F. Dua, 109352, \$10; D. Debens, 61426, \$10; Jos. Dolf, 38188, \$3; Chas. Doherty, \$2; W. J. Dowling, 94929, \$10; J. De Smet, 27090, \$1; J. M. Dennis, \$1; A. Delaporte, 69190, 50c; Chas. Edsall, 14473, \$10; J. R. Euler, 6980, \$10; N. Ebabaum, 57971, \$10; M. Eisenberg, 41741, \$2; James Everett, 115363, \$7.20; Fred Fix, 37738, \$10; S. Freitag, 55045, \$10; Mr. Frohwel, 91194, \$10; J. Frankford, 98716, \$10; H. Fortune, 113944, \$5; J. F. Follett, \$3; W. Ferrell, 9743, \$2; M. Ferry, 1768, \$1; Fred Felt, 47698, \$2; S. E. Frimmer, 71423, \$1; E. Goodwin, 33841, \$10; C. Goehette, 108746, \$10; C. Goldstein, 3052, \$10; S. Goodman, 55397, \$10; J. Gagnon, 103965, \$10; E. Goldsmith, 55801, \$10; M. Gluck, 67028, \$10; R. Greenberger, 10924, \$10; L. Gompers, 18062, \$10; N. Garvin, 52184, \$10; M. L. Goodman, 10026, \$1; Ed Grossman, 45623, \$1; S. A. Gates, 7136, \$2.50; F. R. Gregory, 8743, \$1; M. J. Galivan, 17385, \$2; G. Galvin, 30526, \$1; A. Genereaux, 68873, \$1; T. Hoffman, 93326, \$10; D. Hertje, 37903, \$10; Ed Henry, 65184, \$10; Ph. Hengelhaupt, 55441, \$10; T. Hirschberg, 95822, \$10; G. Heller, 30926, \$5; J. Hoffer, 43340, \$10; W. Hawson, 199092, \$10; E. Hirsch, 41555, \$4; W. Hern, 13253, \$1; Frank Hirt, 60467, \$1; A. J. Halloran, 104657, \$1; H. Hanson, 37052, \$10; F. Hornsby, 3368, \$2; J. R. Havens, 5772, \$1; W. Hill, 90772, \$2.80; R. Hoyd, 105343, \$2; James Hughson, 95676, \$2; G. Hubbs, \$3; M. Isaacs, 18181, \$10; Al Jander, 55949, \$10; D. Jacobs, 4883, \$10; J. Jacobs, 17021, \$10; J. R. Jones, \$1; T. Johnson, 20140, \$1; E. Jepsen, 44052, \$1; J. Jacobs, 88435, \$1; W. Killen, 53781, \$10.80; John Kennedy, 36335, \$3; S. Keet, 66104, \$10; C. Klinger, 55889, \$10; N. Kaplan, 40517, \$10; M. Korinek, 57292, \$10; Thos. Kaspszak, 56167, \$10; V. Kaiser, 28223, \$5; C. Kraft, 65433, \$5; H. Kitz, 25722, \$5; John Kuhlman, 67500, \$10; J. Karner, 104319, \$10; C. Kler, 33887, \$10; P. Kothe, 6598, \$1; C. J. Keenan, 11237, \$1; Tony H. Kosak, 99315, \$1; M. Kelleher, 51155, \$2; D. Kautz, 94388, \$1; H. Lilse, 91573, \$10; J. K. Lopez, 20154, \$5; W. Loory, \$5; W. Loaray, 13537, \$10; L. Lippman, 20899, \$10; B. Lowenthal, 55868, \$10; P. Lazaroff, 88692, \$10; J. J. Levini, 72381, \$15; G. Latz, 41929, \$15; R. J. Lane, 25674, \$3.16; Z. La Belle, 9348, \$5; G. E. Leonard, 22611, \$2; G. Levy, 34013, \$5; C. H. V. Long,

109302, \$1; J. Leclerc, 20705, \$1; Jesse C. Lehey, 98349, \$4; L. London, 63182, \$2; Hector Morache, 72893, \$9; L. McKee, 27820, \$10; B. Moscow, 17781, \$10; I. Mellado, 65192, \$10; A. Moscow, 18, \$10; F. L. Mahle, 63176, \$10; F. Metz, 56876, \$10; H. F. Michaels, 74179, \$10; H. E. Moletschle, 106450, \$10; F. Miller, 56330, \$10; P. Marinus, 57641, \$10; H. Miller, 18034, \$5; C. Mann, 38971, \$1; S. E. Murphy, 46590, \$1; C. E. Mitchell, \$8; P. F. Muhan, 75177, \$2; H. J. Mellon, \$3; H. Miller, 55688, \$5; J. Moses, 422, \$5.45; G. Mann, 49503, \$1; J. Martens, 1426, \$1; G. Mann, 21377, \$2; J. McKee, 27820, \$10; J. H. McIntire, 98392, \$1; J. G. McGovern, 8164, \$1; John J. McCourt, 17135, \$8; L. Neureiter, 36195, \$3; Peter Niles, 111368, \$1; M. Oppenheimer, 66346, \$5; J. Oudens, 35025, \$8; E. G. Ortager, 12747, \$10; L. Orlagur, 30684, \$10; R. O'Brien, 12745, \$5; Jennie Osterquist, 45199, \$2; Frank Orter, 27106, \$5; Fred Owelett, 38360, \$4; D. J. O'Brien, 901, \$2; G. H. Olsen, 95845, \$4.75; G. P. Phillips, 113973, \$4; E. Pollock, 58150, \$10; H. Pagel, Jr., 84755, \$2; B. W. Pierce, 118789, \$1; J. Polak, 23104, \$15; A. Paquin, 36960, \$3.70; P. Powers, 28512, \$10; S. Paulston, 46099, \$2; H. Peyser, 80207, \$5; H. Pinsky, 10754, \$10; H. Precht, 56087, \$10; N. Pestman, 1925, \$10; J. Rousseau, 71089, \$5; Geo. Rower, 84270, \$7.50; Fred Ryder, 97328, \$9; W. Reipschlagler, 41924, \$2.60; E. Robler, 51580, \$10; A. Rosenthal, 56373, \$5; M. Rust, 25669, \$10; S. Rabler, 91948, \$10; A. Reins, 18189, \$10; L. Ball, 13756, \$10; H. Rosen, 11918, \$10; Fred Roy, 83214, \$15; M. Raymond, 92970, \$5; P. J. Ryan, 49012, \$1; W. Rich, 3979, \$1; R. Robbins, 12047, \$10; Walter Schmidt, 19208, \$10; D. Silverman, 32739, \$8; H. Senay, 11012, \$10; B. Seideen, 91145, \$10; M. Simon, 73315, \$10; Art Stokitzky, 56374, \$10; Geo. Strassburger, 39606, \$5; E. Saltiel, 16942, \$10; Frantz Stenger, 67228, \$10; Walter Struble, 50450, \$10; M. Schuencke, 45312, \$10; Mrs. M. Slifka, 22763, \$10; Jos. Sandhaus, 56255, \$5; J. Schlesinger, 44936, \$5; Mrs. M. Slama, 61286, \$10; M. V. Slama, 53009, \$10; L. Speakmaster, 67963, \$15; J. Samuels, 53131, \$10; G. Simon, 66851, \$10; A. Swoboda, 56254, \$10; Andy Schuessler, 5718, \$2; J. E. Smith, 21712, \$1; J. Staties, 33668, \$1; H. A. Saunden, 29393, \$1; J. Slawick, 109834, \$1; John Scharman, 23642, \$2; J. W. Simpson, 7190, \$1; R. E. Sheckland, \$10; A. Tietgen, 55116, \$10; M. Tucker, 37336, \$5; Jos. Talbert, 75576, \$6.77; W. Tillsworth, 100140, \$2; John Trei, 35974, \$3; S. Topper, 113878, \$10; J. Utrecht, 55695, \$10; Jas. Varno, 106480, \$3; L. J. Vandermeer, 24188, \$10; M. Weener, 64242, \$5.75; W. Vandellier, 46094, \$11; A. Wolff, 66324, \$10; A. Wolferman, 39129, \$10; M. Wurmi, 40973, \$10; F. Warnke, 56274, \$5; Mary E. Wilson, 587, \$10; A. H. Willis, 97334, \$10; S. Wolders, 268, \$10; J. Weyn, 105890, \$10; W. J. Williams, 32151, \$3; Jacob Weiner, \$2; James Woltschke, 100502, \$2; C. Wolfe, 80326, \$3; John Whitehill, 11089, \$3; W. W. Weber, 55558, \$5; J. Wagner, 76867, \$2; Chas. Weinert, 5871, \$1; P. J. Whelen, \$1.50; A. Weiss, 81976, \$2.10; C. Young, 98019, \$10; J. Yanpolsky, 79150, \$10; J. Zimmer, 3962, \$1.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted a resolution of respect and condolence relative to death or deaths as follows and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—C. A. Gaudette, 108468, who died April 22, age 36.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

F. E. Flaherty would like to hear from Edmond Lavole. By 192, Manchester, N. H.

P. Hinebecker would like to hear from his brother, John Hinebecker. Address care Union 27, Toronto, Can.

R. J. Wood would like to hear from J. H. Delmer. Address care 13½ Jefferson Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.

Mrs. W. F. Scott, 6013 Dorchester Ave., Chicago, Ill., would like to hear from her brother, Roy Sims, No. 80978. He was in Springfield, Ill., early this spring and later in the State of Colorado.

George Keefe would like to hear from his father, Thomas J. Keefe, 68204, as soon as possible. Address 332 Beekman Ave., New York, N. Y.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago post office by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: Frank Gallagher, J. Callenpeck.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., for Frank R. Wilson.

Union 122, Warren, Pa., for A. L. Carlton. International office for R. Henshaw, Eddie Ryan.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.	
Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) .....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) .....	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district) .....	.85
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x¼, duplicate	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x¾ .....	.75
Year dates for label canceler .....	.20
Type holder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps	1.00
Set of type for canceling small labels	1.00
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x¼ in. ....	.30
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x¼ in. ....	.35
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4x¼x1¼ in. ....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x3	1.00
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200-page label record .....	.75

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4½-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and Ledgers only.					
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2d zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3d zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00

4th zone, 300 to 600 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 mi. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40
To Canadian Unions:						
The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.						
The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:						
300-page day book or ledger						\$ 3.50
400-page ledger						5.50
500-page ledger						6.50
1,000-page ledger						11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....						.75

*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid 3.25
 *Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid 1.90
 *Envelopes, 500, prepaid 3.25
 *Envelopes, 250, prepaid 1.90
 600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid 1.00
 These articles will ONLY be shipped when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30 Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JANUARY, 1921.

Union	No. Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	By member-			Cause of death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				Union.	ship.	Yr. Mo.			
1	Chas. Leindemann	10473	Mch., 1883	1	37	9	Broncho. pneumonia	62	\$550.00
4	R. Schmidel	26557	May, 1886	4	34	8	Total disability	75	350.00
4	F. J. Rielage	30862	Sep., 1912	4	8	2	Chronic bronchitis	56	125.00
4	Geo. Maeder	48246	Oct., 1916	4	4	2	Apoplexy	59	75.00
7	A. Schroeder	49686	May, 1886	130	34	7	Pul. tuberculosis	50	550.00
14	J. Faulsteck	20017	June, 1896	14	25	..	Paralysis	60	475.00
14	Chas. Brenner	24518	Nov., 1881	14	39	2	Total dis. (blind)	70	350.00
15	Henry Suane	128778	Apr., 1906	15	14	9	Acute gangrene	61	275.00
15	Wife Henry Schumacker	47111	Mch., 1886	4	34	10	Rheumatism	62	40.00
17	Fred Kulow	31681	Feb., 1884	17	32	..	Total dis. paralysis	72	350.00
25	Wm. Buettner	15390	Apr., 1889	25	31	9	Cancer liver	71	550.00
32	B. H. Brune	7350	Sep., 1880	32	40	3	Softening brain	62	550.00
33	Geo. W. Stumph	8466	Dec., 1880	33	40	..	Cerebral thrombosis	76	650.00
43	Fred M. Marks	68553	Aug., 1891	53	25	..	Exophthalmic goitre	55	179.12
44	Oscar J. Phelps	724	Oct., 1908	44	12	1	Pneumonia	35	275.00
52	Wife John Feeney	6771	July, 1890	52	..	..	Heart trouble	..	40.00
58	Frank Boyard	29661	Oct., 1883	14	37	2	Total dis. loc. ataxia	64	250.00
78	Ed. Williams	82700	Mch., 1912	78	8	9	Heart disease	71	125.00
78	Ray Wing	48686	Feb., 1910	78	10	8	Suicide (shooting)	42	275.00
85	Frank Whitecraft	9215	Nov., 1909	113	10	2	Abscess liver	40	275.00
90	Jno. Westervelt	85374	Apr., 1908	3	12	8	Pul. tuberculosis	33	275.00
90	Paul Theirich	56248	Mch., 1903	90	17	8	Mycarditis	63	475.00
90	Hugo Sperling	74083	Sept., 1893	97	27	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	64	114.40
90	Wife Henry Braunach	57766	Oct., 1903	90	17	3	Dilatation heart	49	40.00
90	Wife Isaac Annapole	90	Oct., 1896	90	24	3	Diabetes mellitis	52	40.00
97	Wife Sam Aaronson	65698	June, 1890	97	30	5	Cancer	56	40.00
97	A. Hyatt	49036	May, 1886	97	34	8	Total disability	..	350.00
107	Michael Straub	69863	July, 1896	107	24	5	Apoplexy	90	550.00
107	Wife H. Stieglmeier	45630	July, 1908	17	12	5	Operation appendix	60	40.00
129	Wife S. J. Bowers	70709	Apr., 1892	336	28	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	49	40.00
129	Thos. F. Kemmy	5177	Nov., 1879	68	41	1	Apoplexy	58	550.00
132	Chas. Schmidt	18316	Mch., 1886	144	34	9	Total disability (blind)	66	350.00
138	Fred Gultvis	60411	May, 1890	62	30	7	Meningitis	51	550.00
141	Carrie Gorman	28338	Feb., 1913	141	17	10	Pul. tuberculosis	43	125.00
141	Mary Simek	90848	Oct., 1904	141	16	2	Pul. phthisis	39	475.00
141	Anna Korinek	79596	May, 1896	141	24	7	Loc. ataxia	56	550.00
141	Joseph Jiran	44284	July, 1886	141	35	..	Pul. tuberculosis	61	550.00
144	G. Adams	15904	Mch., 1883	144	37	8	Fractured skull	62	550.00
144	Vincent Utratil	14097	Feb., 1891	144	28	10	Pul. hemorrhage	50	550.00
149	J. Himmelsbach	103574	Apr., 1903	149	17	8	Cancer stomach	67	475.00
165	Mother S. T. Williams	80589	Dec., 1896	29	24	..	Old age	80	40.00
225	John Keller	32485	Mar., 1889	100	31	5	Cancer	62	445.00
228	Wife Chas. Holtz	49403	June, 1886	228	35	..	Hemiplegia	55	40.00
260	Henry Dettman	4045	July, 1880	25	40	5	Brain lesion	60	550.00
316	J. G. Lawrence	49010	Dec., 1916	316	4	..	Tuberculosis	21	75.00
316	Mother T. McCausland	89005	May, 1900	316	20	6	Congested bowels	80	40.00
325	Wife Emil Meier	37020	July, 1897	77	23	4	Heart failure	64	40.00
331	Wife W. T. Gray	60189	Sep., 1890	305	30	..	Apoplexy	61	40.00
336	M. M. Sheritt	92913	Jan., 1904	336	16	11	Pul. tuberculosis	36	475.00
380	Isador Jumer	83867	June, 1899	400	19	..	Peritonitis	46	75.00
381	Wife Hy Moser	105113	May, 1913	381	18	..	Cancer stomach	63	40.00
449	Hyinlo Cruz	122067	Feb., 1918	449	2	10	Pul. tuberculosis	22	75.00
469	Hugo Bosse	1041	Oct., 1908	202	12	2	Asthma	41	275.00
480	J. B. Brown	38723	Mch., 1914	480	6	9	Murdered	32	125.00
481	S. Rodriguez	16617	Dec., 1910	481	10	1	Pul. tuberculosis	27	75.00
483	J. L. Frank	52080	Oct., 1890	9	30	1	Heart failure	82	200.00
506	J. Ma Fernandez	118250	Aug., 1907	500	13	5	Pul. tuberculosis	57	275.00
500	Rosalba Pullara	15463	July, 1910	500	10	6	Hemorrhage	28	275.00

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN FEBRUARY, 1921.

Union	No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date Initiated.	Length By member-ship.			Cause of death.	Age.	Amount paid.
					Union	No.	Yr. M.			
4		Mother Wm. Goepfert....	71016	May, 1892	4	28	8	Dropsy	83	\$ 40.00
4		L. Schweinzer	16262	Sept., 1894	187	26	21	Gallopang heart	60	550.00
6		Henry Edgar	115265	Nov., 1909	2	11	1	Heart trouble	46	275.00
14		J. Nussbaumer	53193	Feb., 1891	14	30	..	Senile dementia	56	550.00
14		E. Scholle	7164	July, 1891	14	29	6	Apoplectic stroke	63	550.00
14		D. D'Anna	5039	Apr., 1910	14	10	4	.....	31	275.00
14		Wife C. Meckenhauer ..	68489	Jan., 1893	14	28	..	Renal insufficiency	49	40.00
14		W. H. Harrison	8421	Nov., 1900	406	20	..	Ttl. dis.-contrac. fgrs..	60	350.00
25		Mother C. Heineman	103997	Oct., 1902	25	18	..	Old age	81	40.00
32		Ernest Apel	67658	Dec., 1890	32	30	..	Cancer prostate gland..	67	550.00
33		Wife F. Gessert	73987	Apr., 1898	33	22	10	Heart trouble	47	40.00
34		Jacob Bouzard	47167	Mar., 1892	86	28	11	Tot. dis., dia. arm.....	..	350.00
39		Wife W. Frahnert	19795	Jan., 1897	138	23	..	Suicide, hanging	50	40.00
42		Sol Meyers	65096	May, 1898	165	21	8	Suicide, hanging	69	117.80
43		Fred Marks	68553	.....	.....	.....	.....	Balance .....	..	370.88
44		Herman Klesler	39657	Nov., 1885	226	31	..	Pneumonia	73	550.00
44		L. W. Sorgenfrei	2045	Nov., 1879	44	41	..	Val. heart trouble.....	64	550.00
44		Ramon Torres	113248	Dec., 1905	449	14	11	Arterio sclerosis	63	275.00
49		Chas. Rabone	697	Mar., 1880	49	40	11	Hemorrhage	77	550.00
49		Wife Jas. Dixon	80822	Jan., 1900	210	21	1	Drowning	46	40.00
61		Jas. Matuska	50816	July, 1887	98	32	10	Suicide	54	550.00
72		Robt. Gill	100818	Apr., 1906	76	14	9	Pneumonia	35	275.00
87		Wife S. Lane	50852	May, 1907	87	13	8	Pneumonia	64	40.00
90		Adolph Berken	58236	Aug., 1904	90	13	10	Suicide	58	218.05
90		Adolph Guran	55945	Jan., 1902	90	19	..	Cancer stomach	58	475.00
90		Peter Rechel	57375	May, 1888	90	37	7	Acute diabetes	62	550.00
90		Fred Marquardt	57817	Sept., 1890	90	30	4	Myocarditis	67	550.00
93		Wm. A. Smith	96075	June, 1902	93	19	7	Tuberculosis	43	375.00
97		D. Ledegang	37084	Apr., 1912	97	8	8	Cancer stomach	43	125.00
97		Wife L. Pannier	119929	Nov., 1907	97	13	..	Pneumonia	50	40.00
97		Wife H. Levy	18246	May, 1903	97	17	8	Diabetes	54	40.00
97		Carl Hoffmeister	41556	Apr., 1884	128	36	8	Chro. nephritis	59	550.00
110		Henry C. Ripple	104439	Jan., 1904	110	17	1	Throat consumption ..	67	475.00
111		I. N. Haskins	74204	Sept., 1896	111	24	5	Tot. dis., par. arm.....	46	350.00
112		Wm. Carney	51649	May, 1889	112	31	8	Heart trouble	50	550.00
113		T. J. Miller	107064	Dec., 1910	113	10	2	Cerebral apoplexy	59	275.00
141		Anton Jaroline	53598	Oct., 1895	141	25	4	Myocarditis	58	550.00
141		Antonie Jambor	35212	June, 1899	141	21	7	Intes. nephritis	70	550.00
141		Josef Knakel	90840	Oct., 1904	141	16	4	Cancer stomach	63	475.00
144		Thos. C. Kirby	825	Apr., 1881	144	39	9	Chro. nephritis	57	550.00
148		Benito Bruno	54618	Apr., 1917	148	3	8	Tuberculosis	21	75.00
148		Felix Gonzalez	6129	June, 1913	148	6	6	Tuberculosis	27	125.00
151		Manuel Jose Santana	1489	Nov., 1909	151	11	4	Tuberculosis	43	75.00
165		Wife Thos. Miller	69083	Aug., 1891	106	29	..	Acute nephritis .....	..	40.00
165		John Krastel	88094	Apr., 1900	165	20	6	Heart disease	65	550.00
172		Geo. Schulmeister	46937	Jan., 1904	266	17	..	Asphyxiation	60	475.00
174		L. Braun	62400	Aug., 1888	174	32	4	Accident	85	550.00
224		Wife A. Posell	23773	Sept., 1911	224	9	4	.....	32	40.00
225		Alf Villeverde	3654	Aug., 1908	128	9	11	Tuberculosis	48	273.80
232		Wife Wm. Kopp	77901	Sept., 1895	232	25	4	Paralytic stroke	61	40.00
251		M. Oppenheimer	66346	Aug., 1890	251	30	5	Bron. tuberculosis	59	550.00
253		Wm. Smith	93607	Sept., 1900	271	20	9	.....	50	550.00
259		F. C. Luettig	60895	June, 1888	259	32	7	Dilation heart	62	550.00
279		Jno. Gruba	75352	Dec., 1894	279	26	2	Heart failure	62	300.00
282		S. S. Cohn	75964	June, 1900	39	19	..	Heart failure	56	547.00
321		H. L. Liebold	23704	Nov., 1885	42	35	2	Pneumonia	74	550.00
323		Edgar Lindner	77924	Aug., 1897	323	22	5	Bright's disease	48	550.00
332		C. V. Engelman	44740	July, 1893	228	15	7	Insanity	80	550.00
335		Mother L. Suarez Garcia..	15411	Oct., 1909	462	11	4	Pneumonia	68	40.00
380		Isador Jumer	83867	June, 1889	400	19	..	Peritonitis	46	400.00
398		Phil Benjamin	71749	Aug., 1892	334	28	4	Cancer stomach	54	550.00
446		M. R. Lozada	121341	Jan., 1918	446	2	11	Tuberculosis	25	75.00
462		Pedro Pomiano	115051	Apr., 1909	462	11	10	Heart failure	42	275.00
462		Wife Jose M. Martinez....	118306	Aug., 1907	462	14	5	Pul. tub.	41	40.00
481		S. Rodriguez	16617	Dec., 1910	481	10	1	Pul. tub.	27	200.00
481		Telleforo Roman	45044	June, 1914	481	6	7	Pul. tub.	48	125.00
488		Mother J. A. Ellenberger..	95286	Mar., 1903	466	17	9	Old age	94	40.00
501		Wife John Hess	268	Apr., 1915	501	5	9	Paralytic stroke	68	40.00
501		Wife Wm. Barker	405	Apr., 1915	501	5	9	Gall stones	46	40.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

- *Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- †Have regular headquarters.
- ‡Are cigar packers.
- ‡Are selectors.
- §Stogie makers.
- aAre strippers.
- bAre banders.
- cAre cigar factory employees.
- dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

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- 219 A. Leland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
- *405 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
- *433 Chas. Peterson, 359 S. Scott st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
- 233 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 D. O. Deane, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
- †228 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
- Isidor Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
- 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- †253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
- 291 Andrew Mutchler, 1318 Mesa st., San Pedro.
- 332 H. P. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
- 333 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
- 341 R. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
- 400 A. H. Sidler, 2518 Chester av., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
- John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
- *55 E. Jennings, 32 Inchbury st., Hamilton, Ont.
- *58 A. Gariepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
- 140 D. W. Kennedy, 71 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- 211 Alec H. Ross, 1216 Style st., Victoria, B. C.
- 274 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
- 349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
- 357 Robt. J. Craig, 36 Kootenay st., Vancouver.
- *73 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- *120 J. Geo. McCool, Box 325, St. Thomas, Ont.
- ‡242 Chas. Shippanowski, 28 Louise st., Kitchener, Ont.
- 439 W. B. Rose, 320 Avenue Q, S. Saskatoon, Sask.
- 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
- 480 A. G. Miller, 315 6th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
- *306 J. J. Listerman, 608 E. 3rd st., Pueblo.
- 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
- 490 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 2 Burritt av., S. Norwalk.
- †30 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
- *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
- 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
- 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
- 156 Fred Welch, Suffield.
- *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.

- *282 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
- *290 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.
- *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
- *395 Val Hahn, 420 Willow st., Box 560, Waterbury.
- *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
- *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
- *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
- Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
- 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
- Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
- *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1130 E. Church st., Jacksonville.
- 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
- B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
- †336 Manuel Gonzales, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
- 337 Manuel Marrero, 301 Ellis st., Box 65, Key West.
- *884 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
- 462 B. Gonzales, Box 135, W. Tampa.
- 464 Onofrio Trippodo, Box 118, Ybor City, Tampa.
- †474 Alonso Granda, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
- Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
- *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., care of Hawley Cigar Fact., Orlando.
- †496 Angel Cueto, Box 1881, Ybor Sta., Tampa.
- 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
- a506 Sara Martinez, P. O. Box 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
- b512 Juana Jimenez, care Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
- a513 Petrona Fuentes, Key West.
- L. Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
- c514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
- Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
- b517 Agnes Carstens, Key West.
- Mabel L. Lowe, 1119 Margaret st., Key West.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
- 390 Gus Levine, Box 26, Thomasville.
- 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 256 M. E. Mills, 307½ S. 5th st., Boise.
- 380 Alex. Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., Room 4, Chicago.
- †15 J. W. Stahl, 3439 N. Troy st., Chicago.
- I. Sommerfeld, 119 S. Throop st., Chicago.
- *20 D. C. Nelhart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
- *38 W. L. Morken, 211 S. 1st st., Springfield.
- 41 Elmer Ford, 403 4th av., Aurora.

- C. H. Patterman, 487 Watson st., Aurora.
 *47 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.
 *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *80 Sterling B. Ford, 807 Clements av., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elser, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Phillip Sieffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zieler, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 316 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 Fred W. Greene, 2213 18th av., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Peter Schlosser, 502 N. 4th av., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 H. Russ, 1503 1/2 2nd av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Trout, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 217 J. B. Peirce, 9047 Mackinaw av., South Chicago.
 222 Albert Willard, Box 95, Peru.
 *227 Nic Medlinger, 743 Oakdale av., Chicago.
 243 Chas. Masur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolff, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 406 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *306 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 319 Earl G. Hicks, 428 Oak st., Waukegan.
 *365 Wilber Hughes, Havana.
 *383 Alfredo B. Fernandez, 2201 Monroe st., Chicago.
 Nicolas Lara, 1206 W. 13th st., Chicago.
 394 J. F. Burcum, 529 S. Locust st., Sycamore.
 *408 J. E. Stacy, 209 Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Wm. Dehn, Centralia.
 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chauncey Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochmadel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *465 Frank Bowen, Galena.
 478 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 33 Carl Ott, 632 Arch st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 371 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 505 La Salle st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 John H. Angel, 816 W. Michigan st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beismann, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 124 Jos. Gaskle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birt, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 Edward Priebe, 111 E. 6th st., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 M. Maier, 44 Rimbach bldg., Box 484, Hammond.
 339 Wm. Kraft, 700 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 352 Willard Hall, 508 Main st., Brookville.
 *379 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed. Gantner, 727 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
 390 Henry Yunghaus, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1315 26th st., Des Moines.
 *120 L. C. Rhodes, 120 W. 2nd st., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Albert S. Ault, 929 W. 6th st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 1406 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 622 3rd av., Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigurd Olson, 704 1/2 Central av., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Ira Johnson, 515 9th av., E. Oskaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burianek, 219 Third av., W., Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 30 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhaver, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *122 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *105 W. A. Cole, 228 Limestone st., Maysville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 187 Theo. Kenneweg, 641 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 8d st., New Orleans.
 *220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1923 Mandeville st., New Orleans.
 * R. B. Pavageau, 1528 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 20 Washington st., Biddeford.
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 273 Patrick McAuliffe, 27 Water st., Rockland.
 470 J. C. Malampy, 244 Cumberland av., p. o. box 954, Portland.

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- 1 Gustav Mechau, Room 22, Electromechanical Bldg., Baltimore.

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- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 49 H. P. Hansen, 21 Sanford st., Springfield.
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 92 Geo. Apholt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 339, Worcester.
 *97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
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 *206 F. B. Lewis, Magnolia Ter., North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 59 Merrimack st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 324 Manual Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawlor, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 160 Water st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

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 *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E., Labor Temple, Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Munkegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
 69 C. S. Swartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 1005 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 *167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 *205 Wm. White, 134 N. Jefferson av., Battle Creek.
 *208 L. W. Lapp, 900 Osborn st., Kalamazoo.
 209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *268 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. R. Pierce, 453 2nd st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 366 Jno. E. Kranich, 1113 Pontiac st., Ann Arbor.
 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Del., Fort Huron.
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 403 Frank Lamora, 228 Blenhuber av., Marquette.
 *452 Roy C. Kellogg, 1301 Howard av., Petoskey.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 Wm. A. Zick, 306 S. Superior st., Albion.
 530 Miss Laura Hoffman, 607 N. Charles st., Ludington.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Paul Rick, 619 Boston blk., Minneapolis.
 *98 Henry Feyder, 75 W. 7th st., St. Paul.

- 271 L. Reimer, 114 4th st., S. W., Rochester.
 294 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 315 Carl Dahl, 1768 St. Germain st., St. Cloud.
 331 J. C. Pratt, Box 230, Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 426 Wm. Moehlenbrock, care Virginia Cigar Co., Virginia.
 434 John Burmeister, Box 123, Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 D. C. Smith, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 E. S. Harter, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed Heliman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 76 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 98 Julius H. Eckhardt, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 J. W. Steinmets, 745 Minn. av., Kansas City (Kan.).
 193 Fred J. Neutzier, 208 1/2 Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *333 John D. Meyer, 122 1/2 S. Ohio st., Sedalia.
 377 Rube Lucas, 414 W. Daugherty st., Webb City.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 362 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., So., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Turtle, 221 E. Commercial av., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 F. J. Huller, 2792 S. 9th st., Omaha.
 145 John Steiner, 945 N. 22nd av., Lincoln.
 *72 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Wm. Feinauer, 64 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- *307 Mont. Slater, 145 W. 3rd st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg., Manchester.
 *280 Daniel Sullivan, 46 McKean st., Box 269, Nashua.
 318 John F. Howe, 330 Auburn st., Manchester.
 4329 Mrs. Mary Lynbourn, 288 Conant st., Manchester.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 John Ritenour, 25 Park av., Paterson.
 *8 Max Schuencke, 133 Bowers st., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *131 Henry J. Huiab, 25 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hillferr, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 *146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland Park, New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koefig, 522 Monastery st., W. Hoboken (Union Hill).
 190 W. P. Nelson, 131 N. Vermont av., Atlantic City.
 *208 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23rd st., Camden.
 234 R. Neubert, Box 200, Grantwood (Guttenberg).
 *427 G. W. Moehle, 190 Patterson st., Perth Amboy.
 *428 Alois Kialber, 1009 Lyndale av., Trenton.
 524 Mrs. H. Schroeder, Carteret (Chrome).
 Mary Planke, Carteret (Chrome).

NEW MEXICO.

- 448 L. L. Fredericks, 309 N. Arno st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
 *2 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 7 John B. Siegel, 224 Eastable bldg., Syracuse.
 7 Alex Rosenthal, 308 Mary st., Utica.
 *9 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Congress st., Troy.
 * Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Congress st., Troy.
 *12 Chas. F. Reiff, 22 North st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 750 1/2 Livingston st., W., Elmira.
 68 John J. Dillon, 45 2nd st., Albany.
 *13 Jas. J. McHale, 106 State st., Albany.
 *74 Geo. F. Hitts, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 *78 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
 *81 Henry Gerow, 1216 Park st., Peekskill.
 *84 Michael Fitzgerald, 90 Partition st., Saugerties.

- *87 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 *89 Alva King, 834 Stanley st., Schenectady.
 *90 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.
 *112 S. E. Dunham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 121 M. F. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 Jas. W. Grey, 105 E. Main st., Watertown.
 125 T. M. Macksey, Box 252, Norwich.
 *132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73rd st., New York City.
 142 Mrs. Hattie Sterritt, 13 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 *144 J. Melhado, Room 308, 190 Bowery, New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 580 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Ziegler, 207 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 175 Frank Rist, 25 Park st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Abraham Wolferman, 1313 Clinton av., Bronx, New York.
 John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 John F. Wardell, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 C. L. Spencer, 507 N. Union st., Olean.
 *251 C. L. Lindlau, 1551 2nd av., New York.
 265 J. A. Miller, 320 Broad st., Waverly.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Flattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Owego.
 *283 F. P. Guilford, 22 Genesee st., Brooklyn.
 *292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 *311 John L. Kaupp, 16 1/2 E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 334 J. H. Pepper, 240 Church st., Saratoga.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 353 Jose Bustilla, 2026 Lexington av., New York (Brooklyn).
 370 Andrew Lunn, 12 Main st., Jamestown.
 *389 Rufino Alonso, 277 E. 84th st., New York.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 512 8th st., Niagara Falls.
 430 John D. Mahr, 168 W. Third st., Fulton.
 483 Bruce P. Dick, 26 Bleecker st., Gloversville.
 *488 Henry J. Yeager, 7 1/2 Dolson av., Middletown.

OHIO.

- *4 Wm. Lemke, 1411 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *17 John Hetzner, 400 Superior av., W., Room 306, Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schueberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 John Roth, 219 N. Main st., Urbana.
 *45 E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Wm. Deslites, 1456 Pinewood av., Toledo.
 75 C. A. Cashdollar, 330 Lexington av., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 1812 Carr st., Sandusky.
 *86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 *98 Chris. Fremdeman, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1890 Garfield av., S. W., Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 509 S. Front st., Hamilton.
 * A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 137 Joe Kettl, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
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KNOWLEDGE
IS
POWER

BETTER WORKING
AND
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C. M. I. U. OF A.
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The future demands much of each of us but the pressing need of the hour is organization. Our paid organizers, while far too few, must resolve to put more and still more energy into their work. All they can do is still not enough and it becomes necessary that every member of our union help in organization work.

Every unorganized cigar-worker must be encouraged to become a part of the organization. This can be done more quickly by each individual member firmly resolving to do his part in the gigantic task.

Let the work be done and the result will show an increased pay envelope and better working conditions for the remainder of our own working days and as a heritage to our children.

What has the trade union movement accomplished? Plenty!

Labor Day.

Soon another Labor Day will have come and gone. Another mile stone beside the road of progress will have been passed and another interesting chapter of achievement added to the history of the trade union movement.

The past year, while filled with trials and tribulations, privation and suffering, has after all been one of wonderful achievement. We have successfully met a determined effort on the part of organized greed, which hoped to disrupt our organization. We met this drive of the "open shoppers" with set jaws, unflinching courage, and firm determination. Our position is right and just, and has proven unshakeable. We have weathered the storm with colors unsullied and spirit unbroken. We have no fear for the future. Undeclared, undaunted and unafraid, we are marching on with fresh con-

fidence and renewed courage to still greater achievements.

Ours is the only union that claims jurisdiction in-so-far as the use of

The Label.

the union label is concerned over the selling price of the manufactured article. Other organizations whose products are symbolized as union made by the use of a union label allow its use on any product produced under union conditions. Hence we find the label on shoes regardless of making or selling price from the cheapest brogan to the highest priced dress shoe. We find the label on printed matter from the cheapest dodger to the highest priced work. The same principle applies to clothing, bakery goods and to nearly all label goods found in the market today.

In the final analysis the consumer is really the deciding factor in price setting. That is, if we have only \$5.00 to spend for a pair of shoes, \$5.00 is the price we set on the goods we contemplate purchasing. We then look for shoes selling for \$5.00 which bear the label knowing full well that it is produced under the same union conditions as is the shoe selling for \$20.00 or more.

The application of this natural law of selection, as regards the sales price, by the consumer leads us directly to our own law by which we decree to a certain extent the selling price of the cigar which bears our union label.

Our trade is like all others, evolutionary. Many changes are being made in the manner of making cigars and the use of machinery is becoming more and more prevalent.

The introduction of machinery, and as a result, machine made goods, has in other trades had the effect of cheapening the selling price of the manufactured article. It is only reasonable to suppose the same thing will eventually happen to some extent in our own industry.

The same law of evolution that changes the way of making cigars has caused, and will further necessitate, many changes and modifications in our laws. Laws that were to our advantage and for our mutual protection in the past and applied to conditions now lost in the evolutionary march of progress will be found to be of no value and perhaps detrimental to our future well being under the changed conditions in our industry.

The use of the union label on cigars made wholly or in part by machine is one of the

questions we will have to meet. Let us give the question the serious consideration it deserves. If a shop is organized in all departments is there any logical argument against its product bearing the union label?

The amendment of Union 278 London, Ont., which provides that an assessment of \$1.00 shall be levied on each sixty-cent and each thirty-cent member for the purpose of starting an agitation campaign for organization, having received the required number of seconds, will be submitted to popular vote for action.

In voting upon this question note should be taken of several points. This is a special assessment upon all members, the proceeds of which apply only to our Canadian jurisdiction. Many of our members are out of work and others working on a limit. These must pay this special assessment, in the proceeds of which they can not participate. The same applies to our members who are on strike. This is especially true of the Porto Rican members, who are making a fight for the very life of the organization, with the American Tobacco Company trust with all of its resources arrayed against them. The depression in our industry and in all industries does not effect Canada alone. It is general and even world wide in its effect, from which the membership regardless of where located are suffering. Special assessments are contrary to the life long policy of the International Union to treat all members alike.

Professional Opinion. In a lengthy report, highly technical, recently published in the New York Medical Journal

three eminent members of the medical profession, Doctors Wm. J. Geis, Columbia University; Max Kahn, Beth Israel Hospital (New York), and O. V. Limerick, Brooklyn Diagnostic Institute, assert that tobacco is not harmful to adults but, on the contrary, is distinctly beneficial to certain types.

Their report further shows that the use of tobacco is not a cause of disease either of the mind or body; that the rise in blood pressure, so strongly stressed by those who condemn the use of tobacco, does not exceed in degree or duration that which ordinarily follows a cold bath or sponge and does not equal that caused by dancing or other moderate exercise.

They further claim that the excessive use

of tobacco is no more harmful than excesses in other things including food.

Sir John Cantlie, a prominent physician of London, England, is on record as saying, "Tobacco is the least harmful of the four social poisons, tea, coffee, tobacco and alcohol."

Elect to Membership. The election of President, Vice-Presidents, and American Federation of Labor Delegates

is over. Let us now turn our undivided attention to the election of cigarmakers, packers, banders, and others of our industry to membership in the International Union. We say to those outside the pale of organization as well as to those already embraced therein that nothing can save wages and working conditions except our organization.

Good-bye, Welfare. The latter part of 1919 and the first six months of 1920 saw more so called "Welfare Work"

inaugurated by industry than ever before. Business was brisk, labor was scarce and few industries were without their own pet schemes for the "Betterment?" of their help.

The latter part of 1920 and the first six months of 1921 has seen a shrinkage in welfare work to the extent that it practically no longer exists in industry. Welfare departments have been discontinued, factory hospitals closed, bonuses have been omitted and the whole scheme has apparently evaporated.

"Welfare Work" at its best is only a crumb placed on labor's plate with the hope that it will appease a just demand for higher wages and better working conditions. Big business, generally, is not philanthropic. The elimination of its widely heralded scheme of "Betterment" under the misnomer, "Welfare Work," as soon as times get dull and workers become plentiful proves conclusively that it is but a catch-penny plan with neither intended worth or merit for the workers.

There is only one kind of "welfare" work that goes on through the lean years of depression as well as the far too few years of inflation and plenty and that is a paid up card in the union. Make a comparison in your own town, in your own trade or in any other, between the chap who was a beneficiary (?) in some so called welfare shop and the one who has a card and a job in a

regularly organized shop. Which is the better off today?

Business organizations are not maintained for the betterment of anything except business itself and those associated in business to make money. Any betterment that labor may hope to gain must come from organizations maintained for the workers' advancement, hence our hope as workers lies in our affiliation with the organization of our fellows.

Industrial democracy is just as important as political democracy, to save which the world war was waged. The right to work, the right to a job, in order that we may live, is a heritage that all workers cherish as the paramount vital issue of their lives. This inherent right is paramount to the rights of capitalists or capital.

We deny that fair wages necessarily increase the cost of living. Ninety per cent of the high cost of living is due to the incompetency of manufacturers, their agents, and superintendents, the turn over system, and profiteering. Labor can not, should not, and will not under a just and fair economic condition carry the frightful burden of incompetency of the big masses of the employers and the herd of profiteers. It is claimed that sixty-seven per cent or more of those who engage in business fail for the sole reason of incompetency. Labor believes in efficiency and will do its full share to meet the demands of scientific management, but it rightfully insists that the incompetent and inefficient employers must either become efficient or go back into the workers ranks where they rightfully belong. Generally speaking labor will not submit to reductions of wages and lengthened hours for the sole purpose of allowing incompetent manufacturers to continue in business.

In the building trades workmen are employed about 190 days a year.

Unemployment causes an annual loss of \$500,000,000.

Accidents cause an annual loss of \$120,000,000.

Duplication of estimates and designs and duplication in bidding cause an annual loss of \$1,000,000.

Application of safety methods would save 12,000,000 days of work a year.

The above are some of the conclusions reached by the committee on elimination of waste in industry of the American engineering council, appointed by Herbert Hoover.

"Haphazard management in planning and controlling work and lack of standards,

which often double the labor cost, characterizes most construction undertakings," says the report, which adds that in the past union regulations produced losses, but "workmen and contractors are beginning to appreciate that reduced output reacts in tremendous fashion upon themselves.

"In some construction trades accidents involve losses up to 10 per cent of the labor costs in addition to the loss of human lives and energy. The average loss, computed from insurance statistics, is about 2½ per cent of labor costs."

The report insists that greater co-operation between employer and employee is "an absolute essential," and that this co-operation is impossible "without the removal of causes of friction and the working out of plans to this end."

In this period of reconstruction and readjustment a tremendous responsibility rests upon all right-thinking men and women. Some selfish, short-sighted people who think only in terms of money and see only things that bear the dollar mark are striving to readjust and make things fit the old order as it applies to the workers, that prevailed prior to the world war. Thoughtful, intelligent people realize that the unbearable conditions, low wages, and long hours heretofore prevailing are a thing of the past, and all such are now striving to readjust the economic condition in order that they may fit in to the new order.

The old order placed the dollar above humanity. The new order places humanity and civilization above the dollar mark. If perchance the reactionary, selfish, dollar-chasing, so-called open-shop drivers should be successful civilization would go back a hundred years or more, while with justice, right, and the principle of human welfare civilization will go forward with leaps and bounds. The triumph of human rights, justice, and liberty is a worthy motive, and every real true American citizen, and more especially those in the trade union movement must enlist in this crusade,—must do his full share, and if he does, success will crown his efforts.

The history of the whole world shows that if man is prevented by the privileged few or the state from progressing naturally and peacefully he will resort to underground, secret, and finally revolutionary means. This is particularly true on the economic field of endeavor. Let us stick closely to the natural, evolutionary development. It may be slow but it is sure. It has taken five or

six hundred centuries or more for men to develop thus far. This has been accomplished by heeding the lessons of the past, and making use of experience and knowledge gained. If this course is continued in the economic fields our progress will go forward with leaps and bounds.

The industrial depression with its consequent unemployment, privations and suffering of the great mass of the workers is still with us. We have had just as severe periods of depression and stagnation and consequent unemployment, from which we have always recovered. The present crisis will be no exception to its predecessors. Not only will the depression end in due course of time but we will maintain our organization as we have in the past, and we will be doing business in the usual way at the first signs of returning prosperity.

Capitalists in their mad rush to destroy organized labor are trying to do the thing that if successful will ultimately hurt the capitalists and capital. It is what the workers receive in wages that keeps the wheels of industry turning. The only institution on earth that creates fair wages is the trade union movement. The destruction of the trade union movement would finally destroy civilization itself.

An eminent statesman of Europe said about a year ago that "An old age is dying and a new age is in the process of construction," and he in substance expressed the thought that no tears would be shed at the funeral of the age which condemned the great mass of humanity to work, live, and die a few jumps ahead of starvation and a few doors from the poor house.

The trade union movement was never discovered or patented by any one man or woman. It naturally just grew up through practical and evolutionary development, and was early recognized as the only sure, practical, sane, and safe means by which the workers could protect their own best economic working conditions.

Some recent writers on social and economic conditions have boldly stated an economic truth known to all students of political economy, that "the great bulk of the wealth of today is a free gift of the dead past." There is a difference between wealth and money.

Beware of the labor spy, and of the chap who is always preaching dual organization!

There is no royal road to an ideal industrial state. Nature knows neither capital nor labor. It does not know one ism from another. To be successful we must progress along natural evolutionary lines, or we shall meet disaster.

The union label if given a fair chance will help to defeat the "open shop drive" and shorten its duration.

Boost the label. Stand with it. Insist upon it.

Don't overlook the label! It is a friend. Get out and boost for it and make no purchase unless it is covered by the label and is made by a union worker under fair wages and decent working conditions.

The constructive trade union movement stands between the workers and poverty and enables them to secure fair wages, justice, and better working and living conditions.

The trade union movement is indestructible. It was formed of necessity and necessity for protection of the workers' best interests will keep it alive.

The trade union movement will play a mighty and successful part in the reconstruction period.

Washington, D. C., July 20, 1921.

To the Secretaries of The National and International, State, Central and Local Unions, Greetings:

The proceedings of the forty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Denver, Colorado, June 13th to 25th, inclusive, will soon be ready for distribution at 50 cents per copy and \$40 per hundred.

The proceedings contain the report of the Executive Council to the Denver convention and reports made to the convention by the committees to whom resolutions were referred. In addition, they contain the addresses of the fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada, and four other addresses that were ordered printed in full, and which contain information that is of special interest to the wage workers.

The proceedings of the Denver convention should be read by the officers of all local unions. If you desire copy or a number of copies, kindly send in your order at the earliest possible date.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary,

American Federation of Labor.

MEN OF LABOR, ONWARD!

In the American Federationist.

By Samuel Gompers,

With the approach of Labor Day it is necessary that there be a stock-taking and a making of plans for the future work of our labor movement.

American labor, on its day of celebration and commemoration this year must give to the world a message of hope, of courage, of determination and of constructive thought.

The forces of destruction and of reaction have made every possible onslaught. They have sought to disrupt, to tear down, to despoil, to imprison, to corrupt. They have sought to injure and destroy by economic might, by the passage of hurtful laws, by the abuse of injunctions, by the manipulation of wealth and by the use of that portion of the public press which customarily lends itself to the uses of the unprincipled.

The trade union movement has stood like a rock through the storm. No assault of reaction at any period of history was ever more successfully withstood. No body of men and women anywhere at any time ever manifested a sterner spirit or stood more unitedly than the American trade union movement in the face of the hostile attitude of aggressive and ruthless organizations of employers, bent upon breaking down the organizations of the wage earners.

Our movement has now reached the point in the struggle where it is not enough to stand firm in resistance. We have resisted at every point until the drive of the labor-hating opposition has been brought to a point where it is without initiative, without enthusiasm, without what may be called driving power. This does not mean that it is not still a menace. It is a menace as long as it exists, and it remains a menace which cannot be lost sight of for a moment. But it has for the present been beaten out of its initial momentum by the tremendous effort of the trade union movement.

The time has come for Labor to assume the aggressive. We have held the line. Our positions are intact. It is the hour for a great forward movement. With a unity such as our movement has never excelled, with a spirit of determination unequalled, let us face the future prepared to take advantage of every opportunity which the future offers.

The labor movement predicates the success of every effort upon the righteousness of its position and on the strength of its organization. The principles of our movement have been tried and found true. The great need of the day is organization and

more organization—more unity and solidarity. The necessity of trade unionism—always a necessity and hope of deliverance—must be carried to the unorganized everywhere.

The organizers of the American Federation of Labor, both those who give their full time to the work and those who serve as volunteers, the officers of national and international unions, of state federations, city central bodies and local unions, have ever been faithful and self-sacrificing, but the movement calls upon them for redoubled effort, for a greater consecration to the work and for a more energetic deliverance of the message of organized labor.

In addition it should be considered the sacred duty of every individual member of the trade union movement, every member of the great rank and file, to constitute himself an untiring organizer of men and women for the great tasks that lie ahead.

Labor Day this year should be made a red-letter day in the history of organization work. Upon that day our movement everywhere should so conduct itself as to compel for its ideals and its practical purposes the attention of all wage earners. The observance of labor's great holiday should be so ordered in every community as to drive home the message of trade unionism and to carry to all hearts and minds the thought that the organized labor movement is the great movement of workers for human freedom and progress.

The trade union movement is dedicated to the proposition that autocratic control of industry must be destroyed in order that there may be a full development of human freedom and in order that all men and women may have a voice in the determination of their destiny.

This is a purpose worthy of the best effort of a great wage-earning population. It is an ideal to fire the souls of men. It is the great task of the labor movement.

This task, this great constructive effort for human freedom, can be accomplished only as the workers organize. Democracy enters into modern industry only through the organization of the workers. Autocratic control with all of its brutality and injustice, remain in full flower where there is no organization of labor.

The greatest contribution which the members of our movement can make today to the cause of human progress is the unrestrained giving of effort in the work of organization.

Set Labor Day as the day upon which our great effort is to begin. Set Labor Day as the day upon which we cease holding the

line and begin to move forward in a great resistless wave. Upon that day let there be demonstrations, let there be great gatherings of the workers. Let there be inspiring public addresses and distribution of the literature of our movement. Let there be everywhere enthusiastic celebration of Labor day. In those communities where lately there has been an abandonment of Labor Day demonstrations, let there be a revival of them. Let there be a full utilization of every proper means of carrying to the great masses of our wage-earners the necessity of trade unionism and from that day on let the work of organization go on with such a vigor, such an intensity and such an inspired purpose as our movement has never known.

It is the hour for action. Rally the forces of labor everywhere for the great forward movement. Bend every energy to the work of organization.

Through organization our movement will achieve every good purpose and through organization will be defeated every selfish, greedy and undemocratic purpose or reaction.

The voices of the defenseless call upon us. The eyes of the downtrodden are turned toward us. The tide of progress waits upon our effort.

Men of Labor, be up and doing! Organize the unorganized. Unite and federate the organized in solid phalanx. Men of Labor, be up and doing. March forward and upward to the goal of justice, freedom and humanity!

TRADE NOTES.

Tampa's cigar production for June was 20.-150,790, which is approximately twenty per cent less than for May.

About 160,000,000 pounds of home grown and imported tobacco are used annually in the United States in the manufacture of cigars.

In quantities commercially important tobacco, used in the manufacture of cigars, is grown in eight states, the acreage being respectively as follows:

	Acrea.
Connecticut	25,000
Massachusetts	10,000
Florida and Georgia	7,000
New York	3,000
Pennsylvania	33,000
Ohio	40,000
Wisconsin	49,000

The four states producing shade tobacco are: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Florida and Georgia.

The decline in American exports during the fiscal year ended June 30 was the greatest suffered by this country in 121 years or since the statistical record is available. Since 1800 there has been a steady increase in the value of exports. There was a slight falling off during the years 1893 to 1896, inclusive, but during the past year we find exports dropped from \$8,-111,039,733 to \$6,519,365,000.

While the figures for cigars are not at present available it is readily understood that in a time of such serious depression in other lines the exports of cigars must have suffered correspondingly and perhaps to a greater extent than has other commodities which are considered more in the line of essentials.

The following report showing the number of cigars manufactured in June, 1921, as compared with the number manufactured in June, 1920, although incomplete, is an accurate portrayal of the state of our trade at the present time.

Careful analysis shows that in the non-union districts the decreases shown are as great as they are in the partly organized and organized districts. This proves conclusively that low wages and long hours do not necessarily entail continuous employment.

	1921.	1920.	Increase.
Arkansas	110,655	.....	.....
Arizona	35,550	64,300	*29,750
Sixth California	2,269,820	3,594,520	*1,324,700
Colorado	1,967,275	3,002,690	*1,035,415
Connecticut	4,517,712	5,492,945	*975,233
Florida	25,213,638	17,201,555	8,012,083
Idaho	81,000	167,070	*86,070
First Illinois	5,371,473	13,931,584	*8,560,111
Eighth Illinois	4,286,250	.....	.....
Iowa	5,217,225	7,049,160	*1,831,935
Kansas	1,134,475	1,467,550	*333,075
Fifth Kentucky	6,900,448	7,444,365	*6,900,448
Maryland	9,565,424	12,387,275	*2,821,851
Massachusetts	14,051,142	19,149,673	*5,098,531
Fourth Michigan	6,930,584	8,031,971	*1,101,387
Minnesota	4,431,051	5,196,972	*765,921
New Hampshire	6,578,890	5,137,000	1,441,890
First New Jersey	8,919,680	10,611,812	*1,692,132
Fifth New Jersey	46,138,866	46,742,298	*603,442
First New York	14,463,514	15,371,952	*908,438
21st New York	11,124,391	16,284,625	*5,160,234
28th New York	2,512,495	3,468,738	*956,243
First Ohio	24,870,280	19,042,533	5,827,747
Tenth Ohio	12,872,250	15,054,175	*2,181,925
Eleventh Ohio	12,822,500	15,834,670	*3,012,170
Oregon	476,260	687,300	*211,040
1st Pennsylvania	148,178,093	172,658,835	*24,480,742
12th Pennsylvania	16,682,370	19,243,400	*2,561,030
Rhode Island	933,200	1,238,450	*305,250
South Carolina	1,055,900	1,218,350	*162,450
Second Virginia	44,136,205	41,546,425	2,589,780
Washington	600,816	919,875	*319,059
2nd Washington	7,659,772	.....	.....

*Indicates decrease.

"The man or woman who buys goods at a profiteer's shop when they could go to a co-operative shop, are idiots and ought not to be trusted with money," said George Bernard Shaw the other day, in speaking before the co-operative society of Sunderland, England. "You have got a tremendous movement—you have got about one-sixth of the industry of the country, and I look forward to the time when you will have the whole industry of the country. Then the movement will have become a part of the country," continued Shaw.

"The Ripley, England, co-operative society loaned \$50,000 to the Derbyshire miners, and \$15,000 to the Notts miners in their recent strike. The Coalville co-operative society voted a credit of \$65,000 to the miners' union in that district.

"The Leicestershire miners' organization issued vouchers to its members, which were honored by the co-operative society for their face value in merchandise. The money is to be repaid, with no interest charged.

"The Congleton co-operative society also honored these vouchers and gave the miners 1,500 four-pound loaves of bread a week that was baked by them. This society also gave the Yorkshire miners a credit of \$5,000.

"Scores of other societies gave credit to the miners. Many societies made donations outright, and all of them sold goods to the strikers at cost.

"Sensible people do not leave important matters to be determined by chance when they have the opportunity and power to arrange for them to their liking."



The above illustration shows what 192, Manchester, is doing and how they are doing it.

They have an active Label Committee that is making our Blue Label known to smokers throughout the entire Manchester district. One result of their most laudable efforts is shown in a most convincing and irrefutable manner. When we study the comparative report of the number of cigars manufactured during June, 1921, and June,

1920, published elsewhere in this issue, we find in the face of almost universal decrease New Hampshire showing an increase of 1,441,890 cigars over the number made during the same month in 1920.

What Union 192 Manchester has done and is doing can be done in other places. It only needs the application of work coupled with resolution to accomplish the desired end and a steady and unceasing effort to put over a job that has ever born beneficial results.

Excessive Taxation.

The Fordney Bill, passed by the House of Representatives, proposes to increase the duty on filler tobacco 10c per pound and on wrappers 25c per pound.

In the mad scramble to provide revenue to meet our bills it seems that Congress is sadly overplaying the tobacco and cigar end of the game.

Such short-sightedness on the part of our revenue producers will eventually slaughter the proverbial goose. Increased duty on raw material means monopoly and an added cost and decreased manufacture. Decreased manufacture means decreased internal revenue, hence it is easily seen that their procedure is harmful instead of remedial in results.

Legislation overtaxing the small cigar manufacturer has already driven hundreds of them out of business.

The cost of cigar tobacco has increased from

64 to 200 per cent, ranging in price as to the quality and type, within the last few years. The revenue increases have been from 33½ per cent on Class A cigars to 400 per cent on Class E cigars with a corresponding graduated increase on the intermediate classifications.

There is a limit to the amount of production cost that an industry can carry. We are now feeling the evil effects of the burden and the demand is made that labor shall shift to its own shoulders a part of the increased cost of production by reducing our bills of prices. Labor is at all times willing to stand its legitimate share of readjustment but to saddle the added revenue cost and the added material cost on the back of the cigar-worker is neither just nor equitable.

It is said "trickery is the work of the devil." You "trick" yourself as well as your fellow-workers when you do not demand the union label.

CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, D. C., July 30, 1921.

Mr. George W. Perkins, President, Cigarmakers' International Union, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother: The delegates of 'the Cigarmakers' International Union presented a resolution in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Denver, urging all members of trade unions to insist upon the union label shop card and button when making purchases.

A circular letter, copy of which is enclosed, has been sent to all state federations of labor and central bodies urging compliance with the resolution.

With best wishes and assuring you of my desire to be helpful in any way within my power, I am,

Faternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., July 30, 1921.

To State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: Permit me to call attention to the following resolution adopted by the American Federation of Labor convention held in Denver, June 13-25, 1921:

"WHEREAS, One of the means used by the 'open shoppers' in their attacks upon the union shop is to place the union label on their product only on the insistent demand of the dealers and jobbers; and

"WHEREAS, Many union firms now entitled to use the label are, in compliance with the foregoing plan, now not in many cases putting the label on their product, and by this means testing the possibility of selling their goods without the union label; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That all members of affiliated unions be and are hereby requested to advocate, urge and insist upon the union label, shop card and button when making purchases."

It is most important that all state federations of labor and central bodies approve this resolution and carry out its provisions to the greatest extent possible. Articles without the union label cannot be recognized as union made. All dealers should be notified of this resolution and the members of trade unions should be urged to insist that the union label should appear on all union made goods. Demanding union made articles is one of the most effective methods of organization. Each central body should discuss this question as frequently as possible and the local unions should be circularized as to the progress in extending the sale of union made goods. An intensive campaign of organization is now in progress throughout America and all agitation in favor of the union label will be of great benefit.

Faternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Coolie Importation for peonage on Hawaiian sugar plantations was given a severe blow here today when Hawaiian labor representatives, accompanied by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and fully a dozen other labor representatives, appeared before the House Committee on Immigration.

President George W. Wright of the Honolulu Central Labor Union gave the committee a complete account of the plantation labor situation and made it clear that, entirely aside from the principle of Oriental exclusion, there is no economic excuse for the importation of coolies.

As important as any statement made by the labor representatives was a statement of Congressman Raker, of California, member of the Committee on Immigration.

"The proposed joint resolution, if adopted," said Congressman Raker, "would make of Ha-

wai an island of criminals. It would let down the bars to every criminal class everywhere in the world. And once on American soil they could go anywhere on American soil without passports."

President Wright described plantation conditions and told how plantation workers had gone into government works because of better pay. He made it clear that with the establishment of suitable wage conditions the labor supply necessary to the handling of the sugar crop would be available. He added that if there then should be any shortage the Philippine Islands would furnish the required number of workers. Methods of plantation operation were severely criticised from the standpoint of inefficiency.

The Honolulu Central Labor Union, it was testified, submitted to the sugar planters a proposal, or program, for the relief and remedying of the labor situation in the Islands. This program contained a diagnosis of the situation and a remedy therefor as follows:

"DIAGNOSIS: We find that the plight in which the sugar industry finds itself today is due primarily to the lack of a proper understanding and co-operation between employer and employees. This results in the discouragement and antagonism of the workers, which lowers their efficiency to approximately 50% of the normal, and causes dissatisfaction and the consequent drifting away from the plantations of the laborers whose services are required to take off the crop. Extremely low wages and the impossibility of earning a living except at the lowest possible standard of subsistence prevents those living outside the plantations from taking plantation jobs, though there are probably enough unemployed and temporarily employed who would be willing to fill the jobs if the conditions were such that there was any inducement offered.

"REMEDY: Follow the approved industrial methods and endeavor to increase the efficiency of your employees by effecting a right understanding with them. Recognize the principle of collective bargaining and signify your willingness to meet with representatives of your employees in a conference which we will arrange and to which we, as representatives of the Central Labor Council, will be present as the third party acting as mediators. We will guarantee that if this is done in the right spirit of co-operation on your part it will be met in the same spirit by your employees and an agreement reached whereby you will gain the friendship of your men and increase their efficiency to normal. As one of the chief matters to be considered at such a conference we suggest the establishment of a new wage scale based upon the cost of living, details as to flexibility and determining factors to be worked out later.

"If this increased efficiency does not then relieve your shortage, and the return of workers drawn back to plantation life by incentives offered still falls short of your requirements, we believe that plenty of new labor can be recruited in the Philippines, with the co-operation of the Filipino labor commission.

"As an added source of supply we point out that a large number of men will be discharged from federal construction work upon the signing of the Rehabilitation Bill, or shortly thereafter, who will be forced back on the plantations where they belong, provided you make it a point to employ citizen labor in the skilled and semi-skilled industries which your influence dominates. There is no question in our minds but that you will thus be able to fill your shortage of labor and maintain your industry at a normal pace without the importation of any other oriental labor."

Chairman Albert Johnson, conducting the hearing, made what labor representatives declared to be a studied effort to entangle President Wright and to discredit his testimony, but to no avail. At the conclusion of the day's testimony Chairman Johnson was obliged to compliment the labor man upon the fairness of his testimony.

Under the terms of the coolie importation

bill, the subject of the hearing, it would be possible to import approximately 50,000 Chinese coolies to Hawaii upon proclamation that an emergency exists requiring such labor. The coolies would be brought to the islands in bond and would remain in a state of peonage in the islands.

It is announced that the American Federation of Labor and affiliated bodies will continue a vigorous fight on the bill, officially known as H. J. Resolution 171, and that a number of labor representatives will testify before the committee, objecting at every step to peonage legislation, letting down the bars to coolie importation.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—"Have you studied this resolution enough to know that it provides for contract or peonage labor in the United States? Do you believe the people of this country will stand for a law that prohibits freedom of movement and that establishes peonage, serfdom and slavery, when these things have been abolished throughout the world, except in central Africa?"

These were questions fired at C. C. Hamlin, counsel for beet sugar interests, today before the House Immigration committee in the hearing on H. J. Res. 171, the Hawaii coolie labor resolution. They were asked by Congressman Raker of California.

Hamlin had said that those whom he represented were taking no interest in the resolution and that he appeared to contradict a statement he had seen published to the effect that the American Federation of Labor had charged that a conspiracy existed between the Hawaiian sugar planters and American sugar interests. Representatives of the A. F. of L. testified that no such charge had been made in any statement, but that the charge was that a conspiracy existed in Hawaii and that representations had been made to American sugar interests that they would be benefited ultimately if coolie labor could be introduced in Hawaii.

Congressman Raker's questions followed, branding the measure just as the A. F. of L. had branded it—a measure to establish peonage in Hawaii, on American soil, and to break down the established principle of oriental exclusion.

Questions asked by Congressman Guy L. Shaw of Illinois and Arthur M. Free of California in the course of cross examination of George H. Wright, president of the Honolulu Central Labor Union, appeared designed to break down Wright's testimony, but with no success. Wright continued his testimony today, holding to the fact that Oriental labor is not needed to meet Hawaiian requirements and that the trade union movement of Hawaii has presented an adequate remedy without resort to Chinese coolie labor and peonage.

President Gompers, present to testify, has not yet been heard, but he has, nevertheless, found good opportunity to interject troublesome questions.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole (representing the territory in the House) from Hawaii today broke into the proceedings with a statement that it was desired to "Americanise the islands," to which Mr. Gompers retorted, "with Chinese coolies."

It is evident that there is much sympathy for the peonage resolution among committee members and the battle for the measure is being carefully conducted by sugar representatives, of whom several are at all times present.

"It is vital that all organizations of workers, or of citizens generally who are opposed to oriental immigration and to the establishment of slavery, peonage and bondage on American soil, communicate their views to the House Committee on Immigration, either through Chairman Albert Johnson, or some of the other members. The determination to strike this blow at American freedom and civilization is real and there is influence and greedy determination behind it. It must be fought with vigor and with a determination that will be felt in Washington."

Kankakee, Ill., July 25, 1921.

In the July Journal I read a very able article on the union label by J. Humph. I certainly agree with every word he says. But I believe there is something radically wrong with the label movement or it would accomplish better results. Now, my idea is not original, but has been advocated by quite a few able and progressive members, but has never met with much response. My idea of a union label is one label with the A. F. of L. in big letters on it, and that every union man understands, for every article manufactured under union conditions—in other words, a universal label.

Now, I have been a union man for a great many years and am fairly well experienced in some of the many labels. As for instance, our own, the garment makers, the shoe workers and the hatters and the broom makers, but beyond that I wouldn't know all the different labels if I saw them, and there are dual unions not affiliated with the A. F. of L., and an A. F. of L. label would protect us from any of these. I had occasion the other day to be talking to a railroad man. He was a section boss and a very intelligent man—American born, of Irish or English descent. He was filling his pipe with Velvet and asked me if it was union made. I told him no, and he asked me to describe the union label so he would know it in the future. He had belonged to a union for three or four years and outside of being poorly posted on the union label he was a good 100 per cent union man. Now, there is an example of what so many different union labels is bringing us to. If we had one label we would soon all be so familiar with it that they couldn't hand us something else.

Hoping this will meet the eye of someone that has the same views as myself, but who can express himself clearer than I, I remain,

Yours in the cause,
FRED BREE.

Boston, Aug. 6, 1921.

The firm of Rosenfeld Smith Co., of Portland, Oregon, will handle one of the brands now made with machines in the city of New York. The brand in question is non-union made and if this fact is generally known upon the Pacific Slope will not suit the taste of members of organized labor. Men whose craft uses a union label card, button or pin will not smoke cigars unless the box bears a union label. The Pacific Coast is not good ground for non-union products. What say you, 202, 425 and 487?

HENRY ABRAHAMS,

Secretary.

Fellow Trade Unionists:

The one surest way to combat the effort of the employers and their organizations, who are attempting to disrupt the labor organizations by their "Open Shop" campaign, is for Trades Unionists to be more insistent than ever in demanding and accepting only such articles as bear the Union Label.

There is no doubt about there being concerted action, based upon well laid plans, to take advantage of the depression and try, not only to break down the labor standards to a pre-war basis, but also to disorganize the unions as much as possible in the process.

In these days of unemployment and propaganda for the so-called "Open Shop," the consistent demand and purchase of only union products will bring about the greatest possible alleviation of these conditions.

Besides reading this letter at the meeting, you are requested to refer it to the Label Committee for active work among users of paper. You should be sure that the job of printing bears the Union Label and is done upon union paper.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN J. MANNING.

To be as enthusiastic about the success of others as you are about your own, demand the union label.



By Courtesy of The American Federationist.

THE TOILER, TODAY AND YESTERDAY.

By Samuel Gompers.

American labor is no longer typified by the figure in that painting, "The Man With the Hoe," with bent back and receding forehead and all the wrongs, sorrow and resentment of the ages writ upon his brow.

The men and the women of labor of today have learned the dignity of honest, productive toil and have come to realize their importance as the wealth producers of the world, without which toil and production, society and civilization itself, would shrivel and perish.

The wage-earners of today stand erect as sovereign citizens of our Republic and look the whole world in the face, demanding no special rights or privileges but insisting that justice, freedom and democracy shall guide our industrial as well as our political destinies.

Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1921.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions.

Fellow Workmen: The International Election Canvassing Board met in accordance with the Constitution in the Headquarters of the Cigar Makers' International Union, Monon Building, Chicago, Illinois, July 19, 1921, where they proceeded to count the ballots cast at the election held July 9.

All ballots, reports and so forth, addressed to the International Canvassing Board, were given to us by the International President, G. W. Perkins, in the order in which he received them. We were furnished a room, where without molestation or interference from any source we proceeded to count the ballots and to verify the results.

The result is as follow:

Number.	Name of Union.	Total.	I. M. Ornburn.	L. P. Hoffman.	Blanks.	Manuel Gonzales.	John Reichert.	Blanks.	C. H. Stevens.	L. Herfeld.	Blanks.	W. A. Campbell.	R. S. Sexton.	P. R. Martinez.	Henry Abrahams.	J. Mahlon Barnes.	E. G. Hall.	Blanks.
			2nd Vice-Pres.	4th Vice-Pres.					7th Vice-Pres.				Delegates to A. F. of L.					
1	Baltimore	103	102	1	...	98	5	...	101	2	...	103	100	96	3	4	...	...
2	Buffalo	133	81	46	6	73	55	5	125	6	...	83	87	61	50	33	55	10
3	Paterston	59	32	25	2	25	32	2	43	13	...	36	32	12	38	31	28	...
4	Cincinnati	500	187	389	14	170	398	22	355	218	22	812	328	141	239	315	330	35%
5	Rochester	98	76	21	1	76	20	2	80	16	2	78	75	77	21	22	17	1%
6	Syracuse	112	57	50	5	30	73	9	75	27	10	57	62	24	49	66	44	14%
7	Utica	34	23	10	1	19	15	...	31	2	1	28	22	13	6	4	14	5
8	Hoboken	33	10	23	...	7	26	...	14	19	...	8	5	24	26	80	6	...
9	Troy	119	89	30	...	84	35	...	105	14	...	96	102	75	29	24	31	...
10	Providence	52	38	12	2	13	29	10	37	10	5	24	16	8	35	22	16	11%
11	St. Albans	12	2	10	...	2	10	...	10	2	...	8	10	4	1	3	10	...
12	Onelda	96	47	48	1	40	55	1	67	27	2	37	43	19	51	53	64	7
13	New York	31	...	...	...	31	...	...	31	...	...	31	31	31	...	...	...	...
14	Chicago	348	192	148	8	176	166	6	248	90	10	221	228	187	110	128	136	11%
15	Chicago	356	49	96	11	64	84	8	51	85	20	44	39	47	89	101	78	23%
16	Binghamton	84	10	22	2	11	20	3	23	8	3	19	14	4	21	16	18	3%
17	Cleveland	157	71	79	7	52	98	7	100	50	7	78	81	56	78	66	62	16%
18	Brattleboro	9	1	8	...	2	7	...	6	3	...	8	7	6	3	1	2	...
19	Sault Ste. Marie	10	5	5	...	1	9	...	7	3	...	7	5	6	3	3	6	...
20	Decatur	49	8	40	1	11	36	2	32	16	1	31	21	11	20	23	82	3
22	Detroit	122	65	51	6	52	63	7	75	40	7	69	74	53	60	53	38	6%
23	Springfield	16	8	8	...	6	10	...	7	9	...	5	5	11	10	14	3	...
24	Muskegon	15	10	5	...	11	4	...	13	2	...	15	13	8	2	8	4	...
25	Millwaukee	219	50	148	21	44	166	9	107	91	21	81	41	51	72	184	124	84%
26	South Norwalk	15	10	3	2	8	6	1	10	4	1	11	4	8	9	6	4	1%
27	Toronto	32	16	16	...	10	22	...	17	14	1	16	4	7	22	21	25	1%
28	Westfield	49	30	17	2	23	23	3	40	6	3	27	81	6	41	16	18	2%
29	Jacksonville	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	4	5	...	8	...	...	9	8	2	...
30	Moberly	7	5	2	...	...	7	...	1	6	...	2	5	...	5	2	7	...
31	Connersville	4	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Louisville	137	45	88	4	44	89	4	75	52	10	81	50	28	5	78	68	18
33	Indianapolis	42	21	20	1	18	24	...	30	12	...	21	21	15	18	17	80	1%
34	Chippewa Falls	25	8	6	1	1	14	...	8	7	...	6	8	1	4	9	10	3
35	Dayton	23	9	14	...	5	18	...	14	9	...	14	8	3	10	16	18	...
36	Topeka	6	1	5	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	4	2	...	5	1	6	...
37	Fort Wayne	102	41	58	3	31	68	3	64	35	3	57	52	26	54	46	60	3%
38	Springfield	45	7	35	3	8	34	3	26	14	5	18	14	12	23	25	30	4%
39	New Haven	430	185	228	19	117	260	53	165	199	66	124	148	84	261	218	201	87%
40	Bideford—Returned no ballots.																	
41	Aurora	19	5	14	...	6	13	...	14	4	1	15	9	9	2	6	13	1%
42	Hartford	116	39	62	15	37	63	16	80	29	18	44	57	22	64	53	53	18%
43	Urbana	10	...	10	...	2	8	...	9	1	...	6	8	2	3	4	7	...
44	St. Louis	267	69	193	5	115	149	3	152	110	5	112	153	111	127	153	128	5%
45	Springfield	11	10	1	...	8	3	...	9	2	...	10	9	11	1	1	1	...
46	Grand Rapids	30	14	15	1	9	20	1	24	5	1	16	17	9	11	14	18	1%
47	Quincy	20	3	26	...	5	24	...	22	7	...	23	12	8	11	15	16	...
48	Toledo	43	16	27	...	12	31	...	36	7	...	25	24	5	21	25	29	...
49	Springfield	243	152	80	11	110	115	18	148	77	18	107	124	56	166	92	94	30
50	Terre Haute	17	5	10	2	3	12	2	10	5	...	13	7	3	8	12	10	1
51	Holyoke	23	14	9	...	7	13	3	19	3	1	14	16	7	14	8	10	...
52	Elmira	12	12	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...
53	New Orleans	34	21	13	...	27	7	...	17	17	...	13	28	6	24	...	...	...
54	Evansville	30	13	17	...	12	17	1	20	9	1	24	12	7	16	13	15	1
55	Hamilton	45	30	15	...	24	21	...	38	9	...	39	28	22	11	9	18	3%
56	Leavenworth	13	12	1	...	11	2	...	11	2	...	7	3	1	3	3	7	...
57	Champaign	171	97	70	4	84	82	5	112	53	6	110	72	59	92	64	83	11
58	Montreal	21	19	2	...	19	2	...	20	...	...	1	20	18	1	...	...	...
59	Keokuk	23	5	18	...	1	22	...	15	6	2	11	8	4	7	15	21	1
61	La Crosse	10	1	9	...	...	10	...	8	2	...	9	5	8	2	2	4	...
62	Richmond	10	1	9	...	...	10	...	8	2	...	9	5	8	2	2	4	...
63	Corry—Made no returns.																	

Number.	Name of Union.	Total.	I. M. Orburn.	L. P. Hoffman.	Blanks.	Manuel Gonzalez.	John Kelchert.	Blanks.	C. H. Stevens.	L. Herfeld.	Blanks.	W. A. Campbell.	R. S. Sexton.	P. R. Martinez.	Henry Abrahams.	J. Mabion Barnes.	E. G. Hall.	Blanks.
			2nd Vice-Pres.			4th Vice-Pres.			7th Vice-Pres.			Delegates to A. F. of L.						
64	Lebanon	12	1	11	...	9	3	...	8	3	1	9	10	9	4	3	1	...
65	Lewiston	21	15	6	...	15	15	...	19	2	...	12	15	2	14	4	14	...
66	Albany	41	27	14	...	21	19	1	34	5	2	31	30	20	11	10	15	2 3/4
67	Three Rivers	9	5	4	...	4	5	...	8	1	...	6	8	...	4	3	6	...
68	Winona	6	1	5	...	1	5	...	6	...	...	5	2	...	3	3	5	...
69	Burlington	19	12	7	...	14	3	2	18	1	...	15	14	13	6	3	6	...
70	Alton	10	6	13	...	9	10	...	16	3	...	14	11	7	11	7	7	...
71	Poughkeepsie	14	13	1	...	13	1	...	14	...	...	13	6	9	8	4	2	...
72	Columbus	9	1	8	...	1	8	...	7	2	...	4	...	1	7	9	6	...
73	Hannibal	25	17	8	...	14	11	...	19	6	...	21	20	12	9	5	8	...
74	Minneapolis	78	42	33	3	33	42	3	59	15	4	49	39	24	16	26	52	9 1/2
75	Hornell	7	3	4	...	3	4	...	7	...	...	5	4	1	6	4	1	...
76	Sandusky	9	4	5	...	7	2	...	9	...	...	5	7	5	4	2	4	...
77	Danville	6	3	3	...	3	3	...	1	4	1	6	5	...	...	1	6	...
78	Peekskill	19	14	4	1	10	3	...	18	1	...	16	15	15	2	2	4	1
79	Nashville	26	17	9	...	21	5	...	24	2	...	20	21	9	8	4	15	1 1/2
80	Saugerties	18	13	2	...	14	1	...	15	...	...	14	15	14	1	1	...	...
81	East Claire	26	8	18	...	21	5	...	17	9	...	10	12	13	8	13	21	...
82	Mansfield	5	2	3	...	1	4	...	3	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
83	Brooklyn	79	75	4	...	74	5	...	78	1	...	75	75	72	6	3	6	...
84	Dubuque	14	12	2	...	12	2	...	14	...	...	13	13	11	...	1	3	...
85	Schenectady	9	6	3	...	1	8	...	1	5	4	1	4	1	7	8	6	...
86	New York	338	73	242	23	37	277	24	87	223	28	57	66	64	224	274	126	67 1/2
87	Allentown	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
88	Worcester	67	47	16	4	28	33	6	47	13	7	30	43	7	49	17	23	10 3/4
89	Omaha	18	5	13	...	2	16	...	13	5	...	8	17	5	10	5	9	...
90	Pawtucket	22	15	7	...	6	16	...	20	2	...	12	9	1	19	7	15	1
91	St. Joseph	16	7	9	...	3	13	...	12	4	...	11	12	3	4	5	13	...
92	Akron	8	8	...	...	5	3	...	6	2	...	8	8	5	...	3	...	...
93	Boston	1320	358	400	562	280	398	642	370	274	676	216	238	126	833	435	220	630 1/2
94	St. Paul	54	15	38	1	16	38	...	32	16	6	30	27	14	17	24	42	2 1/2
95	Ottawa	10	2	8	...	2	8	...	6	4	...	7	4	5	1	6	7	...
96	Millbank	10	7	8	...	2	8	...	7	3	...	4	8	6	2	...	10	...
97	Kansas City	20	11	8	1	13	7	...	14	6	...	16	18	5	10	4	7	...
98	Ansonia	5	6	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	4	1	4	...	1	...
99	Pottsville	9	8	1	...	6	2	1	7	2	...	7	8	7	1	1	...	1
100	Mayville	20	9	10	1	8	11	1	14	4	2	19	10	9	6	5	11	...
101	Erie	41	18	22	1	8	32	1	24	14	3	21	13	12	17	28	22	3 1/2
102	Lock Haven	3	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	2	1	1	3	1	...	...
103	Hogansburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	Washington	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105	Des Moines	30	19	10	1	17	13	...	21	9	...	15	22	15	11	9	17	1 1/2
106	Oneonta	25	10	15	...	20	5	...	20	4	1	16	16	19	13	4	7	...
107	Tacoma	10	8	9	2	2	15	2	9	8	2	8	7	3	7	14	14	1 1/2
108	Jacksonville	108	28	80	...	29	77	2	75	30	3	58	45	23	57	46	70	8 1/2
109	Canton	6	5	1	...	1	5	...	4	2	...	5	1	4	...	2	4	...
110	Pine Bluff	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	1	4	3	...	2	2	...
111	Peoria	43	15	27	1	12	30	1	22	20	1	27	18	13	18	20	23	3 1/2
112	San Juan	81	78	2	1	80	...	1	80	...	1	80	80	80	...	...	...	1
113	Muscantine	10	1	9	...	3	7	...	7	3	...	5	6	2	7	3	7	...
114	Ithaca	28	18	10	...	17	11	...	25	3	...	20	23	14	14	6	7	...
115	Warren	51	35	15	1	20	28	3	29	21	4	25	31	18	31	16	17	5
116	Hamilton	12	3	9	...	5	6	1	9	3	...	9	9	3	3	3	9	...
117	Watertown	13	7	6	...	9	4	...	12	1	...	13	5	10	6	...	3	...
118	Norwich	11	11	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	11	11	10	1	...	...	...
119	Ephrata	40	13	26	1	3	37	...	4	36	...	4	12	1	36	35	32	...
120	Mattoon—Returned no ballots.	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
121	El Paso	13	1	2	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	12	11	13	...	1	1	...
122	Denver	296	109	144	43	120	152	24	153	87	56	109	122	100	124	169	108	48 3/4
123	Saginaw City	81	10	21	...	8	23	...	19	12	...	17	13	10	20	10	18	1 1/2
124	Jersey City	20	12	8	...	7	13	...	10	9	1	16	17	9	11	5	8	...
125	Brooklyn	88	51	31	6	41	40	7	62	19	7	56	51	22	45	25	29	12
126	Richmond	15	14	1	...	10	5	...	6	3	9	12	3	8	18	5	4	...
127	La Porte	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	4	...	...	...	...
128	Appleton	23	3	20	...	5	18	...	8	14	1	15	7	9	8	11	18	1 1/2
129	Mansfield	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
130	Newark	104	58	40	6	27	66	11	59	32	13	48	50	21	52	44	50	15 1/2
131	Long Hill	12	11	1	...	10	2	...	10	2	...	8	12	3	2	...	11	...
132	St. Catharines	6	5	1	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	5	5	1	1	...	...
133	New York	338	281	48	7	262	60	5	280	53	3	302	262	269	39	52	65	6 1/2
134	Lockport	7	4	8	...	3	4	...	7	...	...	6	2	3	3	1	6	...
135	Lincoln	14	6	8	...	1	13	...	9	5	...	8	7	1	8	6	12	...
136	New York	233	98	102	33	98	113	22	112	83	38	83	96	60	156	107	77	40
137	Williamsport	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	...
138	New Brunswick	9	5	4	...	2	7	...	5	4	...	5	3	2	5	5	7	...
139	Union Hill	10	6	4	...	...	10	...	5	5	...	1	3	1	8	10	5	...
140	Caguas	20	20	...	...	20	...	...	19	1	...	20	20	20	...	...	...	...
141	Brooklyn	97	8	90	2	4	92	1	14	79	4	8	9	6	76	87	81	8
142	Sioux City	19	17	2	...	18	1	...	17	2	...	17	14	3	5	...	18	...
143	Habana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	Youngstown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	Sioux Falls	11	4	7	...	1	9	...	6	5	...	4	3	5	10	3	8	...
146	Lincoln	11	...	11	...	1	10	...	7	4	...	10	2	2	6	4	9	...
147	Mt. Pleasant	7	8	4	...	3	4	...	6	1	...	4	6	2	2	3	4	...
148	Railfield	24	21	3	...	6	18	...	2	22	...	2	22	23	1	2	...	...
149	Rockford	11	2	9	...	8	3	...	10	1	...	9	8	5	6	...	...	...

Number.	Name of Union.	Total.	I. M. Orburn.	L. P. Hoffman.	Blanks.	Manuel Gonzalez.	John Reichert.	Blanks.	C. H. Stevens.	L. Harnfeld.	Blanks.	W. A. Campbell.	R. S. Sexton.	P. R. Martinez.	Henry Abraham.	J. Mahlon Barnes.	E. G. Hall.	Blanks.
			2nd Vice-Pres.			4th Vice-Pres.			7th Vice-Pres.			Delegates to A. F. of L.						
158	La Fayette.....	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	3	1	3	...	...
160	Milford.....	12	5	6	1	5	6	1	5	5	2	2	7	2	12	4	5	1 1/2
161	Denver.....	91	66	25	...	26	63	2	21	69	1	48	72	18	64	35	35	1 1/2
162	Green Bay.....	18	7	11	...	8	10	...	11	6	1	6	11	6	9	6	16	...
163	Marysville.....	5	...	5	...	...	5	...	2	3	...	3	...	3	2	3	5	...
165	Philadelphia.....	102	78	70	14	30	117	15	20	136	6	60	57	35	77	97	75	28 1/2
167	Owosso.....	9	8	1	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	8	9	7	2	1	...	...
168	Oshkosh.....	42	16	25	1	9	32	1	23	17	2	19	17	9	17	26	28	3 1/2
170	W. Palm Beach.....	Sent no ballots. Returned Inspect or's report only.																
171	E. Greenville.....	7	8	4	...	1	6	...	2	5	...	1	2	2	6	6	4	...
172	Davenport.....	136	36	98	2	32	102	2	74	58	6	65	62	27	55	84	94	7
173	Zanesville.....	5	5	...	...	4	1	...	3	2	...	5	5	4	...	1	...	...
174	Joliet.....	32	4	28	2	15	19	...	26	5	1	22	12	9	10	19	24	...
175	Kingston.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
176	Newark.....	8	1	7	...	4	4	...	5	3	...	4	3	3	4	4	4	...
177	Council Bluffs.....	7	...	7	...	1	6	...	6	1	...	6	5	...	3	7	...	...
179	Bangor.....	95	26	35	4	25	32	8	33	23	9	24	23	14	46	30	20	12 1/2
180	Danbury.....	15	11	4	...	6	9	...	13	2	...	10	12	1	8	4	4	2
181	Ft. Madison.....	7	1	6	...	1	6	...	6	1	...	5	6	1	1	3	10	...
182	Madison.....	11	7	3	1	7	4	...	10	1	...	10	9	3	3	3	7	...
183	Mendota.....	9	6	3	...	2	7	...	8	1	...	8	3	3	3	3	10	...
184	Bay City.....	21	11	10	...	10	11	...	14	7	...	14	13	9	7	6	8	2
185	Paducah.....	5	1	4	...	1	4	...	2	3	...	3	1	4	5	1	1	...
186	Flint.....	4	...	4	...	...	3	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	4	1	1
187	Covington.....	43	12	29	2	10	32	1	22	17	4	21	18	11	24	26	23	2
188	Seattle.....	36	8	28	...	11	25	...	13	23	...	14	20	9	12	24	29	...
191	Morris.....	8	7	1	...	7	1	...	8	...	...	7	7	8	...	1	1	...
192	Manchester.....	644	436	123	85	255	252	137	338	150	156	296	223	128	397	203	170	171 1/2
193	Jefferson City.....	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	3	...	2	...	2	2	...
194	Cayce.....	54	54	...	...	54	...	...	54	...	...	54	54	54	...	...	...	...
200	Galesburg.....	7	3	4	...	2	5	...	5	2	...	6	4	1	2	2	6	...
201	Rock Island.....	10	...	10	...	1	9	...	8	2	...	10	2	...	8	3	7	...
202	Portland.....	30	11	27	1	5	33	1	19	19	1	9	16	8	17	22	22	7 1/2
203	Camden.....	14	11	3	...	12	2	...	12	2	...	10	13	...	3	6	10	...
204	New Albany.....	14	13	1	...	12	2	...	14	...	...	13	14	11	1	1	2	...
205	Battle Creek.....	19	10	9	...	8	11	...	17	2	...	10	11	8	12	8	6	2 1/2
206	North Adams.....	29	27	2	...	20	9	...	26	3	...	24	12	24	15	4	5	1 1/2
207	Carthage.....	15	5	10	...	6	9	1	10	5	...	...	3	1	10	11	13	...
208	Kalamazoo.....	15	5	10	...	6	9	1	10	5	...	...	3	1	10	11	13	...
209	Coldwater.....	11	9	2	...	7	4	...	10	1	...	7	8	5	5	6	...	...
210	Rome.....	11	10	1	...	10	1	...	10	...	1	10	6	1	2	7	5	2 1/2
211	Victoria.....	4	...	4	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	4	3	1	3	...	2	...
212	Superior.....	11	7	3	1	5	6	...	4	5	2	6	5	4	6	4	8	...
213	New York.....	46	46	...	...	46	...	...	46	...	...	46	46	46	...	...	...	...
215	Logansport.....	16	12	4	...	6	10	...	9	6	1	14	10	9	3	3	5	1 1/2
217	So. Chicago.....	17	8	8	1	5	12	...	10	6	1	5	6	5	9	16	10	...
218	Binghamton.....	37	16	21	...	12	25	...	30	7	...	19	20	15	18	16	20	1
219	Mobile.....	20	4	15	1	18	2	...	5	12	3	19	17	19	1	2	2	...
220	New Orleans.....	35	16	16	3	15	19	1	19	14	2	18	13	16	17	21	11	3
221	South Bend.....	31	15	14	2	16	15	...	29	1	1	25	13	7	15	10	23	...
222	Peru.....	27	9	18	...	5	20	2	15	9	3	17	16	7	7	14	16	1 1/2
223	Ottumwa.....	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	5	...	...
224	Salt Lake City.....	36	24	12	...	16	20	...	27	9	...	25	29	18	9	13	14	...
225	Los Angeles.....	40	25	15	...	16	24	...	26	13	1	26	22	9	17	16	18	4
226	Haverhill.....	10	10	...	...	7	3	...	10	...	...	7	7	3	10	...	...	...
227	Chicago.....	17	4	13	...	3	14	...	3	13	1	4	7	7	12	12	6	1
228	San Francisco.....	216	86	110	20	91	103	22	115	76	25	66	99	87	106	113	84	31
229	Binghamton.....	6	1	5	...	2	4	...	6	3	1	6	3	2	2	2	5	...
231	Amsterdam.....	8	3	5	...	2	5	1	3	4	1	3	3	2	4	6	6	...
232	Sellersville.....	10	3	7	...	2	8	...	10	...	...	1	2	2	5	9	8	2 1/2
233	Sedalia.....	8	2	6	...	3	5	...	7	1	...	6	6	5	2	2	3	...
234	Guttenberg.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
235	Peru.....	12	5	7	...	3	9	...	9	3	...	9	7	3	4	4	9	...
236	Reading.....	64	42	22	...	12	52	...	17	47	...	23	25	15	38	44	36	3 1/2
238	Sacramento.....	39	16	23	...	23	16	...	28	11	...	23	26	19	16	16	15	...
239	Lyons.....	11	7	4	...	4	7	...	9	1	1	7	8	4	10	7	2	...
240	Norfolk.....	14	11	3	...	12	2	...	12	2	...	11	11	9	4	4	3	...
241	Syracuse.....	6	1	5	...	5	1	...	5	1	...	6	5	1	...	2	4	...
242	York.....	35	26	7	...	9	25	1	13	20	2	13	20	9	26	23	12	2 1/2
243	Chicago Heights.....	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	6	1	...	6	1	...
245	Ashland.....	28	8	20	...	3	24	1	12	14	2	14	8	6	13	19	19	1 1/2
246	Olean.....	6	2	4	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	6	...	1	6	1	5	...
247	Blue Island.....	11	5	6	...	...	6	...	7	4	...	9	4	1	3	7	9	...
248	Jacksonville.....	21	3	16	2	12	8	1	4	14	3	4	5	3	15	14	17	1 1/2
250	Belleville.....	60	12	48	...	18	42	...	30	28	2	26	34	15	21	29	34	3 1/2
251	New York.....	165	142	13	...	138	17	...	149	6	...	145	147	137	16	7	13	...
253	Oakland.....	37	18	19	...	15	21	1	15	21	1	22	9	16	21	16	22	1 1/2
255	Lowell.....	13	13	...	...	...	13	...	12	1	...	13	...	13	13	...	...	...
256	Boise.....	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
257	Lancaster.....	71	57	13	1	27	44	...	44	27	...	41	53	27	38	21	26	2 1/2
258	Streator.....	6	2	4	...	2	4	...	6	...	...	4	5	...	2	2	5	...
259	Bloomington.....	15	5	10	...	5	10	...	11	4	...	7	10	3	7	7	11	...
260	Piqua.....	4	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	3	2	8	...	...	...
261	Knoxville.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Number.	Name of Union.	Total.	I. M. Orburn.	L. P. Hoffman.	Blanks.	Manuel Gonzalez.	John Reichert.	Blanks.	C. H. Stevens.	L. Herfeld.	Blanks.	W. A. Campbell.	R. S. Sexton.	P. R. Martinez.	Henry Abraham.	J. Mablon Barnes.	E. G. Hall.	Blanks.
			2nd Vice-Pres.	4th Vice-Pres.	7th Vice-Pres.	Delegates to A. F. of L.												
262	Dallas	8	2	6	...	5	3	...	7	1	...	7	4	5	2	1	5	...
264	Rutland	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...
265	Waverly	3	1	2	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	3	2	...
266	Memphis	31	9	19	3	11	18	2	19	8	4	21	18	13	6	9	15	3%
266	Escanaba	13	5	8	...	4	9	...	10	3	...	13	1	7	4	6	8	...
269	Nashua	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...
270	Ft. Dodge	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	6	...	...
271	Rochester	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	...	...
273	Rockland	8	7	1	...	4	4	...	7	1	...	6	4	1	8	1	4	...
274	Pekin	15	1	14	...	5	10	...	11	3	1	8	5	4	8	8	10	%
275	Aberdeen	4	3	1	...	2	2	...	4	...	...	4	4	3	...	...	1	...
276	Plattsburgh	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	...
277	Oskaloosa	12	4	8	...	3	9	...	9	3	...	8	7	...	3	6	12	...
278	London	77	50	26	1	35	39	3	54	19	4	43	29	25	44	39	34	5%
279	Plattsburg	17	6	11	...	9	7	1	9	6	2	10	5	8	8	8	7	1%
280	Owego	12	11	1	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	12	12	11	1	...	...	...
282	Bridgeport	24	21	3	...	12	12	...	19	5	...	16	18	7	15	6	10	...
283	Geneva	30	25	5	...	20	9	1	27	3	...	19	19	8	14	4	14	2%
285	Fort Worth	15	10	5	...	3	12	...	9	6	...	9	12	6	6	4	8	...
286	Wichita	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
287	Marquette	14	6	8	...	5	9	...	10	4	...	12	8	9	3	5	5	...
288	Manheim	4	3	1	...	2	2	...	1	3	...	4	3	...	1	...	4	...
289	Miami—Made no return.																	
290	Jamestown	24	5	19	...	2	22	...	12	11	1	7	8	3	14	18	16	2
291	San Pedro	9	8	1	...	4	5	...	8	1	...	7	6	...	9	2	3	...
292	Brooklyn	17	10	7	...	5	12	...	15	2	...	12	9	8	9	6	3	1%
293	Ft. Smith	8	3	5	...	4	4	...	5	3	...	6	3	8	3	1	3	...
294	Duluth	32	18	14	...	17	15	...	21	10	1	17	24	15	5	11	19	1%
295	Seranton	16	7	9	...	3	12	1	9	6	1	7	10	...	11	8	8	1%
296	Wilmington	8	1	7	...	8	...	...	2	6	...	8	5	1	6	...	4	...
297	Canton	11	...	11	...	2	9	...	5	6	...	4	3	1	8	8	9	...
298	Glen Falls	24	14	10	...	7	17	...	19	5	...	17	14	7	17	5	11	1%
299	Middletown	10	9	1	...	5	5	...	7	3	...	3	6	2	6	3	7	1
300	Michigan City	11	5	6	...	5	6	...	11	...	...	11	6	2	2	5	7	...
301	Akron	9	9	...	...	7	2	...	9	...	...	9	9	8	...	...	1	...
302	Tecumseh	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
303	Perkasie	16	16	...	...	4	11	1	3	12	1	1	6	4	16	9	12	...
304	Racine	22	5	15	2	2	20	...	15	6	1	10	3	13	3	16	7	2%
305	Monmouth	16	3	13	...	6	10	...	14	1	1	6	14	3	10	9	6	...
306	Pueblo	6	3	2	1	5	...	1	5	...	1	3	5	4	...	3	3	1
307	Reno	7	2	5	...	3	4	...	3	4	...	3	5	1	3	5	4	...
308	Muncie	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	5	6	4	3	...	...	...
309	Rothsville	13	12	...	1	11	1	1	10	2	1	11	12	8	2	2	1	1
310	Manistee	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	...
311	Anburn	16	13	3	...	13	3	...	15	...	1	12	7	5	5	6	13	...
312	Livingston	16	7	8	1	11	4	1	11	3	2	8	10	9	6	6	9	...
313	Lima	8	2	6	...	5	3	...	5	3	...	2	4	5	6	5	1	1%
314	Jackson	11	10	1	...	9	2	...	10	1	...	11	7	3	6	4	2	...
315	St. Cloud	14	7	7	...	9	4	1	14	...	...	14	8	12	1	1	6	...
316	McSherrytown	400	214	167	19	117	257	26	171	206	23	222	247	138	165	152	155	40%
317	Wilkesbarre	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	...
318	Chattanooga	5	2	3	...	3	2	...	5	...	...	5	1	4	...	1	4	...
319	Waukegan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
320	Athens	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
321	New Britain	16	10	6	...	3	12	1	9	7	...	6	3	1	14	11	4	3
323	Sheboygan	23	2	21	...	1	22	...	6	10	1	11	10	2	14	21	4	2%
324	Gloucester—Made no return.																	
325	Spokane	10	5	5	...	2	8	...	8	2	...	5	1	6	7	6	5	...
326	Taunton	12	10	2	...	9	3	1	9	3	...	8	6	7	8	6	1	...
329	Fond du Lac	24	10	14	...	10	14	...	13	11	...	14	14	13	7	11	13	...
331	Crookston	20	8	12	...	13	6	1	15	4	1	11	8	9	12	7	13	...
332	San Diego	70	19	44	7	26	40	4	33	28	9	30	29	19	45	33	43	3%
333	San Lorenzo	121	121	...	...	121	...	...	121	...	...	121	121	121	...	...	...	...
334	Saratoga	11	6	5	...	3	8	...	6	5	...	2	3	4	9	8	7	...
335	Hammond—Secretary of this union left town and the members were unable to vote.																	
336	Tampa (Ybor City)	672	649	23	...	672	...	...	658	14	...	662	550	666	114	14	7	1
337	Key West	127	44	70	4	85	40	2	41	74	12	52	50	84	66	65	46	6
338	Eureka	14	1	13	...	9	5	...	9	5	...	10	7	4	9	5	7	...
339	Kokomo	8	3	5	...	1	7	...	5	2	1	4	5	1	6	1	7	...
341	San Bernardino—Returned no ballots.																	
342	Batavia	5	4	1	...	1	4	...	5	...	...	5	5	2	1	1	1	...
344	Atlanta	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	3	2	...	3	2	4	2	3	1	...
345	Rapid City	5	3	2	...	1	4	...	4	1	...	3	1	2	1	4	4	...
346	San Antonio	5	...	5	...	...	5	...	1	4	...	4	1	4	...	2	4	...
348	Corning	5	...	5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	5	...
349	St. John	13	12	1	...	12	1	...	13	...	...	12	13	12	1	...	1	...
350	Manati	92	87	3	2	87	3	2	86	5	1	85	88	91	7	3	2	...
352	Brookville—Made no return.																	
353	Brooklyn	18	12	6	...	18	...	...	11	7	...	13	4	8	14	13	2	...
355	Honesdale	4	2	...	...	2	2	...	4	...	...	4	2	2	...	1	1	...
357	Vancouver	28	13	15	...	13	15	...	15	13	...	8	14	5	25	19	9	1%
358	Fremont	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
359	Atchison—Returned no ballots.																	
360	Delaware	6	5	1	...	4	2	...	5	1	...	6	3	1	4	...	4	...

Number.	Name of Union.	Total.	L. M. Ornburn.	L. P. Hoffman.	Blanks.	Manuel Gonzalez.	John Reichert.	Blanks.	C. H. Stevens.	L. Hersfeld.	Blanks.	W. A. Campbell.	R. S. Sexton.	P. R. Martinez.	Henry Abrahams.	J. Mahlon Barnes.	E. G. Hall.	Blanks.
			2nd Vice-Pres.			4th Vice-Pres.			7th Vice-Pres.			Delegates to A. F. of L.						
362	Great Falls	12	6	6	...	7	5	...	6	6	...	7	9	6	5	3	6	...
363	Waukesha	4	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
364	Nacogdoches	9	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
365	Havana	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
366	Ann Arbor	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
368	Port Huron	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
369	Sherman	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	Jamestown	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	Barre	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
372	Marshfield	21	5	15	1	4	17	...	14	7	...	3	12	10	9	14	10	...
373	Sherbrooke	11	2	9	...	10	1	...	11	...	...	11	1	8	3	...	10	...
375	Anaconda	16	5	11	...	5	11	...	10	6	...	10	8	1	11	8	10	...
376	Utahdo	22	22	...	...	22	...	...	22	...	...	22	22	22	...	...	...	...
377	Webb City	14	4	10	...	...	12	...	6	8	...	8	6	4	7	10	7	...
378	Pennelias	86	85	1	...	85	1	...	84	2	...	86	86	86	...	...	...	...
379	Rochester	6	5	1	...	1	5	...	5	1	...	6	5	4	...	1	2	...
380	Wallace	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	...	...
381	Watertown	33	6	27	...	2	31	...	17	13	3	22	7	3	11	31	23	...
382	Rushville	12	1	10	1	...	12	...	9	1	2	7	11	2	5	4	7	...
383	Chicago	106	6	99	1	97	8	1	8	94	4	3	8	94	100	100	10	...
384	St. Augustine	68	30	36	2	63	5	...	41	24	3	30	31	53	43	24	19	...
387	Yankton	8	4	4	...	2	6	...	6	2	...	6	1	1	4	4	5	...
389	New York	28	10	18	...	27	1	...	2	26	...	8	1	28	22	23	...	...
390	Thomasville	10	5	5	...	7	...	...	8	2	...	5	5	1	10	2	7	...
391	Bellingham	10	5	5	...	7	...	...	8	2	...	5	5	1	10	2	7	...
393	Cadillac	5	3	2	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	5	2	...	2	1	5	...
394	Sycamore	9	7	2	...	6	3	...	9	...	...	8	7	2	7	1	2	...
395	Waterbury	12	10	2	...	7	5	...	11	...	1	8	7	4	7	2	5	...
396	Northampton	14	13	1	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	12	11	10	8	1	...	...
398	Stamford	13	9	4	...	5	8	...	7	6	...	10	8	2	6	9	4	...
399	Vincennes	4	2	2	...	4	...	...	1	3	...	4	2	...	2	1	3	...
400	Red Wing	4	2	2	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	2	1	3	2	3	1	...
402	Quakertown	15	12	2	1	5	9	1	3	11	1	9	6	4	9	8	9	...
403	Marquette	10	6	4	...	2	8	...	7	3	...	6	3	1	8	4	8	...
404	Austin	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
405	Birmingham	13	9	4	...	6	7	...	7	6	...	11	13	7	4	4	...	...
406	Crawfordsville	7	1	6	...	2	5	...	4	3	...	7	1	5	2	2	4	...
407	Norwich	17	16	1	...	10	...	...	13	4	...	11	7	8	13	6	6	...
409	Kewaunee	6	3	3	...	3	3	...	5	1	...	3	1	2	3	3	6	...
410	Contraalia	23	12	11	...	8	15	...	17	6	...	11	11	8	11	10	18	...
414	Bayamon	28	28	...	...	28	...	...	28	...	...	28	28	28	...	...	...	...
415	Elkart	7	6	...	...	4	3	...	6	1	...	4	5	4	5	1	1	...
416	Norwalk	7	6	...	...	5	1	...	6	...	...	5	4	5	...	...	3	...
418	Bayamon	45	45	...	...	45	...	...	45	...	...	45	45	45	...	...	...	...
420	St. Thomas	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	3	3	3	...
422	Kitchener	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	...
423	Sterling	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...
424	Santurce	20	20	...	...	20	...	...	20	...	...	20	20	20	...	...	...	...
425	Astoria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
426	Hibbing	16	3	13	...	4	12	...	6	9	1	6	5	3	11	9	12	...
427	Perth Amboy	6	1	5	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	6	...
428	Trenton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
429	Niagara Falls	9	...	8	1	...	8	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	1
430	Fulton	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...
431	Litchfield	17	9	8	...	12	5	...	15	2	...	9	9	13	4	4	12	...
432	Ponce	42	42	...	...	42	...	...	42	...	...	42	42	42	...	...	...	...
433	Mobile	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	6	2	...	...
434	Faribault	7	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	...
435	Kenton	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	...
437	Calro	11	6	5	...	6	5	...	8	3	...	2	7	4	5	4	6	...
443	Albuquerque	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
444	Walla Walla	8	4	4	...	3	5	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
445	Billings	4	2	2	...	1	3	...	2	2	...	2	1	4	1	1	4	...
446	Aguana Bineas	54	52	...	2	52	...	2	52	...	2	54	54	54	...	...	...	...
447	Kenosha	10	2	8	...	2	8	...	7	2	1	7	3	2	2	6	10	...
449	Ponce	165	139	26	...	143	22	...	143	22	...	141	141	155	16	21	18	...
450	Oklahoma City	7	4	3	...	4	3	...	4	3	...	2	5	3	5	3	3	...
451	Bushnell	6	2	4	...	3	3	...	4	2	...	3	1	3	3	2	1	...
452	Potoskey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
453	San Juan	193	192	...	1	192	...	1	192	...	1	192	192	193	...	...	...	...
454	Cedar Rapids	6	1	5	...	6	...	...	5	1	...	4	3	...	2	5	4	...
455	Galena	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...
456	Albia	5	4	1	...	2	3	...	3	2	...	4	4	3	1	...	3	...
457	Benton Harbor	7	4	3	...	6	1	...	5	2	...	6	5	5	2	2	1	...
459	Saskatoon	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	...
460	San Juan	67	67	...	...	67	...	...	67	...	...	62	52	67	...	20	...	...
462	West Tampa	802	789	12	1	792	9	1	793	8	1	791	10	1	800	790	11	1
463	Pontiac	4	1	3	...	1	3	...	2	2	...	3	1	...	3	1	4	...
464	Tampa	193	126	64	3	162	29	2	126	63	4	189	134	144	8	56	39	...
466	Easton	29	17	5	2	8	11	1	14	5	1	18	14	9	6	4	7	...
467	Arcello	8	8	8	8	8	...	8
468	Albion	11	6	5	...	7	8	...	10	1	...	8	5	6	1	1	5	...
469	Bakersfield	18	9	9	...	3	11	...	11	7	...	7	8	7	10	12	10	...

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			2nd Vice-Pres.			4th Vice-Pres.			7th Vice-Pres.			-----Delegates to A. F. of L.-----						
470	Portland	24	20	3	1	9	12	3	14	8	2	11	15	7	19	5	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
471	Macon	5	3	2		5			5			1	12	3	1		4	
472	Juncos	7	7			7			7			1	12	7				
473	Stettler	16	7	3		6	4		1	9		1	12	5	10	8	4	
474	Tampa	149	121	28		136	13		119	30		135	107	120	39	26	20	
475	Fitchburg	7	6	1		1	6		7			4	4		7		6	
476	Pontiac	7	4	3		3	4		5		2	6	5	4	1	2	3	
477	Manitowoc	16	4	12		5	11		9	7		9	7	4	2	13	13	
478	Juana Diaz	9	9			9			9			9	9	9				
479	Wheeling	9	1	8			9		9			9			8	1	9	
480	Orlando	15	10	5		12	3		13			9	10	3	14		9	
481	Bayamon	190	173	3	14	179	5	6	183	2		183	182	185	3	1	1	5
482	Wausau	17	13	4		2	15		16	1		12	3	6	2	15	13	
483	Gloversville	9	9			9			9			9	9	9				
484	Meriden	5	5			1	4		2	3		3	3	1	5	2	1	
485	San Juan	41	41			41			41			41	41	41				
486	New Westminster	6		6			6		5	1		2	4	2	3	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
487	Baker	6	5	1		5	1		6			6	5	5		1	1	
488	Middletown	18	13	5		4	14		15	3		15	14	1	8	5	11	
491	Huron	15	3	11	1	7	7	1	9	5	1	6	11	4	4	7	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
492	Colorado Springs	Received no ballots Made no return.																
497	Kankakee	8	2	6		4	4		6	2		8	7	2	3	2	2	
498	Everett	12	4	8		6	6		10	2		4	8	4	8	5	7	
499	Trinidad	5	3	2			5		5			4	3	3	5			
500	Tampa	813	636	105	12	696	110	7	590	205	18	758	424	422	625	112	76	$\frac{1}{2}$
501	Wheeling	269	69	142	58	49	150	61	108	100	61	119	90	67	92	132	114	$\frac{1}{2}$
502	Pittsburg	19		19		6	13		9	10		12	6	6	12	16	5	
505	Uniontown	10	2	8		7	3		8	2			9	7	1	10	3	
508	Menati	Received no ballots.																
510	Fairmont	5	5			2	3		4	1		3	3	2		2	5	
530	Lodington	Made no return.																
Totals		18521	10429	6942	1150	9560	7651	1310	11947	5020	1554	11223	9526	7591	8601	7240	6127	1751 $\frac{1}{2}$

RECAPITULATION.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Total ballots used	18,521
I. M. Ornburn received	10,429
L. P. Hoffman received	6,942
Blanks	1,150

Ornburn's majority 3,487

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Total ballots used	18,521
Manuel Gonzales	9,560
John Reichert	7,651
Blanks	1,310

Gonzales's majority 1,900

SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Total ballots used	18,521
C. H. Stevens	11,947
L. Hernfeld	5,020
Blanks	1,554

Stevens' majority 6,927

DELEGATES TO THE A. F. OF L.

Total ballots used	18,521
W. A. Campbell	11,223

R. S. Sexton	9,526
Henry Abrahams	8,601
P. R. Martinez	7,591
J. Mahlon Barnes	7,240
E. G. Hall	6,127
Blanks	1,751 $\frac{1}{2}$

(Signed.)

FRED BOSE.

Union 14, Chicago, Chairman.

PAUL RICK.

Union 77, Minneapolis.

JOHN RUSSELL.

Union 55, Hamilton.

A. A. KOETT.

Union 72, Burlington.

JAS F. BURCUM.

Union 394, Sycamore.

Canvassing Board.

According to the vote cast at the election July 9 and recorded, verified, and certified to by the International Canvassing Board, the following were elected Vice-Presidents: I. M. Ornburn, New Haven, Conn., Second Vice-President; Manuel Gonzales, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice-President; Charles Stevens, Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice-President, and the following were elected delegates to the American Federation of Labor: W. A. Campbell, R. S. Sexton and Henry Abrahams.

G. W. PERKINS.

International President.

A Labor Day Greeting.

Defeat the "open shop" with the union label. No more fitting time could be suggested than the approach of Labor Day to put into practical effect the principle set forth in the opening paragraph of this greeting.

The most effective way to help ourselves and bring confusion to our enemies is to see to it that no money earned under union conditions is spent for any commodities except those made under union conditions.

Whenever a purchase is made the purchaser is an employer of labor. Be consistent and purchase only union-labeled goods, for in this way only can you be sure of employing union labor.

The nearest point to an "open shopper's" heart is his pocketbook. Give him a "heart"

blow by refusing to increase the contents of his pocketbook.

No trade unionist should appear in a Labor Day demonstration except he is clothed from head to feet with union-labeled wearing apparel, and what he does on Labor Day in this direction, he should do every day in the year.

Let us make Labor Day of 1921 one upon which we can say every member of a trade union is 100 per cent practical and consistent, and that he did his full share to "Defeat the 'open shop' with the union label."

Information as to where union-labeled goods can be procured will be cheerfully furnished by

Yours fraternally,

JOHN J. MANNING.

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS.

Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 1, 1921.

With the able assistance of an agitation and organization committee consisting of Mr. William Heins, president; Mr. Jos. Perez, vice-president; Mr. F. E. Andrews, now secretary; Messrs. William Bolz and Charles Applegate, all of Union 225, of Los Angeles, we have been keeping up a constant agitation for the sale of home made union label cigars, which has resulted in some improvement in the conditions of trade in the city and putting to work some of the cigarmakers who have been idle for a long time. Since my last letter we have, in addition to visiting dealers in cigars in all parts of the city, visited and addressed the following labor unions and placed in the hands of every member present a card bearing a facsimile of our union label and the names of the brands of union made cigars made in Los Angeles: Ironworkers' Union, No. 51; Hodcarriers' Union, No. 300; Egg Inspectors' Union; Pattern Makers' Union; Sign Writers' Union, No. 831; Upholsterers' Union, No. 15; Tile and Granite Masons Helpers, a new union; Carpenters' Union, No. 2516; Bricklayers' Union, No. 2; Pressmen's Union, No. 78; Butchers' Union, No. 265; Oil and Gas Workers' Union, No. 35; Building Laborers' Union, No. 1; Flour and Cereal Workers' Union, No. 204; Boiler-makers' Union, No. 723; joint meeting of the Brewers' Unions, Nos. 7 and 4; Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 220; Tailors' Union, No. 81. Addressed the Trade and Labor Council at three meetings; Carpenters' Union, No. 426; Musicians' Union, No. 47; Painters' Union, No. 202; Roofers' Union, No. 36; Carpet Layers Union, No. 80, and Carpenters' Auxiliary Union, No. 62. We have held several conferences with the cigar manufacturers of Los Angeles on the question of the sale in the city of union label cigars, with but little improvement.

Yours fraternally,

J. E. FARRELL,
General Organizer.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 2, 1921.

I am still continuing my efforts along the line of agitation, posting up signs and visiting different dealers, urging them with an argument to give union labor goods a prominent place in their cases, and am also working to have them put a window display in their windows during the week the Michigan Federation of Labor holds its convention in this city. The goods that are to be in the window are to be strictly union made cigars, which they have so far agreed to do. I am sure the delegates are going to take notice of this. From reports from other cities they have complained of not being able to find union made cigars in many places. I am trying to urge the girls to attend a meeting, but they are warned by the bosses if they are found to attend any meetings of any trade unions that their jobs will be up. I have had a number of girls' names signed by themselves on a list that have come to me telling me they could not attend a meeting or they would lose their jobs. Those who are willing to join and would have made good workers among the girls, they fired them, but they are convinced that they will never get conditions only through an organization. I visited the Monroe Cigar Co., but could not get any satisfaction from them. I also visited the Schneider Cigar Co. in reference to our bill of prices and organization, but met with no success due to our ex-card men taking jobs considerably below our bill. I also talked to them—men who have been working in the unfair shops—asking them to join our organization, but met with no success. The trade in the unfair shops is not up to the standard compared with the union shops, as they have only half their force working, but the union shops have

only a few who are not working, and we must keep busy here all the time to hold our own and keep our label before the public.

MIKE GAZELLA, Sub-organizer.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 2, 1921.

I visited Easton and assisted the new secretary of Union 466 in getting out his first monthly report. I also urged the members there to join the Central Labor Union and through that to increase the demand for label cigars. At a meeting of Union 242, York, I urged upon them the importance of organization work. At Allentown I found the members working pretty steadily in comparison with the surrounding towns. There has been no change here; the members seem satisfied. I received the report that several of the women and girls in Bethlehem were ready for organization and so I went there to urge organization, but to no avail. I visited Sellersville and Perkasie in the interests of organization but being unable to secure the co-operation of the unions in these places I did not accomplish much. In Scranton and Wilkes-Barre I found the members disinterested and not co-operating with the C. L. U., and, as is to be expected under these conditions, there were few label cigars on display. However, at Wilkes-Barre a small shop which had suspended business for several months has again reopened.

*At a meeting of Union 257, Lancaster, July 18, a communication from Union 12, Oneida, was read, stating that Powell & Goldstein, against whom the Oneida cigarmakers are on strike, had opened a factory at Marietta. The matter was referred to me for investigation and I proceeded to Marietta where I found eighteen cigarmakers, including four members of Union 257, working in the Powell & Goldstein factory. I informed them of the facts in the case and suggested that they discontinue their work, as they were acting as strikebreakers. I made a report to Union 257, Lancaster, and to Union 12, Oneida, of the facts as I found them. I then went on to Littletown where this same strike firm has opened another factory which is employing fifty-nine cigarmakers, four of them members of Union 316, McSherrystown. I took the matter up with the four members, telling them that they and the nonunionists working for Powell & Goldstein were being used as strikebreakers, and I believe I made a good impression. They agreed to take the matter up immediately with Secretary Colgan of Union 316. For the cigar that this firm formerly paid \$15.00 a thousand in Oneida they are now paying \$9.00 at Marietta and \$10.00 at Littletown.

On my way to Wheeling, W. Va., I stopped at Pittsburgh but was unable to get in touch with the members. However, I promised to attend their next meeting, August 13. When I reached Wheeling I got in touch with the secretary of the Tobacco Strippers' Union and made arrangements for a meeting with that organization.

I have spent considerable time in Lancaster attending meetings of various labor organizations, among them the electricians, printers, machinists, watchmakers, making arrangements for Labor Day celebrations, assisting in the effort to re-establish the Blue Label League, etc. The spirit in Lancaster has improved and the meetings are better attended than previously.

J. P. KEENEN, Organizer.

Montreal, Aug. 5, 1921.

From June 5th to the 11th I worked in Guelph, Ontario, in label agitation which is badly needed in this district. The London cigar firms, who have declared for the open shop, have stocked this part of Ontario with their goods. These cigars all have the blue label on the boxes and are dated November and December, 1920, which were at the time made under union conditions. While here I confined my time to giving publicity to the London situation, addressed union meetings, visited cigar stores and distributed advertising matter. Our members should en-

courage the J. A. B. as there is considerable work to be done in this part of Ontario.

At Stratford, Ont., I consulted with our members and urged them to take a more active part in the central body and advised them on local matters re-wage question, and feel that this matter will be settled satisfactory. Conditions here are better than in other places and members have had steady work. There is a fair display of label goods. I addressed the Trades Council executive meeting, blacksmiths, carpenters and railway carmen, distributed cards calling attention to Tuckett & Wilson and the London situation. At Hamilton cigar trade has been hard hit due to the general depression in all trades and our union factories have been on short time. I started a label campaign, was assisted by the president at various times in attending the various meetings. Resolutions were adopted at nearly all meetings to support our label. I also distributed cigar pouches and advertising matter. Addressed mass meeting of Allied Printing Trades who are on strike for the 44-hour week. Attended meeting of International unions called for organization purposes.

I addressed the following meetings in the interest of the label: All meetings of executive board of Union 55, barbers, railway machinists, moulders, bricklayers, I. L. P., boiler-makers, Building Trades Council, boot and shoe workers, iron, tin and steel workers, painters, carpenters, printers, machinists, electrical workers, steam and operating engineers. This agitation must be kept going by Union 55 if we expect to get results.

At Montreal I assisted in the organization campaign started by Union 58, visited cigar shops at noon and closing time in effort to get new members. Members are taking an interest in this work and are working quietly in the shops to gain members. This campaign will last a couple of months. Union 58 is somewhat handicapped by the depression in trade as most of the shops have been on short time or closed. A couple of the larger shops are busy. Committee is showing that spirit that will get results if kept up. Our members may get some idea of just what Union 58 is up against: One large firm in opening their new factory has given every consideration to the women and girl cigarmakers, including a restaurant, rest-room, music and a trained nurse to look after their wants. Parents of the employees were invited to spend the day in the factory and all kinds of amusements were provided them. This is done to keep the women from the union. Stock conditions are bad and wages low. While here I also did label agitation, worked at meetings and visited cigar stores.

Yours fraternally,
JAS. A. SULLIVAN, Organizer.

Oneida, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1921.

After working with the committee and officers of Union 23 in Detroit on injunction case and strike I proceeded to Rochester, N. Y., where 3 shops had discontinued running as union shops, one of them going out of business entirely. The only remaining shop of any size requesting the organization to lower its bill of prices to allow said firm to extend its wholesale business. After conferences by the committee with the firm and investigation made by the committee on prices and cost of production the committee recommended a reduction. This was adopted by the local union.

I visited Syracuse, Auburn, N. Y., and Geneva, N. Y., and took up work of agitation for label goods. On visiting the dealers many promised they would demand the union label on goods and especially those goods that recently stopped putting on the label. One shop that was running as a label shop and made the Napoleon brand was sending out these goods without the label on, and it looked very much like they were going to venture into the non-union plan. After visiting Albany, N. Y., I took up work up the state again and visited Utica, N. Y., where I found the Napoleon brand in many places without the label on. While

working here I was directed by Pres. Perkins to proceed to Oneida, N. Y., as there was a difficulty there. I found that the firm of Powell and Goldstein, who had previously asked for a reduction, had told the men they were going to discontinue to run a shop in Oneida, N. Y. From every appearance he has joined the union wreckers' crew and will help the open shop crowd hereafter.

Last week the next largest firm here, Bennett & Son, requested a reduction. A committee met him in the shop and brought the request to a meeting of the union and the union voted to reduce its bill. After this action on the authority of the strike committee I visited the firm of Powell and Goldstein and endeavored to have Mr. Goldstein reconsider his former stand and meet with the committee of the union. He flatly refused and said he had made up his mind to do what he had told me at a previous interview and would not change it but would go through with it.

This firm is now having its brands made in two or three towns in Pennsylvania. While they are exploiting the cigarmakers of these towns by getting them to make cigars, a great deal less than they were paying here, they are handing to the public the old cheap district product at a good profit. There may be some hope left here that under the new scale the Bennett & Son shop can and will extend their business, thus giving employment to some of the cigarmakers left walking the streets by the Napoleon shop going out. Several cigarmakers have started cigar shops in Oneida, N. Y.

Fraternally yours,
WM. A. McCABE,
Organizer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER

Union 341, San Bernardino, Cal.

The books and accounts of this new charter have been handled in a manner that would surprise some of our members that seem to think they know how, in many old unions. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger correctly indexed and posted. Benefit cards and vouchers correctly filed. Nice work. Statement as follows:

Receipts from organization—	
June 1, 1920, to May 1, 1921.....	\$693.10
Expense to May 1, 1921.....	504.55
Balance for May 1, 1921.....	\$188.55
Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1921—In Am. Nat'l Bank.....	\$158.20
In poss. Sec'y R. E. Worden.....	30.35
Total	\$188.55

Union 469, Bakersfield, Cal.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Funds at all times reported just as the bank account shows. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense nicely filed. Ledger correctly indexed and posted. Statement as follows:

Balance for Feb. 1, 1918.....	\$ 168.17
Receipts to May 1, 1921.....	3,872.50
Correction in Int'l account .....	.40
Total	\$4,041.07
Expense to May 1, 1921.....	3,689.27
Balance should be, May 1, 1921.....	\$ 351.80
Funds of Union—	
May 1, 1921—In 1st Nat'l Bank.....	\$284.10
In poss. Sec'y-Treas. A. H. Sidler	67.70
Total	\$ 351.80

Financier's Examination.

Union 335, Hammond, Ind.

August 3, 1921.

The disappearance of ex-Secy. Martin Maier has turned out to be a severe blow to this union, as the greater part of the funds disappeared with him. Inasmuch as the ex-secretary was not under bond, the loss will fall quite heavy upon the members. At a special meeting held their attention was called to the fact that in order to safeguard their interests it is necessary to apply business methods and principles in the management of union affairs and as a matter of "safety first" the financial officer should be bonded by a reputable bonding concern.

Financial Statement.

Balance as per last exam., Aug. 1, 1920. \$ 420.91
Receipts to July 1, 1921 4,404.26
Correction of account50

Total \$4,825.67
Expense to July 1, 1921 3,283.35

Balance should be July 1, 1921. \$1,542.32

Funds of Union.

In Citizens Nat. Bank of Hammond.. 643.12
Shortage of Ex-Sec. Maier..... \$ 899.20
In addition to above, the ex-secretary is short \$128.88 in local fund.

OTTO DEHN.

Special Organizer.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 16, 1921.

I have examined the accounts of Union No. 282. The books and accounts of this union are in fair order, ledger posted to date showing standing of members, benefit cards and vouchers on file for all expense, corrected the cash and stamp account as per statement.

Balance should be on hand as per last examination, Aug. 2, 1915 \$ 443.99
Receipts to June 30, 1921..... 15,348.99
Expended over percentage, 1915..... 6.47
Expended over percentage, 1918..... 13.23
Due Int. Union on examination 3.45

Total \$15,816.13
Expense to June 30, 1921 15,230.82

Balance should be on June 30, 1921.. \$ 585.31

Funds of Union.

Bridgeport Savings Bank \$248.47
City Saving Bank 249.82
In possession Sec'y Geo. Engelhard..... 87.02

Total \$585.31

Fraternally yours,

JOHN C. HILSDORF.

Acting Financier.

Special Financiers' Examination.

Union 393, Cadillac, Mich.

The books and accounts of this union are in good order. Ledger posted to date and all receipts for expense on file. Financial statement:

International balance, Dec. 1, 1917..... \$ 68.64
Reported receipts to July 1, 1921..... 767.76

Total \$836.40
Report expense to July 1, 1921..... 615.28

On hand July 1, 1921..... \$221.12

Funds of Union—

Deposited in Cadillac State Bank. \$199.68
In possession of Sec. J. M. Nagel.. 21.44

Total funds \$221.12

Fraternally submitted,

R. E. VAN HORN.

Report of donations received by Local 530 Ludington since the last report:

Union 218, \$5.00; Union 90, \$2.00; Union 179, \$6.02; Union 97, \$50.00; Union 42, \$5.00; Joint Advisory Board of Union No. 14 of Chicago, \$10.00; Union 321, \$2.00; Union 247, \$5.00; Union 172, \$5.00; Union 24, \$5.00; Union 7, \$5.00; Union 14, \$5.00; Union 39, \$5.00; Union 228, \$10.00; Union 187, \$10.00; Union 54, \$2.00; Union 53, \$5.00; Union 279, \$1.00; Union 335, \$10.00; Union 323, \$1.00; Union 92, \$6.50; Union 76, \$3.00; Union 192, \$50.00; Union 192, \$43.00; Union 219, \$1.00; Union 83, \$5.00.

We hereby wish to thank the different locals for the good support.

MISS LAURA HOFFMAN, Secy.
MYRTLE RONDEAUX, Pres.

Chicago, Ill., July 16, 1921.

The undersigned Auditors of C. M. I. U. do hereby certify that we have examined the financial statements and accounts of the International President, Mr. G. W. Perkins, for the period of six months ending June 30, 1921, and have found them absolutely correct in all details, with the following results:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
January	\$13,462.88	\$ 8,521.67
February	4,281.11	7,012.21
March	5,840.73	6,956.56
April	5,738.95	7,734.06
May	7,657.91	6,427.75
June	9,126.56	6,852.56

	\$46,108.14	\$43,504.81
Balance January 1....	3,381.87	5,985.20*
*Balance on hand June 30, 1921		\$ 5,985.20

Total \$49,490.01 \$49,490.01

*\$1,150.00 Liberty bonds are included in June 30 balance.

Fraternally submitted,

S. M. KAUTENBERGER.

Union 41, Aurora, Ill.

STERLING B. FORD.

Union 80, Danville, Ill.

JOHN EICHENBERGER.

Union 76, Hannibal, Mo.

State of Trade Aug. 1, 1921.

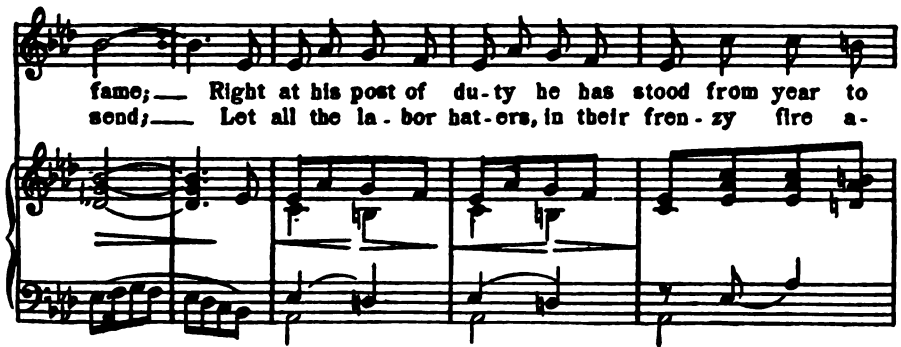
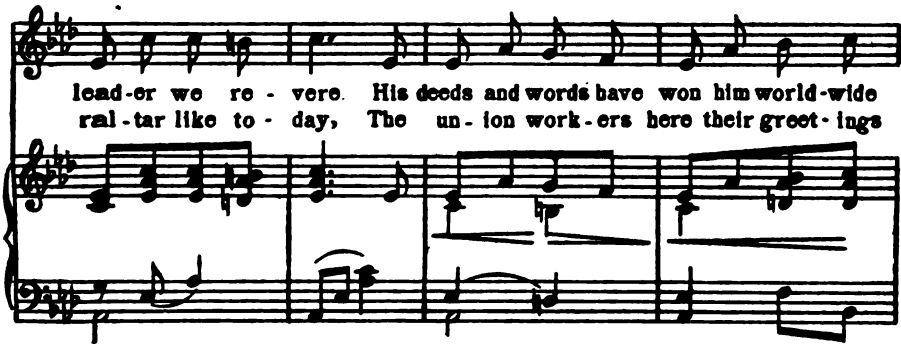
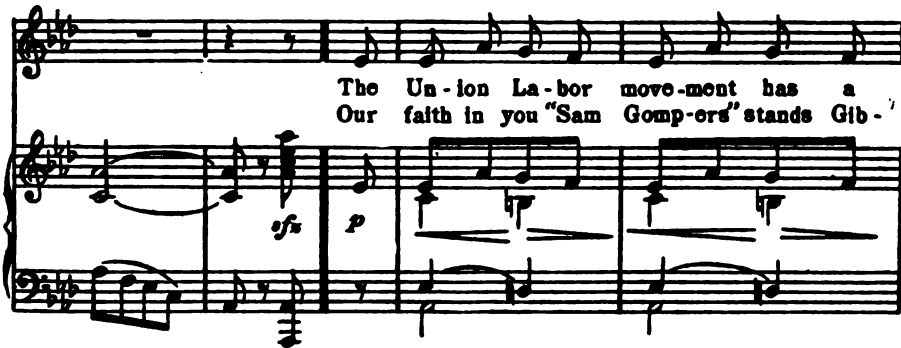
FAIR.		
43 Urbana	69 Three Rivers	231 Amsterdam
60 Keokuk	72 Davenport	238 Sedalia
61 La Crosse	73 Alton	236 Reading
112 Oneonta	74 Poughkeepsie	250 Belleville
121 Ithaca	76 Hannibal	257 Lancaster
122 Warren	79 Sandusky	274 Pekin
125 Norwich	85 Eau Claire	279 Plattsburg
135 Appleton	86 Mansfield	282 Bridgeport
140 Niagara Falls	88 Dubuque	283 Geneva
338 Eureka	89 Schenectady	286 Wichita
359 Atchison	92 Worcester	300 Michigan City
402 Quakertown	94 Pawtucket	302 Tecumseh
464 Meriden	98 St. Paul	310 Manistee
505 Uniontown	103 Ansonia	311 Auburn
	107 Erie	320 Athens
	114 Jacksonville	323 Sheboygan
	115 Canton	331 Crookston
	120 Muscatine	345 Rapid City
	124 Watertown	366 Ann Arbor
	129 Denver	372 Marshfield
	130 Saginaw	377 Webb City
	134 La Porte	385 Waterbury
	154 Lincoln	406 Crawfordsville
	157 Rockford	409 Kewanee
	158 Lafayette	410 Centuria
	160 Milford	433 Mobile
	162 Green Bay	435 Kenton
	163 Marysville	447 Kenosha
	168 Oshkosh	455 Galena
	173 Zanesville	457 Benton Harbor
	193 Jefferson City	463 Pontiac
	201 Rock Island	476 Pontiac
	206 No. Adams	477 Manitowoc
	209 Coldwater	479 Wheeling
	210 Rome	480 Orlando
	215 Logansport	481 Huron
	220 New Orleans	502 Pittsburg
	221 South Bend	510 Fairmont

Respectfully dedicated to Samuel Gompers, President of the A.F. of L.

OUR GRAND OLD MAN

Arranged by H.O. WHEELER
Moderato

Words and Music by
THOMAS H. WEST



Copyright, 1916, by Thomas H. West.

year, We're proud of him, Sam Gomp-ers is his name. —
 way, On our sup-port you al-ways can de-pend. —

The first system of the musical score for 'Our Grand Old Man'. It features a vocal melody line and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: 'year, We're proud of him, Sam Gomp-ers is his name. — way, On our sup-port you al-ways can de-pend. —'.

CHORUS. Moderato

He's the Grand Old Man of La-bor, With a heart as true as

The second system of the musical score, marked 'CHORUS. Moderato'. It continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment with the lyrics: 'He's the Grand Old Man of La-bor, With a heart as true as'.

steel, And his name was ne'er con-nect-ed with a mean or crooked

The third system of the musical score, continuing the chorus. The lyrics are: 'steel, And his name was ne'er con-nect-ed with a mean or crooked'.

deal; In the Un-ion La-bor movement, he is al-ways in the

The fourth system of the musical score, continuing the chorus. The lyrics are: 'deal; In the Un-ion La-bor movement, he is al-ways in the'.

van, To the workers of the Coun-try he's our Grand Old Man. —

The fifth and final system of the musical score for this page. The lyrics are: 'van, To the workers of the Coun-try he's our Grand Old Man. —'.

Our Grand Old Man 2

Thomas H. West, Publisher, Kansas City, Mo.

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

Monon Building. Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

L. P. HOFFMAN, 729 N. Diamond St., Jacksonville, Ill., Second Vice President.

A. GARIEPY, 238 Ave. Hotel De Ville, Montreal, Canada, Third Vice President.

JOHN REICHERT, 1070 12th St., Milwaukee, Wis., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

E. J. STACK, 412 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40¢ list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children, and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free, and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members, secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book and in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member, secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per Section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the

request carefully study Section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if there is no such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts, July, 1921.

TAX.

146 New Brunsw'k.	\$100	212 Superior	\$150
149 Brooklyn	400	218 Binghamton	250
160 Milford	150	221 South Bend	250
161 Denver	250	222 Peru	250
170 W. Palm Beach	100	227 Chicago	250
171 E. Greenville	100	245 Ashland	250
174 Joliet	100	246 Olean	100
175 Kingston	100	248 Jacksonville	250
176 Newark	100	250 Belleville	300
181 Fort Madison	100	258 Streator	100
192 Manchester	500	261 Knoxville	100
201 Rock Island	150	268 Escanaba	200
209 Coldwater	150		

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

8 Hoboken	\$1.75	485 San Juan	\$2.00
429 Niagara Falls	1.90	119 San Juan	4.00
111 Des Moines	3.25	194 Cayce	6.40
118 Peoria	1.50	132 Brooklyn	6.50
305 Monmouth	1.00	66 Lewiston	17.90
499 Trinidad	6.50	312 Livingston	3.75
36 Topeka	1.00	383 Chicago	1.35
192 Manchester	.30	69 Three Rivers	3.25
34 Chippewa Falls	1.00	332 San Diego	2.00
462 Tampa	5.05	129 Denver	1.35
3 Paterson	6.40	84 Saugerties	3.25
467 Arecibo	3.50	377 Webb City	6.50
228 San Francisco	4.00	25 Milwaukee	1.50
187 Covington	1.50	289 Miami	7.30
268 Escanaba	.75	235 Los Angeles	.75
28 Westfield	.75	62 Richmond	3.65
192 Manchester	20.50	206 N. Adams	4.00
383 Chicago	3.60	520 Manchester	2.40
313 Lima	3.80	312 Livingston	3.50
334 Saratoga	5.05	89 Schenectady	.75
245 Ashland	1.90	132 Brooklyn	.65
179 Bangor	3.15	135 Appleton	6.30
H. W. Smith, dues			6.00

Receipts for July \$ 4,923.20
Balance June 30, 1921 5,985.20

Total \$10,908.40

EXPENDITURES, JULY, 1921.

Office rent	\$ 115.00
Salary to Int'l Pres., 5 weeks	300.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers	1,125.00
John Eichenberger, auditor	58.44
S. B. Ford, auditor	42.80
S. M. Kautenberger, auditor	30.72
F. Bosse, Int'l canvasser	77.00
John Russell, Int'l canvasser	140.70
Paul Rick, Int'l canvasser	130.76
A. Koett, Int'l canvasser	115.10
J. Burcum, Int'l canvasser	88.40
Printing June Journal	317.42
Printing strike applications (357, 172, 201, 202, 332, 111 and 5)	65.00
Printing 2,000 postal cards, forms 2 and 4	5.50
Printing stationery for local unions	77.30

Printing 2,000 notices to secretaries ...	8.00
Printing 1,000,000 labels	150.00
Printing voting blanks and circular for amendment of 97 Boston	9.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
J. A. Sullivan, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
Maurice Simons, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
M. Gazella, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
Sol Sontheimer, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. & exp. as org.	253.24
W. A. Campbell, sal. & exp. as Financier	300.00
Math Penderitach, sal. & exp. as agent	140.16
R. E. Van Horn, sal. & exp. to Cadillac Int'l President, exp. Washington, D. C.	8.50
Postage on letters and supplies	100.46
Postal cards	93.65
Expressage on supplies	20.00
Exchange on checks	20.13
Telephone Service	1.77
Office supplies	7.74
Electric Light	19.66
Carting labels to Union 14, Chicago .....	.50
Seals, cancelers, etc.	11.55
Telegrams	17.70
Towel service	3.00
Addressograph plates .....	.25
Spanish translations, April, May, and June	3.19
Repairing typewriter	1.25
Tax to A. F. of L., for June and July	610.92
Tax to U. L. T. Dept., for June and July	305.46
Expenses for July	\$ 6,676.07
Balance July 31	4,232.33
Total	\$10,908.40
Included in balance, \$1,150.00 Liberty Bonds.	

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 5, Rochester, to fine H. S. Hall, 43556, and Wm. Voelzer, 92677, each \$100 for working below the bill of prices and taking jobs in strike factories. Vote—Affirmative; 5, one member approved only \$50, and another member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of 25, Milwaukee, to fine the following members \$50.00 each and annul their cards for working in a strike shop: John Benski, Sr., 47943; Ida Bordow, 8290; Martha Burtzloff, 6589; Elisa Calderone, 8315; Sam Chernoff, 1364; Bessie Dibley, 8340; Anna Donath, 55774; Winnie Erdmann, 8330; Kath. Kamper, 8759; Jos. Glogagliano, 8892; Estella Kowalski, 93727; Mary Ostrowski, 8822; Agnes Price, 8807; Mary Seta, 8559; Bessie Schwartz, 5586; Max Schwartz, 6587; Clara Torres, 8777; Chas. Tompkins, 6533; Pollie Noida, 8881; Geo. Walters, 37429; Nanda Makoroski, 8808; Arthur Dittmann; Robt. Landmann, 80285. Vote—Affirmative, 4, one member approved the fine of \$50 but not the annulment of cards; two members approved only \$25 fines.

Approved the application of 144, New York, to fine Joseph Elchhorn, 91586, \$50 for conduct unbecoming a union member. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved only \$25 fine.

Approved the application of 144, New York, to fine Julius Shire, 91570, \$100 for working in an unfair shop. Vote—Affirmative, 5; two members approved only \$25.

Approved the application of 273, Rockland, to fine Chas. J. Mitchell, 38108, and John S. Rantitt, 42678, each \$200 for turning their union shop into a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of 357, Vancouver, to suspend and fine the following members \$100 each for working in the strike shop of the Stettler Cigar Factory: Phil Pauley, 43528, and Charles Holland, 10465. Vote—Affirmative, 5;

one member approved the fine but not suspension; another member approved only \$25 fine.

Approved the application of 76, Hannibal, Mo., to fine J. E. Dennis, 1850; L. B. Underwood and John Beckerman, 36852, each \$25 for operating non-union shops. Vote—Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of 488, Middletown, to fine Roy Mackenroth, 31280, \$200 and annul his card for taking a job in a strike shop, and to fine Harold Fairchild, an apprentice, \$100 for taking a job in the same shop. Vote—Affirmative, 4; one member approved the fines but not the suspension; one member approved \$50 fine, and one member approved \$25 fine.

Approved the application of 182, Madison, to suspend Andrew Brandmeyer and fine him \$50 for working in a strike shop. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved the fine but not suspension; one member approved a \$25 fine.

Approved the application of 497 to fine George Leeback, 44579; S. Loff, 95510, and M. Lampert, 21459, \$200 each and annul their cards for going to work in the strike shop of Kranz Bros. Vote—Affirmative, 4; one member approved the fines but not annulment of cards; one member approved fines of \$50, and one member approved fine of \$25.

Approved the application of 251, New York, to fine H. Silberzweig, 116421, \$50 and suspend him for drawing strike benefit and working in the non-union Josephson shop. Vote—Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of 15, Chicago, to fine Jacob Feldner, 73691, \$100 for assisting a union shop to move away from Chicago and assisting in running a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 6.

Approved the application of 2, Buffalo, to fine George A. Herbach, 1558, \$50 for conduct unbecoming a union man. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved \$25 fine.

Approved the application of 488, Middletown, to fine Jesse Halstead, 29453, \$200 and annul his card for working in a strike shop. Vote—Affirmative, 4; one member approved the fine but not annulment of card; one member approved \$100 fine, and one member approved \$50 fine.

Approved the application of 248, Jacksonville, to fine Harvey Baggett, 33129, and John O'Rourke, 9082, each \$100 and annul their cards for strike-breaking in Smith's shop. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved the fines but not annulment of cards; one member approved only \$50 fine.

Fines of \$10 or Less.

Union 204, New Albany, Ind., has annulled the absolute retiring card of Clarence Whiteman, 96135, and fined him \$10 for working against the interests of the union.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Harry W. Smith, cigarmaker and musician, formerly of Reading, Pa., please notify John Stephens, 15 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ralph Jacobs would like to hear from J. H. Delmer, 13½ N. Jefferson Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.

Forrest Pagelski wishes to correspond with Edward Denver. Address care Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.

Secretary holding card of Parfait Beauregard will please notify Mad. P. Beauregard, care Union 58, Montreal.

The secretary of 50, Terre Haute, Ind., would like to learn the whereabouts of Tom Dwyer.

Peter Zwoster, 815 Fourth St., San Diego, Calif., desires to hear from George Slitterka, 7545. By 26, Milwaukee.

The union label is, indeed, the only guarantee that the products of any industry are fit to enter decent and cleanly homes.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

270 Fort Dodge	\$100	303 Perkaskie	\$150
271 Rochester	200	304 Racine	100
273 Rockland	100	305 Monmouth	150
274 Pekin	250	307 Reno	100
275 Aberdeen	50	308 Muncie	50
276 Plattsmouth	50	309 Rothville	150
277 Oskaloosa	150	310 Manistee	100
280 Owego	150	312 Livingston	250
283 Geneva	200	313 Lima	100
286 Wichita	100	314 Jackson	100
287 Marinette	200	315 St. Cloud	250
289 Miami	100	317 Wilkes Barre	100
290 Janesville	100	318 Chattanooga	150
292 Brooklyn	250	319 Waukegan	50
293 Fort Smith	200	320 Athens	50
294 Duluth	200	321 New Britain	200
295 Scranton	150	323 Sheboygan	200
296 Wilmington	200	324 Gloucester	100
297 Canton	250	325 Spokane	50
298 Glens Falls	100	326 Taunton	200
299 Middletown	100	329 Fond du Lac	200
300 Michigan City	250	331 Crookston	100
301 Akron	100	332 San Diego	250
302 Tecumseh	100	334 Saratoga	200

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

F. W. Kirkpatrick and eight others appealed against Union 179, Bangor, for levying a one per cent assessment on the wages of all members for one month for label agitation purposes and for levying a one per cent assessment for one month to assist a cigarmaker who holds an absolute retiring card. That part of the appeal against levying a one per cent assessment for label agitation purposes is not sustained. That part of the appeal against levying a one per cent assessment for one month for the benefit of a cigarmaker not now a member of the International Union was sustained.

Lottie Graham appealed against 253, Oakland, for refusing to admit her to membership. This member had an undoubted right to become a thirty-cent member or to become a regular sixty-cent member if she so desired. The appeal was sustained.

E. Rubenstein, et al., appealed against the J. A. B., New York, for compelling them to strike in a shop where no reduction of wages had been offered. The appeal was sustained.

P. A. Spangenberg appealed against 33, Indianapolis, for opening the Steffen shop. The reply of the union shows that the motion to open all shops to union men was adopted by a regular vote of the union. The appeal was not sustained.

H. Helm appealed against 39, New Haven, for levying a one per cent assessment in aid of the unemployed and for excusing certain members from paying this percentage assessment. That part of the appeal against the union for levying the percentage assessment for the unemployed was not sustained. That part of the appeal against excusing certain members who could participate in the proceeds of this assessment was sustained.

The J. A. B. Binghamton appealed against Union 218, Binghamton, for declaring the strike off in several shops and opening same to their members. Union 218 claims the J. A. B. refused to call a joint meeting. The decision is that no local union where there is a Joint Board has a right to call a strike off in local strike shops. In this case the J. A. B. should have called a joint meeting in so important a matter and let the membership of the joint unions decide. If the J. A. B. refuses to call a joint

meeting then each local union may vote separately upon the question and a majority of votes of all unions, cast, shall decide the question.

A. Beirach appealed against 39, New Haven, for fining him \$50 for conduct unbecoming a union man. The appeal was not sustained.

Jos. C. Mayer appealed against 98, St. Paul, for denying his claim for sick benefit and placing him on the ninety day list. The appeal was not sustained.

George H. Bond appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending him. Owing to extenuating circumstances the appeal was sustained.

Ike Strauss appealed against the J. A. B. New York, reference their action in regard to the Starlight factory. The appeal was not sustained.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

(Do not endorse two or more amendments on the same sheet of paper. Send in a separate endorsement for each amendment, as they have to be filed separately.)

The amendment of 273 Rockland, as published in the July issue, as follows:

Amend Section No. 92 by adding Section 92 C. Extra Special Strike Fund.

An extra special strike fund to cover all expenses equally not now provided for in the Constitution.

A 50c assessment shall be levied on all 60-cent and 30-cent dues paying members. Class B members shall pay 25c, or one-half of the full assessment levied in the months of September and March of each calendar year, payable in eight weeks. This fund to be known as an Extra Special Strike Fund, to be used to pay all legitimate, incidental and miscellaneous expenses of an approved strike not now covered by the Special Strike Fund, such as benefits to members who have not been in the union three months, extenuating circumstances of members who require extra allowances, strippers and other workers involved in a strike whose loyalty to the strike demands consideration. All incidental and miscellaneous expenses incurred by the local strike committee and approved by the International President shall be paid from this fund that is not now covered by the Constitution.

This Extra Special Strike Fund to be governed by the same laws that control the Special Strike Fund, in levying and distributing the benefits, including the replenishing of the reserve fund when it falls below 50c per capita per member.

Received the endorsement of Union 44, St. Louis.

The amendment of 179 Bangor, as published in the June issue, as follows:

Amend Section 92 by adding Section 92c, to be known as an "Extra Special Strike Fund," to cover all expenses equally, not now provided for in the constitution.

A 50-cent assessment shall be levied on all 60-cent and 30-cent dues paying members. Class B members shall pay 25 cents, or one-half of the full assessment levied in the months of March and September of each calendar year, payable in eight weeks. This fund to be known as an "Extra Special Strike Fund," to be used to pay all legitimate, incidental and miscellaneous expenses of an approved strike not covered by the "Special Strike Fund," such as benefits to members who have not been in the union three months, extenuating circumstances of members who require extra allowances, strippers and other workers involved in a strike whose loyalty to the strike demands consideration. All incidental and miscellaneous expenses incurred by the local strike committee and approved by the International President shall be paid from this fund, that is not now covered by the constitution. This "Extra Special Strike Fund" to be governed by the same laws that control the Special Strike Fund, in levying the

assessment, in depositing the moneys, and distributing the benefits, including the replenishing of the reserve fund when it falls below 50 cents per capita per member.

Received the endorsement of Unions 218, Binghamton; 39, New Haven; 144, New York; 35, Dayton; 160, Milford; 294, Duluth; 367, Vancouver; 331, Crookston; 273, Rockland; 462, Tampa; 217, South Chicago; 38, Springfield; 44, St. Louis; 332, San Diego; 42, Hartford; 383, Chicago; 312, Livingston; 114, Jacksonville; 353, Brooklyn; 188, Seattle; 410, Centralia.

Having received the required number of endorsements it will be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 278, London, as published in the June issue, as follows:

That an assessment of \$1.00 be levied on each 60 cents and 30-cent member for the purpose of starting an agitation campaign over Canada, to offset the severe drive now on by all manufacturers for the so-called "Open Shop" which has resulted in the loss of nearly all our Label Shops and greatly reduced the strength of our Locals. The revenue from proposed assessment to be under the direction of the Int. President, who shall appoint and control the necessary number of agitators to operate in Canada from the London, Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal districts, said districts to forward names to Int. President for his consideration.

Received the endorsements of Unions 150, Sioux City; 15, Chicago; 218, Binghamton; 168, Oshkosh; 55, Hamilton; 294, Duluth; 27, Toronto; 22, Detroit; 118, Peoria; 35, Dayton; 200, Galesburg; 381, Watertown; 140, Niagara Falls; 61, La Crosse; 357, Vancouver; 58, Montreal; 331, Crookston; 135, Appleton; 447, Kenosha; 375, Anaconda; 250, Belleville; 395, Waterbury; 422, Kitchener; 312, Livingston; 238, Sacramento; 332, San Diego; 298, Glens Falls; 338, Eureka; 114, Jacksonville.

Having received the required number of endorsements, it will be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 331 Crookston, providing that the special strike fund shall be deposited in the State Bank of North Dakota, at Bismarck, as published in the June issue.

Received the endorsement of Unions 168, Oshkosh; 44, St. Louis, and 114, Jacksonville.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 238 Sacramento, as published in the July issue, as follows:

Any 20-year member in good standing, 65 years of age or over, and out of work, would be entitled to draw four hundred and fifty dollars of the death benefit at ten dollars per week, leaving the one hundred dollars for burial expenses.

Received the endorsement of Unions 274, Pekin; 296, Wilmington, and 22, Detroit.

The amendment of 383, Chicago, as published in the July issue, as follows:

Amend the Constitution by adding the following to Sec. 79: Whenever it becomes necessary to levy a special assessment to finance a strike, the strikers affected must be exempted from the payment of such assessment.

Received the endorsement of Unions 168, Oshkosh; 274, Pekin; 44, St. Louis; 218, Binghamton; 353, Brooklyn; 22, Detroit.

The amendment of 500, Tampa, as published in the July issue, as follows:

Amend Sec. 180 by adding: "All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all international assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved."

Received the endorsement of Unions 248,

Jacksonville; 395, Waterbury; 217, S. Chicago; 4, Cincinnati; 474, Tampa; 258, Streator; 168, Oshkosh; 41, Aurora; 353, Brooklyn; 218, Binghamton; 44, St. Louis; 206, N. Adams; 236, Reading; 339, New York; 294, Duluth; 120, Muscatine; 118, Peoria; 337, Key West; 464, Tampa; 236, Tampa; 357, Vancouver; 90, New York; 38, Springfield.

The amendment of Union 97, Boston, to have printed a blue label of not more than two inches in length and one inch in width to be used on packages of 10 cigars or less was adopted.

Amendment proposed by Local 410. New section to sick benefit for tuberculosis members: Any member who has become afflicted with tuberculosis and has been a member of the International Union for not less than one year shall be paid the sum of \$15.00 a week and no dues or assessments shall be paid by the member while sick. Members must furnish affidavits from one or more physicians to the satisfaction of the International Union, all examinations to be paid out of the tuberculosis fund. Benefits to run as long as member is disabled. Funds of this benefit to be raised by a special assessment.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied, of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and international assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter. In the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months, a member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolled under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all international and local assessments, and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label of which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices), shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequently thereto, can not be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example—a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Mattock, 68293; Jos. Maliff, 2103; Frank Pellican, 22212; F. Peltzer, 83435, 25c; P. Peterson, 22899; H. Plevka, 8148, \$1.50; A. C. Pickett, 34316; J. W. Powers, 97949; H. Pagel, Jr., 84755; Harry E. Paxton, 115565; Chas. L. Johnson, 77391; Warren C. Jacobs, 66625; W. T. Johns, 108600; Ralph Jacobs, 80603; J. Geilhausen, 21564; M. C. Quinn, 96347; M. Gentry, 101338; H. Gold, 1306; M. J. Gallivan, 17385, 50c; G. Galvin, 30-525; F. W. Gultz, 72091; Edw. Gintz, 103849; P. Crowley, 1614; A. M. Chromey, 119741; J. P. Courtney, 36326; E. J. Cutter, 22775; D. J. Cunningham, 59257, \$1.50; J. B. Chase, 37989; A. F. Logenhagen, 84169, \$2.00; J. C. Lewis, 106437; Louis Luise, 72428, \$1.50; Louis Loyche, 39652; Jas. Lecterc, 20706; W. T. Lichtenstein, 15971, \$1.50; G. A. Lawson, 97251, \$2.00; Geo. Luther, 84537; Edw. Edwards, 103321; Fred Eaton, 82151, 50c; J. K. Archer, 86915; Harry Allen, 84810; J. A. Allen, 3457; Geo. Thompson, 37657; Otto Tamm, 95584; Wm. Thru, 77832; Ed. Thompson, 93478; Ed. Thompson, 27915; Frank E. Tinsley, 100607; Wm. E. Towers, 25013; M. Thompson, 37777; Sam Thompson, 75469; Lewis Syth, 10313; Jas. Symington, 31345; H. Silberstein, 20044; Dan Sherlock, 26432; W. O. Slenker, 21389; Julius Schilling, 4285; Earl Shearer, 89218; C. Streebeck, 102312; Chas. Sherror, 70293, \$1.50; R. J. Quinn, 98506, \$2.75; Ed Hanlon, 113173, 50c; John Hanlon, 7286; A. J. Halloran, 104657, \$1.50; Phil Hoerner, 46501; Phil Hans, 7581; Willie Davis, 25255; J. H. Dehner, 24244; Ed Yowell, 85238; Wm. Voelker, 82574; E. F. Vaughn, 113600, 50c; F. Von Gordon, 14006; F. Vanderburg, 93622, \$11.25; Thos. Vlean, 86484, \$1.50; Jas. Ward, 14213; Jas. Warden, 15516; H. White, 93051; M. J. Walsh, 23227; J. Wagner, 76857, \$1.50; W. H. Weythman, 65890, \$1.00; Geo. Weber, 31645; John Wissen, 3670; Tony Kosak, 2580; Phil Kempf, 46381; John Kelly, 24328; Dan Kautz, 94388; John Hamilton, 24458; Jos. Hendricks, 6408; Frank Hessling, 1387; Frank Hirt, 60467; Will Hey, 4354; C. Stamfeldt, 58319; C. Schausten, 39386; O. H. Schultz, 101006, \$2.00; P. G. Sundling, 48398; Wm. Smith, 93607, \$2.25; H. Bingham, 65280; Geo. Beatty, 119827; Jas. Brown, 66930; C. P. Brown, 120674, \$1.50; Chas. Baker, Jr., 30360; H. Brabe, 120687; Geo. C. Berry, 22-807, 85c; T. F. Nash, 63886; Hans Hansen, 89232; A. Hargis, 25038; F. Helfinger, 46000; C. W. Bernhardt, 34580; Jas. Byrnes, 70537; Theo. Bedmarch, 22605; L. D. Bingham, 22639; Edw. Brady, 113681; Chas. Blenaff, 59112; Ed. H. Mensching, 28040; Austin Moran, 80950; W. Merrick, 99607; Abe Miller, 84853; C. W. Morris, 87392; J. Kirchhoffer, 11724; Thos. P. Riley, 99-504; F. Stanisenski, 8572; Wm. Sheeler, 112668; Hy Widmer, 80960, \$1.90; J. F. Wilson, 24705; Mike Cassin, 62381; A. L. Carlton, 24533; F. Kreiselmeir, 85c; Wm. Mead, 10940; J. Wunderlich, 116611; Jas. Reed, 78270; L. R. Rawlings, 69562; D. W. Ryan, 82902; Wm. Reipschlager, 41924; A. McGlasson, 63443, \$1.50; P. McMahon, 96873; Wiley McMurdo, 20162; Wm. McCleary, 17604; Hugh McCormick, 86197, \$1.50; Ed. McKavitt, 114065; Fred McCord, 105919; L. McCarty, 38093; Fred Fara, 106362; Martin Flynn, 18558, \$1.50; J. H. Froehlig, 96643; Ed. Dillon, 69603; E. M. Doherty, 67738, \$1.50; Pat Dempsey, 20005; P. F. Dorsey, 107141, \$5.00; C. D. Rhodes, 73389, 25c.

Peter Stoffels 161899 was suspended a year ago by 463, Pontiac, Mich., owing \$5 private loan. If he has since joined some other union, the secretary is requested to collect and remit the \$5 loan to Union 463.

All members owing private loans to Union 177, Council Bluffs, are requested to pay as Union 177 is short of funds. Some of these loans are from five to fifteen years' standing.

PRIVATE LOANS

Members owing 38 Springfield, Ill., private loans; 75c unless otherwise specified:

A. J. Hamp, 83790, \$1.50; B. W. Nicky, 26-004; B. C. Newman, 106864; Nick Nellis, 13799; Chas. Mohr, 39683; W. A. Meyer, 114668; John Massey, 7963, \$1.50; Fred Meyer, 8485; Frank

UNION NOTES

Secretary holding the card of James Sparrow 116665 or knowing his whereabouts is requested to inform him that Union 192, Manchester, will not take care of his family any longer.

The secretary of Union 219, Mobile, Ala., has left the city for a few weeks on account of his health, and during his absence the granting of loans will be suspended.

The secretary of Union 369, Sherman, Texas, would like to hear from J. J. Gillian 3742 in regard to his card. The secretary sent dues to Ducan, Okla., care General Delivery, as requested, but they were returned.

Union 22 of Detroit wishes to have published the following donations received since May 1st, with thanks: 129, Denver, \$25.00 ad.; 221, South Bend, \$2.50; 93, Omaha, \$5.00; 192, Manchester, \$50.00; 192, Manchester, \$43.00 ad.

Fraternally yours,

H. KOLLER,
Secy. Union No. 22, Detroit, Mich.

Union notes for the Journal by H. Abrahams: If a certain firm which left Boston cannot hold the New England trade they must go under. While you boom your own label don't forget the other fellow's label. No. 97 levies an assessment for its unemployed—this is fraternity. We have label sections in all our Central Labor Unions. Why not send a representative and have a conference at all state branch conventions. The label is our only weapon. Members of 97 are doing community work. Does your wife and children who patronize your corner grocer protest against his handling cigars without the union label? Every human being has the right to work, but no one has the right to lower the standard of living. All forms of labor have come and gone except the trades union. The man or men who think by destroying the trade union that we would have the millennium have the same idea as those who are agitating for the non-union shop, and however sincere they may be are labor's greatest enemies. A strong pull and all pull together and the large non-union shop will go. No matter what efforts you have made, do more and do it now. We can, must and will win. The tobacco trust is trying to crush Porto Rico. Is this the American plan? Some years ago the employers of a sweatshop hung out an American flag and said, "This flag waves over free American labor." This is a crucial time in the history of our craft, but we will weather the storm. There is no market like the home market, and a reduction of wage destroys the purchasing power of the worker, injuring the manufacturer, the retailer, the real estate dealer, as well as the workers. A full belly and a good home makes a good citizen. Every worker ought to have pictures on his wall, books upon his shelves and a musical instrument in his home. In order to do this he must receive a living wage. This will produce men and women with higher ideals, and this is one of the objects of the trade union.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the record of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

The following unions adopted a resolution of respect and condolence relative to death or deaths as follows and ordered charter draped in mourning for thirty days:

Union 165, Philadelphia, Pa.—H. J. Geiger, 96266; H. Newman, 7911; J. H. Steerman, 10189; H. H. Brooks, 88785.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Marcelino Diaz, 10773, who died June 6; Ed Kaufman, 34878, who died June 16; O. Yglesia, 103295, who died June 23.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago post office by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: None.

Union 457, Benton Harbor, Mich., for Roy Sims.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for J. P. Ritter, Dan Silver, John Fischer, and Gus Meinberg.

Union 192, Manchester, N. H., for Curvin Julius 97463.

Union 37, Fort Wayne, Ind., for Wm. Valley, Harry Newbauer.

International Office, for Henry Sterling and Jack Comisky.

LOST CARDS

31061, H. Worrell, initiated May 5, 1894; lost June 18, 1921.

78039, Chas. Burg, initiated September 16, 1899; lost July 28, 1921.

28508, Irwin L. Dunn, initiated July 22, 1916; lost August 8, 1921.

The union label educates, organizes and directs the public, making the purchaser the intelligent ally, instead of the indifferent foe of labor.

BOOM
THE LABEL
Help Organize
the Industry

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized).....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate).....	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district) .....	.85
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4 $\frac{1}{4}$, duplicate	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3 $\frac{1}{4}$.....	.75
Year dates for label canceler.....	.20
Type holder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps.....	1.00
Set of type for canceling small labels.....	1.00
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same.....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler.....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized).....	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ....	.30
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ....	.35
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3.....	1.00
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200-page label record .....	.75

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and ledgers.				Ledgers only.			
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.		
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30		
1st zone, 50 mi. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40		
2d zone, 50 to 150 mi. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50		
3d zone, 150 to 300 mi. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00		
4th zone, 300 to 600 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20		
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50		
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 mi. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90		
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10		
Over 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40		

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger.....	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid.....	3.25
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid.....	1.90
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid.....	3.25
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid.....	1.90
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid.....	1.00

These articles will ONLY be shipped when the order for same is accompanied with the

requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label: 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps, 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30 Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

The Smokers' Creed.

Approved by the League of American Smokers.

Notwithstanding that those who derive happiness, comfort and good-fellowship through the use of tobacco comprise ninety per cent of the male adult population of the United States, I fully realize that the majority, counting women and children, are non-smokers and that among this majority there are some to whom the fumes of tobacco are not agreeable. I take pleasure, therefore, in observing the following rules of courtesy and consideration:

1. I shall not smoke or carry a lighted cigar or cigarette in any place or at any time where or when, either by placard or common understanding, smoking is prohibited.

2. I shall not smoke in any place or at any time where or when the fumes of tobacco are obviously annoying to others, even though such abstinence is not compulsory.

3. I shall not smoke in any passenger elevator, public or private.

4. I shall not smoke in a dense crowd of people, indoors or out, if I discover that my smoke is annoying someone near me who, owing to the circumstances, is unable to move away.

5. I shall not smoke in any home or any room, wherein I am a guest, without first making sure that smoking therein is agreeable to my host and others present.

6. I shall not smoke in the presence of any lady until I have been assured that she has no objections to my doing so.

7. I shall not approve of the use of tobacco by growing boys or girls.

8. I shall exercise caution in discarding the ends of cigars and cigarettes in order to preclude the possibility of fire.

9. I shall, in my enjoyment of the smoking privilege, be always considerate of those whose inclinations happen to differ with my own, and always be guided by the finer instincts of true chivalry and American manhood.

10. I shall faithfully adhere to the foregoing self-imposed rules myself, and I shall urge others to do the same, that the days of tobacco may be long and its friends legion in the Land of our Fathers.

Compiled by Carl Avery Werner.

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The following story, told before most of us were born, is worth repeating. An aged colored woman in the last stages of a fatal illness was asked: "Aunt, said one of the group, 'you have had a lot of troubles and worries in your life?' " "Yes, child," responded the dying woman, "and most of them never happened."

The union label disarms opposition and conquers prejudice. It commands the respect and protection of the courts and state; it supercedes the boycott by concentrating the purchasing power upon union products; it facilitates organization by increasing the demand for the products of organized workers.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN MARCH, 1921.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date Initiated.	Length By member-		Cause of death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				Union	ship.			
1	Henry Wubbold	44822	Sept., 1887	1	33	3	Pul. pythisis	65 \$550.00
2	John Muench	1058	Nov., 1879	2	41	9	Bron. pneumonia	69 550.00
4	Geo. Hess	1083	Mar., 1886	4	84	9	Heart disease	68 550.00
4	H. Niederhelman	8929	Jan., 1881	30	40	11	Erysipelas	75 550.00
4	E. C. Tennekohl	12885	Feb., 1891	4	29	11	Heart disease	68 550.00
4	Geo. Strauss	11382	Oct., 1906	4	14	3	Paralysis	62 275.00
5	Louis Behler	52648	Jan., 1898	5	22	1	Pneumonia	67 550.00
6	Michael Fleishman	4016	Aug., 1882	6	38	5	Chro. myocarditis	79 550.00
6	Wm. Gadow	31001	Aug., 1885	6	35	5	Chro. nephritis	63 550.00
6	Asia Moss	73883	Sept., 1894	96	26	6	Tot. dis., chro. neph.	71 350.00
7	Henry Magnus	3119	Nov., 1879	7	41	4	Tot. dis., hrt. & kid.	80 350.00
9	Jos. Hyams	27195	Apr., 1894	9	28	5	Heart trouble	56 550.00
14	Henry Fletter	29185	Oct., 1889	208	31	5	Tot. dis., sclerosis	70 350.00
14	D. Reimers	12260	May, 1883	14	37	10	Tot. dis., hrt. dis., nep.	65 350.00
14	Isaac Miller	50197	July, 1887	100	33	8	Heart disease	60 550.00
14	C. H. Hoffman	3787	Feb., 1880	2	40	9	St. car accident	68 201.25
14	J. F. Bartlum	87686	Mar., 1900	336	20	11	Erysipelas	58 165.00
17	Mother N. Deharrach	73505	June, 1893	17	27	8	Hemorrhage	64 40.00
22	H. Helsenbuttle	6978	Nov., 1896	284	25	3	Cancer bladder	75 550.00
24	A. Paradis	69042	Mar., 1902	58	19	..	Hemorrhage stomach	49 475.00
25	Wife A. Kobza	93731	Oct., 1900	25	20	4	Consumption	38 40.00
27	Jas. Loughry	97046	Sept., 1901	27	19	6	Tuberculosis	57 475.00
39	M. Levy	1913	Feb., 1888	100	32	..	Lobar pneumonia	66 550.00
39	Wife J. H. Pendergast	3959	June, 1914	9	5	11	Uræmic coma	33 40.00
41	Louis F. Pouse	24843	Dec., 1888	25	32	2	Heart trouble	57 550.00
44	Herman Koop	912	Mar., 1896	44	23	10	Nephritis	77 550.00
54	J. H. Meeman	35465	Aug., 1884	54	36	7	Tot. dis., chro. diarr.	70 350.00
58	Peter Smith	25567	Nov., 1881	58	39	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	54 550.00
58	D. H. Bernstein	83260	Sept., 1898	58	22	5	Pul. tub.	38 550.00
58	Jos. Gagnon	42463	Dec., 1896	58	24	1	Pleurisy	43 550.00
68	Minnie Nussbaum	52050	Nov., 1892	289	28	3	Dropsy	59 550.00
68	A. Sickles	11611	Feb., 1881	68	40	..	Tot. dis.	65 350.00
77	H. J. Hoffman	61811	Oct., 1891	77	29	3	Old age	85 550.00
78	Fred Lang	57209	Feb., 1903	90	18	..	Heart disease	57 475.00
80	Wife Ray Bail	105764	Aug., 1903	114	..	..	Tuberculosis	34 40.00
90	Aug. Meyer	56289	June, 1890	90	30	8	Intes. nephritis	73 550.00
90	Gottlieb Masur	55238	Apr., 1896	90	24	11	Uræmic coma	59 550.00
90	Adolph Reiher	56614	Sept., 1882	90	38	5	Apoplexy	77 550.00
90	Emma Baunasch	57236	May, 1899	90	21	9	Cardiac valv. disease	61 550.00
90	M. Hirshorn	55600	Oct., 1898	90	22	9	Total disability	65 350.00
90	A. Zur Loewen	58628	July, 1906	90	14	8	Lobar pneumonia	67 75.00
93	W. A. Smith	96075	..	..	..	..	To balance	100.00
95	H. Lemmel	6839	Sept., 1882	95	38	6	Total disability	78 350.00
97	L. Pollak	60020	Jan., 1889	97	32	1	Myocarditis	70 550.00
97	Henry Isaacs	1660	May, 1882	97	38	9	Intest. nephritis	85 550.00
97	Jno. Moyser	58471	July, 1882	90	38	10	Total disability	350.00
97	Wife F. Dalheim	55560	May, 1890	90	30	9	Cerebral hemiplegia	69 40.00
98	Wife J. H. Irber	7298	Jan., 1883	98	38	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	53 40.00
107	Wife W. J. Carney	78483	Oct., 1895	63	25	5	Uræmic poisoning	40 40.00
114	Wm. Schildman	7890	Oct., 1880	47	33	6	Cancer	65 550.00
126	Ed Fahnestock	61638	Feb., 1907	126	14	..	Heart disease	48 275.00
129	John Eger	59894	Oct., 1896	129	24	5	Ataxia paraplegia	68 550.00
129	Bert Sherry	68592	Oct., 1891	233	29	4	Pneumonia	61 550.00
129	Benigno Martinez	14641	Oct., 1909	500	11	4	Consumption	31 275.00
132	Fred Hohman	58107	Nov., 1897	3	23	1	Chro. prostatitis	78 550.00
135	W. Kopfinger	80426	July, 1902	341	18	7	Catarrh stomach	53 475.00
138	Aug. Delp	86899	Feb., 1900	138	20	1	Pneumonia	68 550.00
141	Mary Kunstat	50229	Aug., 1890	141	30	7	Total disability	..
144	Fritz Ellerman	18054	Dec., 1891	144	40	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	75 550.00
151	Celio Perez	117903	June, 1907	500	13	8	Maldel Foot	37 275.00
165	H. Altman	88147	June, 1900	165	20	6	General paresis	42 550.00
194	Wife Nicola Alicea	20782	May, 1910	194	10	9	Tuberculosis	.. 40.00
219	Ed Reid	72799	Dec., 1900	219	20	..	Smallpox	41 75.00
228	Elias Avila	118001	Sept., 1908	225	12	6	General burns	50 275.00
236	Mary Caulwell	95258	Oct., 1901	126	19	3	Heart trouble	52 475.00
242	Her. Neumeyer	59844	Oct., 1888	194	32	5	Old age, breakdown	80 550.00
251	N. Fischell	113697	Oct., 1909	251	11	2	Cardiac Urologitis	51 275.00
251	Wife Oscar Abrahams	43784	Nov., 1902	251	18	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	63 40.00
255	Ernest Bradley	14570	May, 1883	97	37	9	Tuberculosis	65 550.00
257	Elizabeth Steinbacher	44510	Jan., 1887	257	34	2	Tot. dis., blindness	78 475.00
269	Moses L. Truell	70	Mar., 1901	269	19	9	Angina pectoris	80 75.00
278	John Lyons	64864	Aug., 1901	278	19	6	Heart failure	56 475.00
279	Mrs. John Grube	75352	Dec., 1894	279	26	2	Heart failure	62 550.00
316	Aaron Spangler	90659	May, 1900	316	20	9	Comp. diseases	43 550.00
336	A. F. Cruttenden	92572	May, 1905	336	15	10	Bright's disease	32 475.00
336	J. R. Lama	92509	Sept., 1904	449	16	5	Cancer intestines	65 475.00
336	T. C. Roberts	100260	Aug., 1902	336	18	7	Intestinal nephritis	46 475.00
336	Ignacia Chillure	118484	Nov., 1910	336	10	..	Accidental poison	26 275.00
336	Mother H. P. Andrew	87507	July, 1907	336	13	8	Endocarditis	65 40.00
357	Mother John Jones	99693	Jan., 1903	357	18	2	Old age	79 40.00
395	Michael Murphy	61914	June, 1888	190	31	7	Complications	.. 186.95
449	Pascual Jordon	5313	Feb., 1911	467	9	6	Pulmonia	58 135.00
481	Ant. Rivera	8919	Sept., 1909	190	11	6	"Hepatitis Aguda"	45 75.00
481	Wife Sergio de Jesus	16382	Sept., 1909	386	11	5	Uræmia	19 40.00
483	J. L. Franks	52080	Oct., 1890	9	30	2	Heart disease	82 350.00
486	L. J. Hohman	69770	May, 1892	331	27	10	Ulcerated stomach	63 550.00
491	Geo. M. Walz	115728	Jan., 1908	315	13	2	Cancer stomach	48 275.00
500	Anclito Garcia	92867	Feb., 1904	449	17	..	Bron. asthma	46 75.00

DEATH BENEFIT PAID APRIL, 1921.

Union No.	Name of Member.	Card No.	Date Initiated.	Length By member-ship.			Cause of death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr.	Mo.			
1	Edith Staub	39245	Nov., 1891	1	29	4	Cancer breast	46	\$550.00
5	Fred Stuck	59877	June, 1888	165	32	9	Tot. dis. chronic asthma	80	350.00
5	Davis Grossman	76591	Sept., 1894	6	26	6	Total dis. hemiplegia	70	350.00
6	Martin Smith	54088	April, 1900	97	29	11	Hardening arteries	51	550.00
14	G. A. Kuntz	1082	Dec., 1887	4	..	..		..	41.50
14	Al Ganschow	50593	Mch., 1890	14	31	..	Total disability	..	350.00
14	H. S. Marx	25099	Sept., 1911	111	9	6	Operation intestines	49	125.00
14	F. Kleinschrodt	25456	Jan., 1882	14	39	8	Anemia	67	550.00
15	Anton Leist	41711	Aug., 1889	15	31	8	Old age	86	550.00
17	Sam Katz	105660	July, 1903	17	17	8		46	100.00
25	Fred Saar	45841	Nov., 1902	25	18	4	Heart failure	70	75.00
27	F. Ebach	61871	April, 1902	27	18	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	76	475.00
42	Sol Meyers	65096	May, 1898	165	21	8	Suicide	69	432.20
44	Wm. Becker	69057	Jan., 1892	44	29	2	Pneumonia	71	550.00
44	Chas Thieme	931	June, 1882	44	32	9	Chronic nephritis	78	550.00
47	Wm. Apenbrinck	80438	May, 1898	47	22	10	Peritonitis	42	550.00
60	J. W. McEvoy	7428	Sept., 1880	60	40	7	Ulcer stomach	59	550.00
85	Aug. Berthold	23805	Feb., 1886	85	35	2	Heart failure	70	550.00
90	Heinrich Precht	57404	Mch., 1886	90	35	1	Heart block	81	550.00
90	Carl Freese	56967	Aug., 1892	90	28	9	Cardiac ulcer	71	550.00
90	Andreas Becker	55301	Nov., 1890	90	30	4	Chronic endocarditis	73	550.00
90	Wife Fred. Schmidt	57824	Oct., 1903	90	17	5	Myocarditis	68	40.00
90	Wife Wm. Jaekel	57199	June, 1884	90	36	9	Pellegra	61	40.00
97	Wm. Sayer	93573	Sept., 1900	97	20	5	Peritonitis	46	550.00
97	J. Blanchard	34096	July, 1913	97	7	5	Old age	70	75.00
110	Jno. Amrein	1579	Oct., 1887	100	33	5	Tot. dis.—old age	89	350.00
114	Geo. Doenges	38442	Nov., 1916	114	4	4	Tumor	51	75.00
132	Paul Scheller	55626	Aug., 1885	132	35	8	Tot. dis. mus. paralysis	66	350.00
132	Val Ulbrick	7108	Oct., 1895	144	23	6	Tot. dis.—blindness	81	350.00
144	Mary Evers	93318	Oct., 1900	144	20	4	Heart disease	61	550.00
144	Sophia Hartman	19959	Mch., 1896	144	34	11	Stomach trouble	71	550.00
144	Carl Bohne	91856	Nov., 1902	144	18	2	Cancer tongue	64	475.00
149	Henry Sless	41430	Nov., 1896	149	23	4	Heart trouble	72	550.00
192	Thos King	101111	April, 1904	84	16	10	Heart trouble	64	475.00
192	Ed Herr	45165	Dec., 1901	165	19	1	Dropsy	59	100.00
192	Julius Penn	59730	Jan., 1888	199	33	1	Tuberculosis	57	100.00
219	Ed Reid	72799	Dec., 1900	219	20	2	Smallpox	41	475.00
238	Jos. Hettinger	67734	Feb., 1892	305	29	1	Cerebral apoplexy	75	550.00
251	Phil Meder	113893	Mch., 1906	251	14	9	Tuberculosis	60	275.00
266	Geo. Milbert	53711	Oct., 1904	491	16	..	Accidental	44	214.49
279	Jos. Seguin	36628	June, 1885	58	35	2	Tuberculosis	55	550.00
279	John Grube	75352	..	..	..	..	(Past payment)	..	50.00
282	Carrie Prochaski	50009	Oct., 1892	282	28	4	Influenza	..	100.00
295	Wife P. E. Heere	23932	Feb., 1916	295	5	..	Epileptic stroke	55	40.00
299	Marie Ott	54206	July, 1895	141	19	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	57	50.00
300	R. E. Fries	114059	Jan., 1920	300	..	..	Heart failure	63	50.00
325	Fred Leusch	4278	Oct., 1903	415	17	6	Tot. dis.—cancer liver	67	400.00
376	Manuel Melendes	54532	April, 1917	350	3	11	Tuberculosis	28	75.00
414	Cecelia Garcia	42727	Nov., 1918	418	2	5	Pneumonia	37	75.00
423	Wm. Peterson	54633	Mch., 1892	219	29	..	Spinal trouble	52	550.00
446	Mother M. Cardona	15971	Jan., 1907	148	14	..	Old age	60	40.00
462	Jos. A. Carrero	114481	April, 1909	462	10	11	Pul. tuberculosis	52	275.00
462	Victor Pedregal	13224	Sept., 1909	462	11	6	Angina pectoris	58	275.00
462	Francis Ferlita	24832	Feb., 1911	462	10	2	Wound from shot	48	275.00
477	Mother Jno. Werner	93446	Oct., 1900	341	20	6	Gallstones	81	40.00
481	Juan Saez	43496	..	..	..	..	Balance	..	39.60
481	Antonio Rivera	8919	Sept., 1909	190	11	6	"Hepatitis aquada"	45	200.00

DEATH BENEFIT PAID MAY, 1921.

Union No.	Name of Member.	Card No.	Date Initiated.	Length By member-ship.			Cause of death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr.	Mo.			
1	Wife Fred. Herd	11212	July, 1902	1	18	10	Cancer breast	47	\$ 40.00
2	Wife Jos. Dobmeier	10947	April, 1881	2	40	1	Diabetes	61	40.00
3	Chas. Kirk	105160	May, 1903	3	17	..	Hardening arteries	66	475.00
6	Wife John Schneider	1239	Sept., 1879	6	41	9	Heart dropsy	61	40.00
12	Lawrence Mead	1289	Oct., 1879	6	37	..	Insanity (balance)	75	50.00
14	Sam Orgler	9166	Dec., 1880	44	40	5	Tot. dis Arterio sclerosis	70	350.00
14	G. A. Kuntz	1082	Nov., 1879	4	..	..		..	284.45
15	B. Waldman	31195	Aug., 1912	25	8	9	Diabetes	48	125.00
16	M. E. Kane	44329	Mch., 1886	16	35	1	Tuberculosis	53	550.00
22	Fred Kuhlow	11394	April, 1886	22	35	..	Tot. dis., gen'l break'n	75	350.00
22	E. A. Lewedag	11363	May, 1889	32	31	10	Cirrhosis	65	550.00
32	J. W. Grimms	53968	Dec., 1886	32	34	4	Pneumonia	51	550.00
39	Sam Hecht	78766	Nov., 1895	39	35	5	Myocarditis	67	550.00
39	F. Vermeulen	43208	Nov., 1888	100	32	2	Gas poisoning	57	100.00
44	Jaques Schaefer	8502	May, 1903	44	17	11	Bronchitis	59	475.00
49	E. F. Margargle	671	Oct., 1879	49	41	6	Heart trouble	71	550.00
49	Sylvester Pendleton	18718	Mch., 1886	144	..	..	Tot. dis. arterio sclerosis	78	150.00
51	W. J. Moran	35984	Mch., 1906	51	15	2	Shock	48	475.00
77	Frank Goeck	48636	April, 1888	77	32	11	Heart trouble	63	550.00
80	Wife G. A. Schneider	66809	June, 1904	80	16	..	Cancer stomach	54	40.00
87	Mary Beran	65874	June, 1897	141	23	10	Tot. dis., rheumatism	54	350.00

89 Wm. Wieber	70802	April, 1893	89	28	1	Tot. dis., rheumatism..	70	350.00
90 Otto Zimmerman	55087	July, 1882	90	38	10	Senile psychosis	75	550.00
90 Fred Boehle	56792	May, 1894	90	26	11	Chro. nephritis	61	550.00
90 John Eitelman	67189	July, 1903	311	13	..	Chro. neph. (bal. b'fit)..	51	50.00
92 Wife Wm. Killen	53781	Oct., 1898	97	22	7	Arterio sclerosis	48	40.00
94 Henry Frasier	1466	July, 1882	94	39	10	Tot. dis. heart disease..	70	350.00
97 Chas. J. Monroe	79092	Mch., 1905	97	16	2	Hernia	54	475.00
97 H. Meyers	67507	June, 1892	97	28	10	General pyemia .....	..	550.00
110 J. H. Wingate	11780	Dec., 1887	110	33	4	Dropsy	66	550.00
122 Ida Emmert	23506	Sept., 1912	242	9	..	Acute nephritis	32	125.00
126 Lizzie Alderfer	45429	Aug., 1895	126	25	8	Cancer	51	550.00
129 C. A. Gaudette	108468	Dec., 1904	206	16	4	Suicide	37	475.00
132 Karl Welzenecker	18914	Dec., 1906	132	14	4	Accidental fall	58	275.00
138 John Haggerty	15573	Oct., 1885	144	35	..	General paralysis	72	550.00
141 Vaclav Pabian	36350	Feb., 1886	141	35	2	Suicide, hanging	68	550.00
141 Mary Gumberick	42765	Feb., 1886	141	35	2	Hemorrhage	60	550.00
141 Marie Prucha	53008	July, 1900	141	29	..	Gas, suicide	58	550.00
144 Wife E. Hirsch	80662	July, 1905	144	..	..	Cancer	40	40.00
144 A. Hollander	93305	Aug., 1910	144	10	5	Pul. tuberculosis	42	275.00
147 G. M. Strauch	56096	Dec., 1900	90	21	2	..	60	550.00
165 Thos. VandeVelde	16196	Feb., 1900	100	21	..	Paralysis arm	68	350.00
165 Ed. Snyder	94130	Aug., 1900	100	20	6	Pul. tuberculosis	50	550.00
165 Wife H. Pincus	73672	Mch., 1907	165	14	..	Cancer .....	..	40.00
172 Wife Albert Hogle	32604	Mch., 1919	172	2	1	Leakage heart	43	40.00
173 J. F. Leidy	102400	May, 1903	173	17	10	La grippe	75	50.00
192 Wife H. Parker	75937	May, 1903	97	8	..	Typhoid enteritis	61	40.00
217 Mother A. F. Kropp	77421	April, 1915	48	6	..	Bright's disease	77	40.00
227 Aug. Saeger	73377	April, 1893	14	28	1	Pneumonia	70	550.00
247 Aug. Driese	84675	June, 1899	247	21	11	Suicide, hanging	45	50.00
266 Geo. Milbert	53711	Oct., 1904	491	16	..	..	44	260.51
279 Jno. Gruba	75352	..	..	..	..	Pneumonia .....	..	25.00
290 Alain Pardee	32764	Nov., 1915	100	5	8	Pneumonia	56	125.00
336 Antonio Salas	85413	Aug., 1905	336	15	8	Poison, accident	44	475.00
336 Joe Bass	101653	May, 1907	336	14	..	Chronic bronchitis	44	275.00
372 Wm. Newman	106330	Aug., 1903	482	17	7	Cancer	44	475.00
429 Wife Jno. Sikorski	97930	May, 1902	2	19	..	Chronic myocarditis ..	34	40.00
447 J. B. Traut	82541	April, 1899	372	22	..	Tot. dis., gen'l breakd..	71	350.00
479 C. Conte Giuseppe	51142	April, 1917	464	4	..	Paralysis	44	75.00
481 Wife Augusto Olivero	48727	April, 1917	350	3	..	Tuberculosis	26	40.00
481 Wife Alberto Alicea	1028	Feb., 1908	458	13	..	Nephritis	28	40.00
481 Wife Francisco R. Rivera	35081	July, 1913	481	7	10	Puepheral .....	..	40.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

§Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

§Stogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar factory employees.

dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 606 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *406 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, 359 S. Scott st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 177 Clarence Boache, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 232 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.
 *225 D. O. Deane, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 *228 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidor Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 *233 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th st., Oakland.
 291 Andrew Mutchler, 1316 Mesa st., San Pedro.
 332 H. P. Deanery, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 338 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
 409 A. H. Sidler, 1919 K st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 E. Jennings, 32 Inchbury st., Hamilton, Ont.
 *56 A. Gariepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 140 D. W. Kennedy, 71 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
 211 Alec H. Ross, 1216 Style st., Victoria, B. C.
 278 Ed. Vincent, 285 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 249 C. H. Stevens, 108 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 357 Robt. J. Craig, 36 Kootenay st., Vancouver.
 *373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 *420 J. Geo. McCool, Box 325, St. Thomas, Ont.
 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louise st., Kitchener, Ont.
 430 W. B. Rose, 320 Avenue Q, S. Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 486 A. G. Miller, 315 6th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- *129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
 *326 J. J. Listerman, 608 E. 3rd st., Pueblo.
 492 E. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 499 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 7 Concord st., S. Norwalk.
 139 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 182, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manes, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 129 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 154 Albert I. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
 *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1130 E. Church st., Jacksonville.
 *282 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *290 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.
 *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *366 Val Hahn, 420 Willow st., Box 560, Waterbury.
 *396 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 *336 Manuel Gonzales, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 301 Ellis st., Box 66, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 402 B. Gonzales, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Salvatore Chillum, Box 116, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., care of Hawley Cigar Fact., Orlando.
 1406 Angel Cueto, Box 1881, Ybor Sta., Tampa.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a506 Sara Martinez, P. O. 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 b512 Juana Jimenez, care Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a513 Petrona Fuentes, Key West.
 L. Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 c514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 b517 Agnes Carstens, Key West.
 Mabel L. Lowe, 1119 Margaret st., Key West.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 390 Gus Levine, Box 26, Thomasville.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Alex. Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- *114 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., Room 4, Chicago.
 *115 I. Sommerfeld, 119 S. Throop st., Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Nelhart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 W. L. Morken, 211 S. 1st, Springfield.
 41 Elmer Ford, 403 4th av., Aurora.
 C. H. Patterson, 487 Watson st., Aurora.
 *47 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.
 *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Campaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *90 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elser, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Phillip Sieffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.

114 Herman H. Zieler, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.

- *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
- *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
- *154 Geo. Auer, 316 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
- *157 Fred W. Greene, 2213 18th av., Rockford.
- 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
- *183 Peter Schlosser, 502 N. 4th av., Mendota.
- 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
- *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
- 201 H. Russ, 1503½ 2nd av., Rock Island.
- 207 W. E. Trout, 2022, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
- 217 J. B. Peirce, 9047 Mackinaw av., South Chicago.
- 222 Albert Weiland, Box 95, Peru.
- *227 Nic Medlinger, 743 Oakdale av., Chicago.
- 243 Chas Masur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
- *247 Fred A. Wolff, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
- *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
- 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
- David George, 406 S. Everett st., Streator.
- *259 R. Saltsman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
- 274 Carl Huiskens, 212 Court st., Pekin.
- 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
- *305 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
- 319 Earl G. Hicks, 428 Oak st., Waukegan.
- *365 Wilbur Hughes, Havana.
- *383 Alfredo B. Fernandez, 2201 Monroe st., Chicago.
- Nicholas Lara, 1206 W. 13th st., Chicago.
- 394 J. F. Burcum, 529 S. Locust st., Sycamore.
- *406 J. E. Stacy, 209 Bass st., Kewanee.
- 410 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
- 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
- 431 Chauncy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
- *437 Wm. Hochmedel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
- *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
- *455 Frank Bowen, Galena.
- 476 Walter Emery, 128 Timber st., Pontiac.
- 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
- Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
- 33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
- * Arnold Brinkman, 371 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
- 37 Sam H. Randolph, 505 LaSalle st., Ft. Wayne.
- *50 John Daily, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
- *54 John H. Angel, 816 W. Michigan st., Evansville.
- *62 Otto Beissman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
- 134 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E st., La Porte.
- *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
- 204 Math. Birx, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
- *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
- 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
- 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st st., Peru.
- *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
- 308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
- *335 L. A. Mount, 293 Hohman st., Hammond.
- 339 Wm. Kraft, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
- 352 Willard Hall, 508 Main st., Brookville.
- *379 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
- *382 Ed. Gantner, 727 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
- 390 Henry Yunghaus, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
- *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
- *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
- *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
- *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
- *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1315 26th st., Des Moines.
- *120 John Hartman, 1136 Hershey av., Muscatine.
- 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
- 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
- 172 Albert S. Aout, 929 W. 6th st., Davenport.
- *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
- *181 Henry F. Smith, 1405 5th st., Fort Madison.
- 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
- *239 Peter Wagner, 622 3rd av., Clinton (Ivons).
- *270 Sigurd Olson, 704½ Central av., Ft. Dodge.
- 277 Ira Johnson, 5 Wightman Bldg., Oskaloosa.
- 454 Chas. Burdick, 219 13th av. W., Cedar Rapids.
- 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
- *56 Geo. Copenhaver, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
- 163 Chas. A. Bohmer, Marysville.
- 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
- 389 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
- *105 W. A. Cole, 228 Limestone st., Maysville.
- 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
- 187 Theo. Kenneweg, 641 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
- *220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1923 Mandeville st., New Orleans.
- * R. B. Pavageau, 1528 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 20 Washington st., Biddeford.
- 66 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
- 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
- 273 Patrick McAuliffe, 27 Water st., Rockland.
- 470 J. C. Malampy, 244 Cumberland av., p. o. box 954, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, Room 22, Electromechanical Bldg., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
- 49 H. P. Hansen, 21 Sanford st., Springfield.
- * John W. Russell, 465 Belmont av., Springfield.
- *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
- 92 Geo. Apholt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 539, Worcester.
- *97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- *180 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
- *206 F. B. Lewis, Magnolia Ter., North Adams.
- 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
- *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
- 324 Manual Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
- 326 D. J. Lawlor, 53 Park st., Taunton.
- 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
- 475 John J. Sweeney, 160 Water st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Stanley Smith, 417 Dawson st., Sault Ste. Marie.
- *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E., Labor Temple, Detroit.
- 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
- *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
- 60 C. S. Swartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
- *130 F. Rosenberg, 1005 Walnut st., Saginaw.
- *167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
- *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
- 186 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
- *205 Wm. White, 13½ N. Jefferson av., Battle Creek.
- *208 Samuel Sliss, 530 Eleanor st., Kalamazoo.
- 209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
- *208 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
- *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
- 310 A. R. Pierce, 453 2nd st., Manistee.
- *314 Frank C. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
- 366 Jno. E. Kranich, 1113 Pontiac st., Ann Arbor.
- 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Del., Port Huron.
- 393 J. M. Nagel, 203½ S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
- *403 Frank Lamora, 228 Blenheim av., Marquette.
- 452 Roy C. Kellogg, 1301 Howard st., Petoskey.
- *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
- *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
- *468 Wm. A. Zick, 309 S. Superior st., Albion.
- 530 Miss Laura Hoffman, 607 N. Charles st., Ludington.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
- *77 Paul Rick, 619 Boston bldg., Minneapolis.
- *98 Henry Feyder, 75 W. 7th st., St. Paul.
- 271 L. Reimer, 114 4th st. S., Rochester.
- 294 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
- 315 Carl Dahl, 1768 St. Germain st., St. Cloud.
- 331 J. C. Pratt, Box 230, Crookston.
- 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
- 426 Wm. Moehlenbrock, care Virginia Cigar Co., Virginia.
- 434 John Burmeister, Box 123, Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 D. C. Squibb, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 E. S. Harter, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed Heilman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 174 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 Julius H. Eckhardt, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 J. W. Steinmetz, 145 Minn. av., Kansas City (Kan.).
 198 Fred J. Neutzel, 208½ Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *223 John D. Meyer, 122½ S. Ohio st., Sedalia.
 377 Rube Lucas, 414 W. Daugherty st., Webb City.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sbeak, Box 128, Livingston.
 362 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., So., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Turtle, 221 E. Commercial av., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 F. J. Huller, 2792 S. 9th st., Omaha.
 143 John Steiner, 945 N. 22nd av., Lincoln.
 *76 Mike Bajek, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Wm. Feinauer, 64 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEVADA.

- *307 Mont. Slater, 145 W. 3rd st., Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 Richard R. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg., Manchester.
 *200 Daniel Sullivan, 40 McKean st., Box 269, Nashua.
 *518 John F. Howe, 330 Auburn st., Manchester.
 *520 Mrs. Mary Lynbourn, 288 Conant st., Manchester.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 John Ritenour, 25 Park av., Paterson.
 *8 Max Schuencke, 133 Bowers st., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *131 Henry J. Hulsh, 25 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hillers, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 *146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland Park, New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koedg, 522 Monastery st., W. Hoboken (Union Hill).
 199 W. P. Nelson, 131 N. Vermont av., Atlantic City.
 *203 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23rd st., Camden.
 234 R. Neubert, Box 200, Grantwood (Guttenberg).
 *242 G. W. Moehle, 190 Patterson st., Perth Amboy.
 *428 Alois Klaber, 1009 Lyndale av., Trenton.
 524 Mrs. H. Schroeder, Carteret (Chromie).
 Mary Planke, Carteret (Chromie).

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 L. L. Fredericks, 309 N. Arno st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- *12 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
 *15 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 *6 John B. Sigel, 224 Bastable blk., Syracuse.
 *7 Alex Rosenthal, 306 Mary st., Utica.
 *9 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Congress st., Troy.
 * Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Congress st., Troy.
 *112 Peter Rogers, 68 N. Willow st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 *16 John J. Ellis, 68 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *32 E. G. Cuthbert, 750½ Livingston st., W., Elmira.
 68 John J. Dillon, 45 2nd st., Albany.
 † Jas. J. McHale, 106 State st., Albany.
 *74 Geo. F. Hitz, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 *128 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
 *81 Henry Gerow, 1216 Park st., Peekskill.
 *84 Michael Fitzgerald, 90 Partition st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 *80 Alva King, 834 Stanley st., Schenectady.
 *90 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.
 *112 S. B. Dunham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 121 M. F. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 Jas. W. Grey, 105 E. Main st., Watertown.
 125 T. M. Macksey, Box 252, Norwich.
 *122 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 *141 Josef Wodicks, 821 E. 73rd st., New York City.
 *142 Mrs. Hattie Sterritt, 13 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 *144 J. Melhado, Room 306, 190 Bowery, New York City.

- 149 Simon Goldsmith, 580 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Ziegler, 207 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 175 Frank Rist, 25 Park st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Abraham Wolferman, 1818 Clinton av., Bronx, New York.
 John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 *251 C. L. Lindau, 1551 2nd av., New York.
 263 J. A. Miller, 320 Broad st., Waverly.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Owego.
 *283 F. P. Guilford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 *292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupen, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 *311 John L. Kaupp, 18½ E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 334 J. H. Pepper, 240 Church st., Saratoga.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 *353 Jose Bustillo, 2026 Lexington av., New York (Brooklyn).
 370 Andrew Luna, 12 Main st., Jamestown.
 *389 Rufino Alonso, 277 E. 84th st., New York.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 512 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 430 John D. Mahr, 168 W. Third st., Fulton.
 483 Bruce P. Dick, 26 Bleeker st., Gloversville.
 *488 Henry J. Yeager, 7½ Dolson av., Middletown.

OHIO.

- †4 Wm. Lemke, 1411 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 †17 John Hetzner, 406 Superior av., W., Room 309, Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schueberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 John Roth, 219 N. Main st., Urbana.
 *45 E. L. Craver, 323½ W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Wm. Desilets, 1456 Pinewood av., Toledo.
 75 C. A. Cashdollar, 330 Lexington av., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 1312 Carr st., Sandusky.
 *86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 *96 Chris. Frendemann, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1380 Garfield av., S. W., Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 509 S. Front st., Hamilton.
 * A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 137 Joe Kettl, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 118 E. Boardman st., Youngstown.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutzler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 *200 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Elkus.
 *313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 Wm. Hanitsch, 38 Easton st., Delaware.
 *416 W. F. Herlacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulline, 627 Lima st., Kenton.
 *504 N. D. Gill, Box 316, Bethesda.
 519 H. W. Gilham, Belmont.
 H. C. Galloway, Box 7, Belmont.

OKLAHOMA.

- 450 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON.

- *202 T. J. Estabrook, 301 Worcester bldg., Portland.
 425 Herman Kennell, 198 3rd st., Astoria.
 487 C. L. Milliken, Box 393, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corry.
 64 Wm. Speece, 12 S. 4th av., Lebanon.
 *91 Samuel A. Knausa, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. Glover, 608 W. Norwegian st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Matheuer, 505 E. 9th st., Erie.
 *108 Lewis Young, 100½ Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 *122 Henry True, 1305 Penn av., W. Warren.
 *126 C. M. Hammond, 223 Washington av., Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 222 Washington av., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 440 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 * John A. Mowery, L. B. 25, Denver.
 †165 J. P. Pinter, 45 N. 13th st., Rm. 34, Philadelphia.
 L. Hernfeld, 45 N. 18th st., Rm. 34, Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, 354 Main st., E., Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington av., Sellersville.
 236 M. L. Wolfkill, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 † A. P. Bower, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 John Russell, 224 W. Maple st., York.
 Peter Hollinger, 609 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.

- * Jacob L. Ghick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.
- 288 Wilson G. Keller, Manheim.
- Harry G. Bollinger, 17 E. Granby st., Manheim.
- 296 E. G. Kotszwinkel, 419 Birch st., Scranton.
- 301 D. S. Leib, Box 92, Akron.
- Dan Smith, Lock Box 22, Akron.
- 303 Frank Bartholomew, Perkasio.
- 309 John L. Schaar, Rothsville.
- A. S. Weachter, Rothsville.
- 316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
- 317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
- *329 Earl Goetschius, 301 S. Main st., Athens.
- 355 A. Eberhardt, Jr., 347 W. Main st., Honesdale.
- *402 Harvey F. Smoll, 820 W. Broad St., Quakertown.
- *408 Robt. Bradfield, 121 Bushkill st., Easton.
- *502 Fred W. Meyer, 2104 Stroub Lane, Pittsburgh.
- * Philip Miller, 163 Middle st., R. F. D. No. 1, Mount Olive P. O. (Pittsburgh).
- *506 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.
- 521 Victoria Bedofski, 23 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke.
- Mamie Gillis, 120 W. Union st., Nanticoke.

PORTO RICO.

- 119 Julio Aponte, P. O., Box 112, Pta. de Tierra, San Juan.
- 148 Pilar Torres, Box 298, Federacion Libro Caguas.
- Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libro Caguas.
- 190 Jos Montones, 4 Telegrafo st., Box 13, Gurabo.
- Aneliso Candelan, 6 Antonio st., Box 78, Gurabo.
- 194 Pedro R. Colon, Box 8, Cayey.
- Angel Figuerva, Box 75, Cayey.
- 333 Juan R. Colon, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
- Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
- 350 Pastor Valentin, Box 147, Manati.
- J. N. Cabellero, Box 147, Manati.
- 376 Francisco Collazo, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
- Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
- 378 Armando Ferrer, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
- Juan Marcucci, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
- 388 Ramon Cupril, Salsiquede st., Yauco.
- Pedro Iaquiereo, Federacion Libre, Yauco.
- *414 Eulalia Cedeno, Box Y, Federacion Libre, Bayamon.
- Rosa M. LaBarca, Box Y, Federacion Libre, Bayamon.
- *418 Salvador de Jesus, Box Y, Bayamon.
- Juan Bermudez, Sanchez, Box Y, Bayamon.
- 424 Eduardo J. Mendez, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
- Pusto Morales, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
- *432 Lugo Capitan Corea N. 7, Ponce.
- Ramon Muniz, 50 Crus, Ponce.
- 446 Luis Forastlery, Box 152, Aguas Buenas.
- Antonio Moreno, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
- 449 Genaro Pereles, 40-42 Jobo st., Ponce.
- Pedro Torres Diaz, Nuevo Paris st., Ponce.
- 453 Juana Perez Avila, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
- Francisco E. Caban, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
- *458 Jose Martinez, Utuado Rafael, Vilarino, Utuado.
- 460 F. Pas Grandela, Box 270, San Juan.
- Santiago Carreras, Box 270, San Juan.
- *461 Sixto Monra, Federacion Libre, Ponce.
- Jose Aguilu, Intendente Ramirez st., Ponce.
- 467 Felix Gonzales, Box 773, Arecibo.
- 472 Agapito Gonzales, Box 67, Juncos.
- Salvador Silvecestris, Box 67, Juncos.
- 478 Ramon Garcia, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
- Hermilio Schmidt, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
- 481 Pedro R. Perez, Box 404, Bayamon.
- * Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.
- *485 Julio Rodriguez, Puerta de Tierra, Box 132, San Juan.
- Fernando Rivera, Box 132, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
- *507 Ramonita Ramos, Morovis, P. R.
- Candelaria Ortega, Morovis, P. R.
- *508 Dolores Sierra, Federacion Libre, Manati.
- Juana Barboza, Federacion Libre, Manati.
- *509 Ramon Ortiz, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.
- Antonio Rodriguez, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 M. Hercey, 294 Swan st., Providence.
- *94 A. E. Hohler, 330 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- 421 Miss C. Hall, 12 Amherst st., Charleston.
- Mrs. Jennie Wiggins, 100 Rumney st., Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 100 E. H. Duesing, Box 423, Milbank.
- *152 John Goebel, 634 S. Dakota av., S. E., Sioux Falls.
- 275 M. McNulty, Box 250, Aberdeen.
- 345 L. Mettler, 712 Main st., Rapid City.
- *387 Herman Boulan, 518 E. 4th st., Yankton.
- 491 Earl Wals, 409 Frank st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- *83 A. J. Jones, 1722 Nassau st., Nashville.
- *261 H. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
- *266 E. B. Hansen, 357 N. Main st., Memphis.
- 318 Matt Gerlach, 715 Cherry st., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 Conrado La Fargo, Box 673, El Paso.
- 262 W. W. Bowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
- *285 U. M. Lee, 1801 Alston av., Ft. Worth.
- *346 Chas. W. Rosay, 506 S. Presa st., San Antonio.
- 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
- 369 G. Leo Forrest, 106 1/2 W. Lamar st., Sherman.
- 404 Joe Amstead, 1502 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, Box 113, St. Albans.
- 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
- 264 Jas. J. Reedy, 48 Woodstock av., Rutland.
- 371 Wesley Hoffman, 365 N. Main st., Barre.

VIRGINIA.

- *133 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 27th st., Richmond.
- 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.
- F. W. Dodenhoff, 229 W. 20th st., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 S. Blattner, Box 291 Hoquiam.
- *113 E. Lewis, 259 S. 13th st., Tacoma.
- 188 Ed. Coenen, 614 W. Mercer Place, Seattle.
- *325 John A. Reddy, 4207 E. Frederick av., Spokane.
- *391 O. E. Rundquist, Labor Temple, Bellingham.
- 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2nd st., Walla Walla.
- 498 J. C. North, 2912 Walnut st., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbricht, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
- * Frank C. Nolte, 57 22nd st., Wheeling.
- *501 H. D. Clarke, 19 Masonic Temple bldg., Wheeling.
- *510 Carl Belts, 312 Water st., Fairmont.
- *516 Emma L. Wagner, Wheeling.
- Mrs. Mary Hullett, 512 Coal st., Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Jac. Hahn, 965 1/2 20th st., Milwaukee.
- † Jno. Kammer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
- 34 Ernest De Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa Falls.
- *61 John Wurzel, 1564 Denton st., LaCrosse.
- *85 Felix Rohberg, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
- *135 E. A. Heldenan, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
- *162 Sam Nys, 121 S. Irwin av., Green Bay.
- 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
- *182 Thos. Dunbar, Box 237, Sun Prairie (Madison).
- *212 Richard Braun, 1303 14th st., Superior.
- 245 Fred H. Bohelm, 512 Willis av., Ashland.
- *287 Wm. Aagaard, 2810 Parkridge av., Marinette.
- 290 Phil Sullivan, 405 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
- 304 F. E. Corbelle, 1735 N. Main st., Racine.
- *323 Joe Gerbold, 713 Superior av., Sheboygan.
- *329 L. A. Martin, 76 Fifteenth st., Fond du Lac.
- *363 S. P. Malagian, 228 E. Broadway, Waukesha.
- *372 F. J. Mettelka, 212 N. Central av., Marshfield.
- *381 August Otto, 1118 Ruth st., Watertown.
- 447 August Denig, 564 Garden st., Kenosha.
- *477 Hugh Goldie, 918 S. 18th st., Manitowoc.
- *482 Louis Ziebell, 712 Chicago av., Wausau.

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**KNOWLEDGE
IS
POWER**

**BETTER WORKING
AND
LIVING CONDITIONS**

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Organization. Organization of the workers is a solemn and binding obligation resting upon us all. The things that have kept us divided and have more or less hindered organization and unity of purpose must be scrapped.

History, since the beginning of recorded time, shows that the ruling classes and privileged few in the political field of endeavor thrive and continue their unholy reign and subjugation of the masses by keeping them divided through the artifice of keeping them fighting among themselves over trivial and non-essential matters. Religion was one of the favorite and effective methods employed in the early struggles of mankind. Racial pride, lingual affinity, and false doctrines were employed to divide and keep the masses fighting themselves instead of their oppressors. This has been the rule on down through the rising tide of advancing civilization.

The same methods and tactics have been employed by manufacturers of the open shop type, to keep us divided on the industrial field of endeavor. At this late date and generation in our own time and in our own country there is no excuse for people who are foolishly led by nonsensical but effective methods that keep the people divided. Race, color, religion, and partisan politics should not under any circumstances be allowed to divide us on the economic field and in our efforts to organize our industry. Those who bring these disrupting matters into our trade are consciously or unconsciously doing the bidding of and playing into the hands of the open shoppers and non union interests.

No one is required to forego his religious preferences or his brand of politics. All are free to exercise, according to their own wishes and in their own way, their religious

faith and political beliefs in their church and their political parties now in existence. We do ask though that these differences should be dropped at the doors leading into union meeting places. No one, not even the most radical, has suggested that the trade union is not the proper place to protect wages, hours of labor, and working conditions. Many, though, have insisted that partisan politics and trade union activities should be combined. This has been a prolific cause of keeping the workers divided on the economic field, and as a result has done great damage to the best interests of the union and has worked to the advantage of the profiteering manufacturers.

This by no means is the whole cause for lack of more rapid organization particularly in our own industry. Many have seized the pretext that our laws or our benefit system or our dues are not to their liking or choosing. We make this indisputable declaration—that the International Union has never attempted to control any member's religion or politics or any other activity not clearly within the sphere of trade union jurisdiction, and moreover the further declaration—that the laws of the International Union are made through a majority vote of the members themselves. In view of this is there any honest, legitimate reason why any cigarmaker or tobacco worker should not become a member of the Cigarmakers' International Union?

The eagerly awaited "Landis Decision" directly affecting wages in the building industry in Chicago and indirectly affecting wages in the building trades of the whole nation as well as affecting to a certain extent the wages of all workers, is at last handed down.

Without criticism or comment on the decision with reference to the scale set let us analyze its possible effect on actual cost of production.

Opinions as to the reduction in cost of production vary. Labor leaders say that it is approximately 4 per cent, while some employers claim that it will amount to not less than 6 per cent. Taking 5 per cent as an average we find that a house costing \$7,000 under the old scale will cost \$6,650 under the Landis Decision. Not so much of a difference as you were led to believe by the labor-hating press that has at all times placed the blame for the housing shortage on the backs of the building trades unions.

Now let us see where the real cost of production lies. The material for an ordinary

bath room cost in 1914 less than \$200. Today the same material costs from \$650 to \$675, hence we find that regardless of the labor cost the material cost alone on the one room of the house, the ordinary bath room, has advanced some \$450 or more.

This rank profiteering in material cost goes clear through construction be it frame, brick or stucco, and this extortion is the heart of the whole situation in the building industry. It is this extortion that raises our rent to the point where we must necessarily pinch on our allowance for food, clothing and everything else that we need in order that we may provide shelter from the elements.

Labor may be "Readjusted"—so far that is all that has been seriously attempted—and labor may loyally carry out their part of the "Readjustment" but unless capital honestly co-operates neither the building industry nor any other industry will revive as it should. The exacting of war-time profits by combinations and agreements among those who control industry is a crime against the millions who suffer and who must abide by wage cuts and unemployment.

We are anxiously awaiting some decision from some one somewhere that will reduce something besides wages which are not now and never have been anywhere near the actual cost of living.

Mobilized Forces: The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party says—

"The present situation is so grave that all honest and progressive labor men must realize the necessity of some common understanding upon which we can unite to stem the tide of reaction that is sweeping over the country and threatening every right and interest of the common people."

It also says—"In this crisis the one imperative need is Unity. The forces of every progressive, liberal and radical organization of the workers must be mobilized to repel these assaults and to advance the industrial and political power of the working class."

It has also provided for a survey which "would determine whether united political action could be obtained in behalf of a common objective while retaining the autonomy of the affiliated organizations. It is generally understood that aside from a common objective, the masses of the nation face the task of recovering the elemental rights of organization, free press, free discussion, etc., that were won generations ago and are

now jeopardized by the black reaction following the world war."

And more particularly and especially it says—"Prejudice, partisanship, jealousy and misunderstandings must be swept aside and a united front be presented by the labor forces to the enemy that is attempting to destroy us."

It seems that the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party have reached a point where the Committee at least is willing to join any other labor and liberal forces for the purpose of tiding us over the crisis with which we are now confronted. It would, it seems, be willing to join political forces with the American Federation of Labor and its non-partisan political policy, the Farmer and Workmen party, the Single Tax, and all other political forces that can agree upon a common policy in this crisis without regard to partisan politics. This with the understanding that all distinct units are to preserve their autonomy and shall not be committed to any purely partisan question.

Unemployment. The very serious unemployment situation has not materially improved at this writing.

While we believe the situation is not as serious as some, especially the open-shoppers, would try to make us believe, still it is sufficiently so in the minds of the administration at Washington to cause the President to call a conference for the purpose of devising ways and means for minimizing the unemployment of labor and more especially to care for the needy during the coming winter months.

There are numerous well known reasons for unemployment. Some of the unemployment is due to economic causes and to our haphazard system of production. Some of it is caused by big interests and the open-shoppers. Another serious drawback is the fact that cringing capitalists, with no thought except to escape their just share of the burden of taxation, are placing their money in non-taxable bonds instead of in productive industries. One notable example of this is the floating of fifty million dollars worth of Brazilian bonds, noncallable, payable in gold, bearing eight per cent interest. This is only one small example of the investment of capital in bonds of this and other countries. If this money were invested in industry in their own country it would quickly start the wheels of trade and commerce turning and there would be no serious unemployment situation.

The unemployment situation is rendered

more acute because of the situation growing out of the war. In 1917 the then Secretary of Labor, W. B. Wilson, reported that there were engaged in gainful occupations about forty million people. This included minors who had reached the work age, and women. It should be remembered that all of our industries, especially the manufacturing ones were producing at that time things that were largely used by our allies in the war. Thousands and thousands of those employed at agriculture came up from the farms and engaged in industrial manufacturing pursuits. Thousands and thousands of women, married and single, as well as children, even of the semi-well-to-do were crowded into our industries. In the attempt to reach normal conditions again many of these who were temporarily called in, had to go back to the former condition of affairs. Many of the women, especially the married ones, and others, who had secured fair positions, refused to quit. All of this affects in a marked degree the situation of unemployment, and has tended to make these periodical unemployment situations more acute.

The profiteers, too, both productive and distributive, were quick to embrace the unnatural situation caused by the tremendous influx into industry, and heretofore, referred to, and when the crisis came, sought to continue at work at reduced wages, the women, young people, boys and girls, who were unprotected by organization. Big interests have neither sympathy nor sentiment and no concern except their immediate financial interests. Unless this tendency and action is stopped or minimized it can have but one result—the lowering of the standard of American manhood, its moral, intellectual, and physical well-being, and resultant great damage to higher civilization.

Curtain for Billow.

In the July 1921 issue of the Official Journal we published in part a report made by Jake Billow to a detective agency, in which he showed himself in his true colors as a paid spy in the employ of a private detective, labor-wrecking agency.

Billow was given a trial by the dual union of cigarmakers in this city, found guilty of the charges that he was a paid spy and had betrayed, while drawing a salary from the union, the workers and the union.

At a meeting of that organization, held Wednesday evening, August 31, 1921, the verdict of guilty, found at the previous meeting, was sustained, and Billow, arch-

traitor, was fined \$100.00 and expelled from the union.

This ends by exposure the career of one who while masquerading as a union man has been steadily employed by non-union manufacturers and private detective agencies to destroy the union. Billow, the great radical pooh-bah was the leader in the attempt about a year ago to form a dual International Union of Cigar Makers.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

One of the prolific causes for lack of better and more rapid organization in our industry is the constant knocking of the International Union by some of our own members and those in the industry who are still outside, without a particle of practical ideas of what should constitute the form of organization. The chap who wilfully knocks the International Union is a traitor to himself and to his fellow workmen; the net result of such perfidy is a material gain for the non-union manufacturers and a material loss to the wages, hours of labor, and working conditions for the workers.

Our trade is drifting toward the cheaper or small or short smoker. The increase in consumption of fags and cigarettes staggers the imagination. They have jumped in ten years from about fifteen billion to forty-five billion annually. This takes no account of the cigarette smoker who rolls his own. The increasing cost of production, caused by rising taxation and high prices for raw material, is partly responsible for the smoker seeking solace in the less expensive weed. The period of unemployment and the high cost of living is another cause.

The progressive, dual organization, of which O. B. U. Billow was a member, has sustained the charge that while preaching radical unionism and denouncing the Cigar Makers' International Union he was on the payroll of a private detective agency that had for its clients profiteering, cheap-John, open-shop, non-union manufacturers. The dual union's verdict in this case indicates that it was at least convinced that I. W. W. Billow got his thirty pieces of silver for not only betraying his fellow workmen but for attempting to destroy the union.

There appears to be no limit to the amount of taxdodging allowed through investment in tax exempt securities. Hundreds of millions of dollars are lost to the Government each year because those whose incomes are taxable to any appreciable extent invest in such securities.

This not only places the burden of taxation on the worker through direct as well as indirect taxation but has the equally bad effect of retarding business because of the investment of capital in such untaxable securities rather than in industrial securities or in business investment direct.

Ex-Vice President Marshall is credited with saying something about one of the needs of the country being a 5c cigar. Whether he said it or whether his judgment in the matter was correct or not is of little import now because of the fact that if it were a need the need is being supplied. Internal Revenue reports show a continuous increase in the number of 5c cigars being manufactured, and this shows as well the demand on the part of the smoker for the ever-popular "Nickel Shooter."

Cost of raw material, revenue, boxes, etc., causes the manufacturer in many instances to seek new methods of production that he may supply the demand at a profit. We find that in many cases he is turning to the machine product, in whole or in part, to meet his needs.

While we have provided for the organization of the machine worker we have so far failed to recognize the product of the machine and the machine operator as union-made. That is, we deny the use of the label on cigars made in whole or in part by machine.

The question arises as to whether this condition of affairs is beneficial or injurious to our organization, its future and its necessities, as a whole?

TRADE NOTES.

The tobacco crop just harvested in the Connecticut Valley is said to be one of the best, especially in quality, in recent years.

* * *

A contract said to be operative until June, 1941, under which the entire manufacture and sale of tobacco is granted to a private monopoly on a commission basis has been signed by the Spanish government,

* * *

While the comparative report of the Bureau of Census is not yet available we are informed that it will show among other interesting statistics that the 1920 crop of tobacco from 1,894,400 acres amounted to 1,508,064,000 pounds, and that the 1920 cigar production, all classes, amounted to 8,720,754,000, while cigarettes climbed to 61,859,900,000, of which approximately 46,000,000,000 were consumed in the United States.

The following statistical figures show Tampa cigar output during the year 1901

to 1920, both inclusive. Also the internal revenue receipts during the same period:

Years.	Cigars Manufactured.	Internal Revenue.
1901	147,330,000	\$498,110
1902	141,905,000	442,761
1903	167,630,000	510,066
1904	196,961,500	596,812
1905	220,430,000	689,124
1906	277,662,000	851,450
1907	285,660,000	865,816
1908	236,681,000	731,048
1909	267,069,000	801,578
1910	201,405,000	638,535
1911	293,360,000	910,439
1912	273,485,000	854,726
1913	286,148,000	894,879
1914	267,866,000	856,565
1915	285,836,000	939,223
1916	312,456,376	1,011,988
1917	352,690,194	1,314,076
1918	368,072,628	1,984,856
1919	422,795,819	3,408,821
1920	326,042,323	2,028,469

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, has received reports from 57 cigar factories showing their employment and the wages paid in their establishments during the months of July, 1920, and July, 1921. These reports show that 16,226 persons were employed in these 57 factories during July of last year as compared with 16,335 in the same month of this year, or an increase of 7 per cent. The wages paid in these factories in July of last year amounted to \$342,053 as compared with \$303,966 in the same month of this year, or a decrease of 11.1 per cent.

June and July, 1921, Compared.

Comparative figures are shown also for the months of June and July of this year for 57 cigar factories. There were 16,434 persons employed in June as compared with 15,918 in July, a decrease of 3.1 per cent. The payrolls also showed a decrease of from \$319,214 in June to \$299,737 in July, or a decrease of 6.1 per cent.

* * *

The following comparative report from the Internal Revenue Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, shows the number of cigars, cigarettes, etc., withdrawn for consumption on which tax was paid as compared with the fiscal year 1920:

Articles taxed	1920.	1921.	Pct. of increase (+) or decrease
Cigars (large):	Number.	Number.	(-).
Class A	2,048,311,515	1,773,588,083	-13
Class B	2,642,587,387	2,131,201,227	-19
Class C	2,951,652,069	3,033,119,216	+ 3
Class D	85,674,702	165,135,953	+93
Class E	52,211,578	45,818,759	-12
Total	7,780,437,251	7,148,863,238	- 8
Cigars (small)	648,409,260	673,667,580	+ 4
Cigarettes			
(large)	38,811,132	49,477,631	+27
(small)	50,403,425,637	45,015,845,373	-11
Snuff, manu- factured	38,605,173	32,196,676	-17
Tobacco, chew- ing and smoking	414,877,710	329,611,372	-21

The following comparative data show the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during June, 1920, and June, 1921:

Cigars (large):	June, 1920.	June, 1921.
Class A, No.	159,795,828	186,237,048
Class B, No.	224,164,763	169,709,028
Class C, No.	312,064,900	247,219,610
Class D, No.	7,503,593	13,226,986
Class E, No.	4,583,200	2,102,430
Total	708,112,284	618,495,102

Class A shows an increase of 26,441,220, Class D an increase of 5,723,393, while all other classes show large decreases.

From the above report it appears that the demand for 5c cigars is rapidly increasing.

* * *

The following table, although incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured for the month of July, 1921, as compared with July, 1920.

	1921.	1920.	Increase or De- crease (†)
Alabama	283,250	377,000	*93,750
Arizona	30,000	61,000	*31,000
Arkansas	155,750	.....	.....
Sixth California	1,879,775	3,225,730	*1,345,955
Colorado	2,086,980	3,022,120	*935,140
Connecticut	4,657,491	5,406,749	*749,258
Florida	23,852,241	17,992,551	5,859,690
Idaho	108,950	194,538	*85,588
First Illinois	10,433,919	15,539,219	*5,105,300
Iowa	5,115,775	6,575,251	*1,459,476
Kansas	1,202,725	1,618,193	*415,468
Fifth Kentucky	5,771,150	7,961,336	*2,190,186
Louisiana	4,722,338	8,167,304	*3,444,966
Maryland	4,806,446	11,343,319	*6,536,873
Fourth Michigan	6,530,623	7,781,670	*1,251,047
Minnesota	4,033,165	5,310,736	*1,277,571
Nebraska	1,367,475	2,332,775	*965,300
New Hampshire	4,987,120	6,104,650	*1,117,530
First New Jersey	6,889,690	8,728,899	*1,839,209
Fifth New Jersey	42,866,680	42,613,915	252,765
First New York	13,604,908	13,341,000	263,908
21st New York	11,517,920	15,722,485	*4,204,565
28th New York	2,384,511	3,602,390	*1,217,879
First Ohio	15,277,561	18,200,008	*2,922,448
Tenth Ohio	16,058,275	20,312,216	*4,253,941
18th Ohio	17,428,536	20,084,390	*2,655,854
Oregon	515,224	744,250	*228,326
First Pennsylvania	137,337,145	162,497,670	*25,160,525
12th Pennsylvania	14,121,220	20,248,625	*6,127,405
Rhode Island	839,787	1,285,050	*445,263
Tennessee	644,325	1,141,535	*497,210
Vermont	143,424	.....	.....
Second Virginia	36,154,230	37,078,407	*924,177
Washington	601,770	.....	.....
Second Wisconsin	6,486,639	.....	.....

Comparing this July, 1921, report with the report for June, 1921, we find the following:

INCREASES.	DECREASES.
Arkansas 45,095	6th California .. 390,045
Arizona 5,550	Florida 1,361,397
Colorado 119,705	Iowa 101,450
Connecticut .. 139,779	5th Kentucky .. 1,229,298
Idaho 27,950	Maryland 4,758,978
1st Ill. 5,062,446	4th Michigan .. 399,891
Kansas 68,250	Minnesota 397,886
21st N. Y. 393,529	New Hamp. 591,770
10th Ohio 3,186,025	1st N. J. 2,029,990
Washington ... 954	5th N. J. 3,272,176
	1st N. Y. 858,606
	28th N. Y. 127,985
	1st Ohio 9,592,719
	1st Pa. 10,840,848
	12th Pa. 2,561,150
	Rhode Island. .. 93,413
	2nd Va. 7,981,975
	2nd Wis. 1,173,133

Excess of decrease 38,713,427.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS.

Albany, Sept. 7, 1921.

After working around Oneida, N. Y., trying to have the Napoleon shop reconsider its going to Pennsylvania, I visited Syracuse, N. Y., and spoke at a meeting of Union 6, giving its members a report of the Oneida affair and of conditions in general. I visited Auburn, N. Y., and spoke at a meeting of the Central Labor Union on the necessity of union workers patronizing union label products. The delegates present promised to bring the matter up at regular meetings of their unions and have ten minutes set apart for discussion of the union label. I next visited the New York State Blue Labels League convention held in Rochester, N. Y., the latter part of August. While the attendance was not as large as it should have been, the delegates made a concise report of the state of trade and conditions in their respective localities and promised to take up the work of label agitation on their return home. It was the general opinion that the workers of every craft were getting lax in their duty as trade unionists and should be aroused to their sense of duty to call for union label goods at all times and on all products wherever possible. After the convention I started attending meetings of local unions and proceeded to Utica, N. Y.; spoke at meetings of Street Carmen, Plumbers and joint committee of unions for Labor day, urging them to take on a new resolve for Labor day, 1921, to hereafter ask for and use only goods that are made in union shops and bear the union label.

Fraternally yours,
WM. A. McCABE,
Organizer.

Winnipeg, Sept. 5, 1921.

Since last report I have remained in Montreal and given what assistance I could to Union 58 in organization campaign. Manufacturers who have joined in the combine for the open shop will realize their mistake in the near future, as the trust shops are making a big drive for their business, with the result that, instead of breaking the union, these firms who fell for the open shop proposition will be out of business and the union will continue on the job in the fight for humanity. Our locals have been a big factor and gave every assistance to these firms in the past in building up their trade, and would have met them half way in any arrangement that would bring about a settlement. This was refused and the results are that these firms are at the mercy of the trust. I addressed meetings of railway carmen, printers, carpenters and boiler makers and attended executive meetings of Union 58. I worked with Mr. Drullett, member of label committee, in label agitation. We visited cigar stores and union meetings; also distributed advertising matter furnished by the J. A. B.; also called on the various business agents in the interest of our movement against the open shop drive. While here I have consulted with Vice President Gariepy on local situation. Aug. 11th, in company with Mr. Gariepy, I met President Gompers and explained conditions in our trade, in so far as it affects Canadian locals. Aug. 12th I attended informal conference of labor officials of Montreal with President Gompers of A. F. of L. The conference means much to organized labor, as it has solidified the international movement in Montreal. While a couple of the large cigar factories are busy, the general industrial depression is still on. Aug. 21st I went to Winnipeg, Man. I attended trade congress convention and worked on label committee, distributed advertising matter re lockout of cigar makers of Canada; also addressed convention on this question; also took advantage of every opportunity to give publicity to our cause and acquainted the delegates of the unfair brands of cigars. Two resolutions were adopted in the interest of our label. After the convention I devoted my time to label agitation, which is

very much needed here. Visited labor hall and got in touch with the various business agents and secretaries of the different local unions, and was promised their assistance in our fight against the open shops. I addressed the union meeting, distributed circular letters and cards and visited cigar stores. I find that cigar stores are all stocked up with these unfair cigars, but have the label on the boxes, dated 1920, which goes to show that these firms are making the label go as far as possible. While here I made an effort to organize cigar makers, but met with little encouragement—two factories here employing nine cigar makers, but are not busy and not working steadily; advised to wait until business improves. Three cigar makers are leaving the city in a couple of weeks.

Yours fraternally,

JAS. A. SULLIVAN.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 2, 1921.

Since my last report I have called on the girls at the factory, during the noon hour and also the evening, when they were returning from work, meeting them at their homes, to try and arrange a meeting with them. There is considerable amount of uneasiness in the ranks of the cigar girls as they are laid off and others are hired in their places, and they don't seem to understand what is the matter. I am trying to start them in the right direction, which is a hard proposition owing to the counteracting parties who are working against us, not only in our trade, but the same in all other locals in our city. The Sidney G. Cigar Co. are trying to get rid of the girls and get men to take their places. When they get a man or two, they let the girls go. They are advertising for men outside of the city, but so far have not been successful in their efforts. There are still a few men who slip in and work a while and then get out. The conditions are getting from bad to worse in the unfair shops; they are cutting prices from time to time, they are paying \$15.00 per 1,000 to have a cigar made that retails for 15c and are paying \$9.00 per 1,000 for cigars retailing for 10c. In my advertising campaign of getting display of Union made cigars in the windows we were very successful in having all the leading dealers agree to put this display on during the week of the Michigan Federation of Labor, of union made cigars and tobacco and cigarettes. I was ably assisted by the President, F. V. Blake, and the Secretary, T. F. Nielsen, also placing cards in the windows with the cut of the Union label on it, calling their attention to the fact that the products in this window are made by Union labor. This is also the week of the Fair in Grand Rapids and brings our label before the visiting crowds that come to the city during this week, and we are still planning for further agitation to always keep our label before the public.

MIKE GAZELLA,
Sub-Organizer.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 3, 1921.

Within the past thirty days I have addressed forty-eight union meetings, and organizations here, carrying to them an urgent request by oral appeal for a more consistent demand for products bearing the union label, and the strengthening of their ties and affiliations with the organized labor movement as a preservation of present conditions, and the hope for greater achievements.

R. S. SEXTON,
General Organizer.

Special Financier's Examination. Union 55, Hamilton, Ont.

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 26, 1921.

G. W. Perkins, Int. President.

As per your instructions I proceeded to Hamilton and examined the union's accounts. All strike, sick and out of work cards on file by financial secretary. Sick benefit paid to C. Grainger March 5, 1918, should be \$4.25 instead of \$5.00. All other benefits paid are correct,

checked in day book and ledger. Some death benefits not entered in ledger. Owing to absence of Treasurer Wm. Crawford was unable to secure vouchers for officers' salaries, label advertising, sundries, etc. Those expenditures, however, were regularly checked up by finance committee. All other reported receipts and expenditures are correct. The July, 1921, report should therefore show a corrected cash balance of \$331.61. The cash in hands of Secretary E. Jennings on Aug. 23, 1921, should be \$322.21, but the secretary has a shortage in cash of \$181.21. Cash reported in hands of financial secretary for several months has not existed. Section 169 should be observed—the treasurer should receive the moneys and deposit same in bank. The financial secretary has really been acting as treasurer. Bond of \$500 for financial secretary and treasurer, as reported up to the end of 1920, has not existed for some years—allowed to lapse. Finance committee should demand monthly recapitulation in day book. Stamp account shows surplus of nine 60c dues and one 30c due. International assessments from January, 1917, (several issues) show a grand total of 2,110, or a surplus of 11 stamps. These old stamps should have been returned to international office.

President J. Russell, upon request, called a special meeting of union Thursday, Aug. 26th. The report of shortage in cash on hand was presented and action by local demanded. A special committee of five was appointed to confer with financial secretary and the September regular meeting will be asked to levy an assessment to replace the shortage in international funds.

Statement as follows:

Int. balance for Nov. 28, 1917.....	\$ 3,099.62
Receipts to July 31, 1921	25,277.32
Due. Int. Union on this examination...	.75

Total	\$28,377.69
Int. expense to July 31, 1921	22,255.15

Balance should be July 31, 1921.....	\$ 6,122.54
Receipts Aug. 1 to 23, 1921.....	\$215.60
Expense Aug. 1 to 23, 1921.....	95.00

\$120.60	120.60
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Total	\$ 6,243.14
Int. balance should be on hand Aug. 23, 1921	\$ 6,243.14

Funds of Union Aug. 23, 1921.

Deposited in Bank of Hamilton, gen. fund	\$5,873.93
Deposited in Bank of Hamilton, S. strike fund.....	137.00
In possession of Fin. Sec'y E. Jennings	51.00
	6,061.93

Shortage in cash account of Fin. Sec'y E. Jennings	181.21
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Total	\$ 6,243.14
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Yours fraternally,

D. W. KENNEDY,

Special Financier.

CORRESPONDENCE

Livingston, Mont., Sept. 2, 1921.

Mr. G. W. Perkins, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: Please publish this letter in the September Journal:

"Let's Taboo the Scheduled Convention."

Brother Cigarmakers:

In submitting the amendment to strike out Section 2 of the constitution, we have this to say: The time is not ripe when we need a convention. We all realize it will take an enormous sum of money (possibly \$100,000 or more) to stage such a convention and under the existing conditions we can very easily use this

(Continued on page 12.)

But a Conqueror He Is

Observing its own national holiday, Labor may well give thought for a moment to the larger aspects of life, to the past, to the present and to the future. Mr. Baer, the famous congressman-cartoonist, has drawn for us a picture designed to bring home to all workers the vital message of Labor upon the occasion of this national celebration of the workers.

In this most excellent picture the figure of Labor stands out above the surrounding vista of industry. Labor is paramount. It comes first. In the order of "first things first" Labor stands inevitably above all else.

See the figure of Labor, erect, contemplative; with hands empty, to be sure, but with a serenity of countenance that betokens a status gained and surely held and a supreme and abiding confidence for the future.

The "Disinherited Conqueror" he is, and how well the title was chosen.

Disinherited of so much that he has created, he yet stands forth as the conqueror, the key figure in the world's social organism.

The fact above all which makes the figure of modern Labor the figure of a conqueror is that the worker today has found his place in the world and is CONSCIOUS thereof.

The worker has found his place through organization. He has found the way to express himself, to relate himself to the whole, to contribute his thought to the whole entity of thought and to secure consideration for his contribution.

The figure of Labor, as we see it in Mr. Baer's picture, gazes out upon the great world of mills and factories and mines, steamships, railroads, and automobiles, of homes and towering houses of commerce. These are the product of toil—of the physical and mental service rendered by the useful men and women of our republic. The whole modern structure of life and industry, as it is contemplated by Mr. Baer's calm and dignified figure of Labor, is a monument to service, and no matter how disinherited the creators may be from a purely material standpoint, they are conquerors in truth from the much more vital standpoint of knowledge and understanding and consciousness of power and unity.

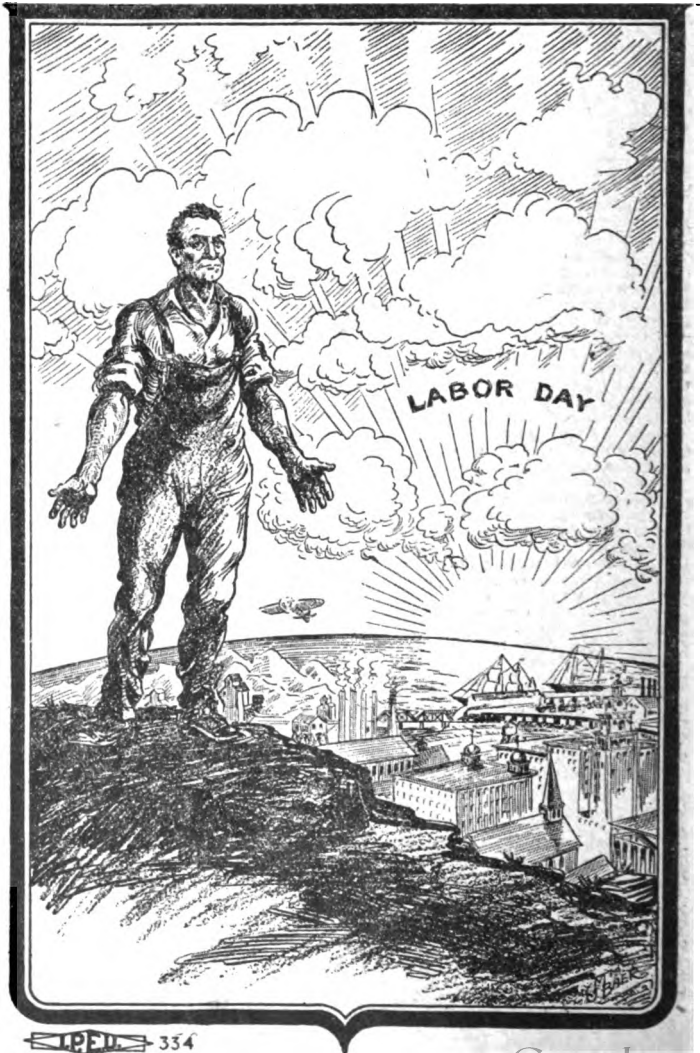
The full inheritance of Labor can come only through the complete organization of the toilers. That is the first step on the road to progress. Without organization there can be no first step, and no second or third step.

Organization is the great, first task of the modern labor movement. He who stands alone in the modern industrial world is but a straw in the winds of mighty organized forces.

Organize and all good things shall be added unto you!—From The American Federationist.

The Disinherited Conqueror.

By Courtesy of The American Federationist.



OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President,
Monon Building, Chicago.
SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 81st St., New
York City, First Vice President.
L. P. HOFFMAN, 729 N. Diamond St., Jack-
sonville, Ill., Second Vice President.
A. GARIÉPY, 238 Ave. Hotel De Ville, Mon-
tréal, Canada, Third Vice President.
JOHN REICHERT, 1070 12th St., Milwaukee,
Wis., Fourth Vice President.
E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis,
Minn., Fifth Vice President.
E. J. STACK, 412 Stock Exchange Bldg., Port-
land, Ore., Sixth Vice President.
CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo,
N. Y., Seventh Vice President.
GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C,
Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your
interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the
40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards
should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in
secretary will please at once give the new sec-
retary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states:
"No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid
to members adjudged to be insane." All
amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be
collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize
payment of death benefit except in strict com-
pliance with the law. Several cases have oc-
curred in which there has been no will, no
widow, no minor children, and no dependent
relatives, but other relatives have stepped in
and demanded the death benefit. No such
claims have been recognized for the payment
of benefits authorized. The International Union
furnishes the designation blanks free, and
where members refuse or neglect to fill out
such designation blanks the responsibility for
the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with
such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased
and suspended members for new members—
except numbers belonging to those owing loan
accounts.

In several instances where cards have been
stolen from members, secretaries had granted
the thieves loans without demanding to see the
due books showing their standing. No loans
should be granted unless the party has both
card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the
sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the
secretary weekly before the eighth week. This
includes traveling members, who should always
carry a certificate and have same signed
weekly.

In reporting the death of a member, sec-
retaries should send in with such reports the
card of the member, if he had one, having pre-
viously, however, taken a record of all neces-
sary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per section 145, give full record of
membership, as far as your own records show.
If there is a will on file send it to the Interna-
tional office. In order that you may fully un-
derstand the necessity for complying with the
request carefully study Section 141c of the Con-
stitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not
comply with the requirements of the Constitu-
tion.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinct-
ly provides that members may designate the
person or persons to whom the death benefit
shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if

there is no such designation the death benefit
shall be paid to the widow of such deceased
member; if there is no widow, then to the minor
children of such deceased member, and if there
be no widow and no minor children of such de-
ceased member, then to any relative of the de-
ceased member who at the time of his death
was dependent for support in whole or in part.

The proposition to admit the Packers' Union
of Tampa, Fla., to the International Union un-
der the same agreement as in the case of the
Stogie Makers was approved by a vote of 5,785
for and 385 against.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts, August, 1921.

210 Rome	.....\$100	242 York	.....\$250
217 S. Chicago	.....200	243 Chicago Heights	100
224 Salt Lake	.....250	253 Oakland	250
225 Los Angeles	.....200	257 Lancaster	250
228 San Francisco	.....500	260 Piqua	100
233 Sedalia	.....200	262 Dallas	200
235 Peru	.....200	266 Memphis	250
236 Reading	.....200	305 Monmouth	150
239 Lyons	.....150	308 Muncie	50
241 Syracuse	.....150		

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

488 Middletown	.....\$1.90	477 Manitowoc	....\$ .40
2 Buffalo	......90	384 St. Augustine	....3.80
467 Arecibo	.....2.55	410 Centralia	....3.25
279 Plattsburg	.....1.90	337 Vancouver	....3.50
J. A. B. N. Orleans	4.75	5 Rochester	....1.50
54 Evansville	.....1.50	342 Batavia	....75
335 Hammond	.....3.25	42 Hartford	....3.25
248 Jacksonville	.....7.90	209 Coldwater	....1.00
278 London	.....1.00	217 Chicago	....1.00
126 Ephrata	......50	12 Oneida	....1.00
516 Wheeling	.....15.00	349 St. John	....1.00
470 Portland	.....3.25	23 Springfield	....3.25
97 Boston	.....5.00	337 Key West	....2.00
460 San Juan	.....2.00	449 Ponce	....3.00
26 S. Norwalk	.....1.50	33 Indianapolis	....3.05
501 Wheeling	.....1.00	268 Escanaba	....1.50
5 Rochester	.....1.00	103 Ansonia	....1.50
303 Perkaskie	.....3.25	305 Monmouth	....3.80
291 San Jose, returned funds	.....		20.85
256 Boise, returned funds	.....		53.45

Receipts for August	.....\$3,921.00
Balance July 31, 1921	.....4,232.33

Total\$8,153.33

EXPENDITURES, AUGUST, 1921.

Office rent	.....\$115.00
Salary to Int'l Pres.	.....240.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers	.....879.88
Printing July Journal	.....288.51
Printing strike applications (77, 17, 228, 12, 337 and 513)	.....95.50
Printing Tampa Packers' circ. and vot- ing blank	.....8.00
Printing envelopes and letterheads for locals	.....34.40
Printing blanks for Canvassing Board	.....4.50
Printing 10,000 envelopes for Int'l office	.....40.00
Printing 10,000 letterheads for Int'l office	.....36.00
Printing 1,000,000 labels	.....150.00
W. A. Campbell, sal. & exp. as Financier	.....300.00
John C. Hilsdorf, sal. & exp. as Finan- cier	.....100.00
M. Gazella, sal. & exp. as org.	.....200.00
J. A. Sullivan, sal. & exp. as org.	.....300.00
M. Simons, sal. & exp. as org.	.....250.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. & exp. as org.	.....300.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. & exp. as org.	.....200.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. & exp. as org.	.....300.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. & exp. as org.	.....300.00
Sol Sontheimer, sal. & exp. as org.	.....100.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. & exp. as org.	.....248.37
Otto Dehn, exp. auditing acct's., 335 Hammond	.....10.25
B. J. Koenig, spec. org. Baker, Ore.	.....9.76
D. W. Kennedy, sal. & exp. audit acct's., 55 Hamilton	.....45.25
Subscription for Trade Journal	.....3.00

Telegrams	25.43
Exchange and collection fees on checks	3.79
Postage on July Journal	19.42
Expressage on supplies	19.10
Room for canvassers	24.85
Telephone service	5.30
Towel service	3.54
Light .....	.50
Office supplies	1.60
Spanish translations	2.24
Plates for addressograph .....	.50
Seals, cancelers, etc.	14.98
Tax to A. F. of L. for August	300.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for August	150.00
Express on property from 256 Boise	2.84
Express on property from 288 Mannheim	2.51
Eugene Clifford, Atty. fees	500.00
Postage on letters and supplies	72.50
516 Wheeling, rebate on remittance for supplies	6.40
Carrying labels to Union 14 .....	.40

Expenses for August\$5,714.32
Balance August 31, 1921..... 2,439.01

Total\$8,153.33
Included in balance. \$1,150.00 Liberty Bonds.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

335 Hammond	\$200	379 Rochester	\$150
336 Tampa	200	380 Wallace	50
338 Eureka	200	381 Watertown	200
339 Kokomo	200	382 Rushville	100
341 San Bernardino	50	387 Yankton	200
342 Batavia	100	391 Bellingham	50
344 Atlanta	100	396 Northampton	200
345 Rapid City	50	398 Stamford	200
346 San Antonio	50	399 Vincennes	100
348 Corning	100	400 Red Wing	50
352 Brookville	100	402 Quakertown	200
353 Brooklyn	100	433 Marquette	200
355 Honesdale	100	405 Birmingham	200
358 Fremont	75	406 Crawfordsville	100
359 Atchison	50	407 Norwich	200
360 Delaware	100	409 Kewanee	150
362 Great Falls	150	410 Centralia	75
363 Waukesha	75	415 Elkhardt	100
364 Nacogdacher	100	416 Norwalk	100
365 Havana	150	423 Sterling	100
366 Ann Arbor	150	425 Astoria	150
368 Port Huron	100	426 Virginia	250
369 Sherman	100	427 Perth Amboy	75
370 Jamestown	150	430 Fulton	75
371 Barre	75	434 Faribault	100
372 Marshfield	150	435 Kenton	50
375 Anaconda	200	437 Cairo	200
377 Webb City	200	443 Albuquerque	100

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago post office by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: R. Henshaw

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for Gus Meinberg, M. L. Noll.

Union 201, Rock Island, Ill., for J. Bishop.

Union 290, Janesville, Wis., for L. L. McGuire.

Union 188, Seattle, Wash., for Chas. Pace, Clem La Bissonaie.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., for Sam Thompson, George J. Gies.

International office, for George A. Luther.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 289, Miami, to fine Chas. W. Hopkins, 22851, and Martin Carey, 22847, each \$50 for strike breaking. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of 4, Cincinnati, to fine Wm. Miedreich, \$901, \$225 and annul his card for going to work in the closed factory of the General Cigar Co. Vote—Affirmative, 4; one member approved the fine but not annulment of card; one member approved only \$50, and one member approved only \$25.

Approved application of 9, Troy, to fine T. Nathan, 59424, \$200 and annul his card for working for the United Traction Company, whose employees were on strike. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved the fine but not annulment of card; one member approved only \$100 fine.

Approved the application of 311, Auburn, to fine Barney Freshman, 21398, \$100 and annul his retiring card for employing non-union help. Vote—Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 497, Kankakee, to fine John Topf, 21458, \$200 and annul his card for going to work in a strike shop. Vote—Affirmative, 4; one member approved the fine but not annulment of card; two members approved only \$50 fine.

Approved the application of 215, Logansport, to fine George Mulcahy, 664391, \$75 for locking out the members of his shop with the intention of running a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 174, Joliet, to fine Marcus J. Bluth, 7724, \$25 for allowing himself to be suspended four or five times, and to fine L. H. Nash, 87533, \$100 for working as a non-union steel worker during a strike. Vote—Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 15, Chicago, to fine Kate Weldman, A. J. Gilan and Walter Weiss \$100 each for working in strike shops. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of 46, Grand Rapids, to fine Ed Malescheski, 73237, \$25 for working in several non-union shops. Vote—Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 5, Rochester, to fine Frank Sauter, 81683, \$100 for working in the Lockner strike shop below the bill of prices. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved only \$25 fine.

Approved the application of 32, Louisville, to fine Alois Busold, 12786, \$50 for working in the Stier strike shop. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved only \$25.

FINES OF \$10 OR LESS.

Union 17, Cleveland, O., fined Sam Goldman \$5912, \$10.00 for going to work in a non-union factory.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Owen Rigney (7424) is requested to communicate with Union 179, Bangor, Me.

Mrs. E. Kindley, 1350 E. 55th street, Chicago, has important news for Harry D. Peterson.

Union 335, Hammond, Ind., inquires whether Abe Moses (45401) has forgotten the favor the boys in East Chicago did for him when his brother died?

J. B. Traut, Odd Fellows' Home, Green Bay, Wis., would like to hear from Edgar Moore, and from others who care to write him.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Nat Powell (59261) will confer a favor by notifying his sister Mrs. Emma Maloney, 501 Baldwin street, Elmira, N. Y., as she has important business which requires that he be notified. He was last heard from in Owego, N. Y.

F. W. Chesley (1518) is requested to write to his mother, in care of Union 129, Denver, Colo.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

(Do not endorse two or more amendments on the same sheet of paper. Send in a separate endorsement for each amendment, as they have to be filed separately.)

The amendment of Union 238, Sacramento, providing for the drawing of \$450 of the death benefit by a twenty-year member, out of work, at the rate of \$10 a week, as published in the July issue.

Received the endorsement of Unions 274, Pekin; 296, Wilmington; 22, Detroit; 383, Chicago; 130, Saginaw; 179, Bangor; 338, Eureka.

Not having received the endorsement of the required number of unions, it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of Union 383, Chicago, to Section 79, providing that strikers shall be exempt from the payment of special strike assessments, as published in the July issue.

Received the endorsement of Unions 168, Oshkosh; 274, Pekin; 44, St. Louis; 218, Binghamton; 353, Brooklyn; 22, Detroit; 179, Bangor, and 188, Seattle; 462, Tampa; 5, Rochester.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 500, Tampa, as published in the July issue, as follows:

Amend Sec. 180 by adding: "All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all international assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved."

Received the endorsement of Unions 248, Jacksonville; 395, Waterbury; 217, S. Chicago; 4, Cincinnati; 474, Tampa; 258, Streator; 168, Oshkosh; 41, Aurora; 353, Brooklyn; 218, Binghamton; 44, St. Louis; 206, N. Adams; 236, Reading; 389, New York; 294, Duluth; 120, Muscatine; 118, Peoria; 337, Key West; 464, Tampa; 336, Tampa; 357, Vancouver; 90, New York; 38, Springfield; 383, Chicago; 179, Bangor; 42, Hartford; 12, Oneida; 77, Minneapolis; 338, Eureka; 331, Crookston; 514, Tampa; 32, Louisville; 250, Belleville; 6, Syracuse; 81, Peekskill; 27, Toronto; 122, Warren; 188, Seattle; 5, Rochester; 462, Tampa.

Having received the required number of endorsements, it will be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of Union 410, Centralia, Ill., as published in the August issue, as follows:

New section to sick benefit for tuberculosis members: Any member who has become afflicted with tuberculosis and has been a member of the International Union for not less than one year shall be paid the sum of \$15.00 a week and no dues or assessments shall be paid by the member while sick. Members must furnish affidavits from one or more physicians to the satisfaction of the International Union, all examinations to be paid out of the tuberculosis fund. Benefits to run as long as member is disabled. Funds of this benefit to be raised by a special assessment.

Received no endorsements.

Amendment proposed by Local Union 312, Livingston, Mont.: Strike out all of Section 2 of the constitution of C. M. I. U. of A.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the Interna-

tional Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied, of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter. In the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months, a member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolled under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments, and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices), shall

automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequently thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example—a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowances for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

UNION NOTES

Union 224, Salt Lake City, Utah, desires to hear from Gilbert Roberts, 15750. Important.

Union 248, Jacksonville, Fla., gives notice that it will impose a fine of \$50 on any cigar maker or packer taking a job in the strike shop of J. B. Smith.

Union 92, Worcester, voted to prefer charges against Eugene Hirsch, 41555, initiated May 21, 1921, by 66. Lewiston, for conduct unbecoming a union man by maliciously tearing his card and making insulting remarks at an Executive Board meeting when he was refused a private loan.

Union Notes by 97, Boston.

Did we parade Labor Day? Of course we did, and were cheered all along the line. Ten thousand members of organized labor wore cards as follows: "I will not smoke Blackstones, Quincy or C. C. A. Cigars—unfair to organized labor."

Too much credit cannot be given to our Labor day committee. Also to Dennis D. Driscoll, chairman of the Labor day committee of the Boston Central Labor Union. He has advocated the use of our blue label year in and year out.

The trouble in West Virginia is no doubt due to the means used by the mine owners to prevent the organization of the miners.

Belgium has an eight-hour day by law, but that is not an eight-hour day.

Boston Central Labor will raise funds for the people starving in Russia.

Maintain your standard of living. Agitate in your state for a free state university.

Raise the school age. Do any of your children attending school suffer from malnutrition?

HENRY ABRAHAMS.

PRIVATE LOANS

Members owing private loans to Local 122, Warren, Pa., are requested to pay up within 30 days or constitution will be enforced. Secretaries please note.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Celentino Yglesia, 103295, who died June 23, and Ed Kaufman, 34878, who died June 16.

Union 188, Seattle, Wash.—P. H. Snyder, 6148, who died July 3.

(Continued from page 7.)

money and more, too, in helping our striking and locked out brothers in the different districts. We cannot see any immediate help or relief coming from such a convention, and it seems the membership is taxed quite heavily as it is now. We must admit there is quite a large percentage of our members out of work at present and there may be a whole lot more. So in view of these facts we deem it advisable at this time to call off the proposed convention in May, 1922.

We must remember there were 16 years between the Detroit and Baltimore conventions and we got along very nicely with our referendum amendments. In closing I will say that it is imperative that local unions endorse this amendment immediately so as to get it up to popular vote as soon as possible.

Yours for a larger membership and real benefits.
Local 312, Livingston, Mont.
C. C. SHEAK, Sec.

State of Trade, September 1, 1921.

FAIR		
48 Urbana	74 Poughkeepsie	250 Belleville
61 LaCrosse	76 Hannibal	257 Lancaster
85 Eau Claire	86 Mansfield	274 Pekin
112 Oneonta	88 Dubuque	280 Owego
126 Norwich	89 Schenectady	282 Bridgeport
129 Denver	92 Worcester	286 Wichita
135 Appleton	94 Pawtucket	287 Marinette
161 Denver	98 St. Paul	300 Michigan City
320 Athens	99 Ottawa	302 Tecumseh
388 Eureka	102 Kansas City	310 Manistee
	103 Ansonia	311 Auburn
	107 Erie	314 Jackson
	114 Jacksonville	323 Sheboygan
	115 Canton	331 Crookston
	120 Muscatine	345 Rapid City
	121 Ithaca	366 Ann Arbor
	122 Warren	372 Marshfield
	124 Watertown	377 Webb City
	130 Saginaw	381 Watertown
	134 La Porte	395 Waterbury
	145 Williamsport	406 Crawfordsville
	150 Sioux City	409 Kewanee
	154 Lincoln	410 Centraalia
	158 Lafayette	433 Mobile
	162 Green Bay	435 Kenton
	163 Marysville	444 Walla Walla
	168 Oakkosh	447 Kenosha
	173 Zanesville	457 Benton Harbor
	193 Jefferson City	463 Pontiac
	209 Coldwater	468 Albion
	210 Rome	469 Bakersfield
	215 Logansport	478 Pontiac
	220 New Orleans	477 Manitowoc
	221 South Bend	479 Wheeling
	231 Amsterdam	480 Orlando
	233 Sedalla	491 Huron
	236 Reading	502 Pittsburg
	239 Lyons	510 Fairmont
DULL		
5 Rochester		
6 Syracuse		
7 Utica		
9 Troy		
20 Decatur		
24 Muskegon		
25 Milwaukee		
26 Norwalk		
27 Toronto		
44 St. Louis		
46 Grand Rapids		
56 Leavenworth		
57 Champaign		
60 Keokuk		
69 Three Rivers		
73 Burlington		
73 Alton		

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

‡Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
- *405 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
- *433 Chas. Peterson, 359 S. Scott st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
- 293 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 F. E. Andrews, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
- †228 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
- Isidor Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
- 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- †253 F. Steln, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
- 291 D. C. Stroup, 457 12th st., San Pedro.
- 332 H. P. Denny, 940 4th st., San Diego.
- 338 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
- 341 R. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
- 469 A. H. Sidler, 1919 K st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
- John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
- *55 E. Jennings, 32 Inchbury st., Hamilton, Ont.
- *58 A. Gariepy, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
- 140 D. W. Kennedy, 71 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- 211 Alec H. Ross, 1216 Style st., Victoria, B. C.
- 278 Ed. Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
- 349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
- 357 Robt. J. Craig, 38 Kootenay st., Vancouver.
- *373 J. C. Gosselin, 59 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- *420 J. Geo. McCool, Box 325, St. Thomas, Ont.
- 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louise st., Kitchener, Ont.
- 459 W. B. Rose, 320 Avenue Q, S. Saskatoon, Sask.
- 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
- 486 A. G. Miller, 315 6th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
- *306 J. J. Listerman, 608 E. 3rd st., Pueblo.
- 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
- 499 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 7 Concord st., S. Norwalk.
- †39 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
- *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
- 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
- 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
- 156 Albert I. Frey, Warehouse Point (Stamford).
- *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
- *282 Geo. Englehard, 60 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
- *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.
- *321 John Schurman, Box 606, New Britain.
- *385 Val Hahn, 420 Willow st., Box 560, Waterbury.
- *406 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
- *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
- *484 O. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 283 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
- Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
- 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
- Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
- 248 Luis Rodriguez, 1130 E. Church st., Jacksonville.
- 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
- B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
- †336 Manuel Gonzalez, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
- 337 Manuel Marrero, 301 Ellis st., Box 65, Key West.
- *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
- 462 B. Gonzalez, Box 135, W. Tampa.
- 464 Salvatore Chillura, Box 116, Ybor City, Tampa.
- †474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
- *490 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., care of Hawley Cigar Fact., Orlando.
- †496 Angel Cueto, Box 1881, Ybor Sta., Tampa.
- 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
- a506 Sara Martinez, P. O. 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
- b512 Juana Menendez, care Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
- a513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
- L. Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
- c514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
- Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
- b517 Agnes Carstens, Key West.
- Mabel L. Lowe, 1119 Margaret st., Key West.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
- 390 Gus Levine, Box 28, Thomasville.
- 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Alex. Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., Room 4, Chicago.
- †15 I. Sommerfeld, 119 S. Throop st., Chicago.
- *20 D. C. Neilhart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
- *38 W. L. Morken, 211 S. 1st, Springfield.
- 41 Elmer Ford, 403 4th av., Aurora.
- C. H. Patterman, 487 Watson st., Aurora.
- *47 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.
- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
- *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
- *80 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
- 89 Joseph Flser, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
- Philip Stortert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.

- 114 Herman H. Zieler, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 816 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 Fred W. Greene, 2213 18th av., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Peter Schlosser, 502 N. 4th av., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 408 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 H. Ruse, 1508 1/2 2nd av., Rock Island.
 207 W. B. Troute, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 217 J. B. Peirce, 9047 Mackinaw av., South Chicago.
 222 Albert Welland, Box 95, Peru.
 *227 Nic Medinger, 748 Oakdale av., Chicago.
 243 Chas. Masur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolf, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 406 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Huiskens, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 *385 Wilber Hughes, Havana.
 *383 Alfredo B. Fernandez, 2201 Monroe st., Chicago.
 Nicholas Lara, 1206 W. 13th st., Chicago.
 394 J. F. Burcum, 529 S. Locust st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schults, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chauncy Berry Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochndel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 371 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 506 LaSalle st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Daily, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 John H. Angel, 818 W. Michigan st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beissman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Joe Gackie, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *153 E. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Blix, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st st., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 L. A. Mounts, 296 Hohman st., Hammond.
 339 Wm. Kraft, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 352 Willard Hall, 506 Main st., Brookville.
 *379 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed. Gantner, 727 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
 399 Henry Yungheans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed. Schrempp, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1315 26th st., Des Moines.
 *129 John Hartman, 1136 Hershey av., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Albert S. Aout, 929 W. 6th st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 1405 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 622 3rd av., Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigurd Olson, 704 1/2 Central av., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Ira Johnson, 5 Wightman Bldg., Oskaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 Third av., W. Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhaver, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 296 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 309 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *105 W. A. Cole, 228 Limestone st., Mayaville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 187 Theo. Kenneweg, 641 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3rd st., New Orleans.
 *220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1923 Mandeville st., New Orleans.
 * R. B. Pavageau, 1528 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 20 Washington st., Biddeford.
 66 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Patrick McAuliffe, 27 Water st., Rockland.
 470 J. C. Malampy, 244 Cumberland av., p. o. Box 954, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, Room 22, Electromechanical Bldg., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 * John W. Russell, 272 Orange st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
 92 Geo. Apholt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 339, Worcester.
 *97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *180 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 F. B. Lewis, Magnolia Ter., North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 324 Manual Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawlor, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 180 Water st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Stanley Smith, 417 Dawson st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E., Labor Temple, Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
 69 C. C. Swartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 1005 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 *187 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 *205 Wm. White, 13 1/2 N. Jefferson av., Battle Creek.
 *208 Samuel Slias, 426 Denadel st., Kalamazoo.
 209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *268 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. R. Pierce, 453 2nd st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 366 Jno. E. Kranich, 1113 Pontiac st., Ann Arbor.
 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Del., Port Huron.
 383 J. M. Nagel, 203 1/2 S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 238 Blenhuber av., Marquette.
 452 Roy C. Kellogg, 1301 Howard st., Petoskey.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 650 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 Wm. A. Zick, 309 S. Superior st., Albion.
 530 Charles Renker, Lindington.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Paul Rick, 619 Boston blk., Minneapolis.
 *98 Henry Feyder, 75 W. 7th st., St. Paul.
 271 L. Reimer, 114 4th st., S. W., Rochester.
 294 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 315 Carl Dahl, 1768 St. Germain st., St. Cloud.
 331 J. C. Pratt, Box 230, Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 426 Wm. Moehlenbrock, care Virginia Cigar Co., Virginia.
 434 John Burmeister, Box 123, Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 D. C. Squibb, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 E. S. Harter, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 *44 Ed. Heilman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *78 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 Julius E. Eckhardt, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 J. W. Steinmetz, 745 Minn. av., Kansas City (Kan.).
 193 Fred J. Neutzier, 208 1/2 Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *253 John D. Meyer, 122 1/2 S. Ohio st., Sedalia.
 377 Rube Lucas, 414 W. Daugherty st., Webb City.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 362 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., So., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Turtle, 221 E. Commercial av., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 F. J. Huller, 2792 S. 9th st., Omaha.
 143 John Steimer, 945 N. 22nd av., Lincoln.
 *276 Mike Bajack, 1 E. 214. Plattsmouth.
 358 Wm. Feinauer, 64 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg., Manchester.
 *209 Daniel Sullivan, 46 McKean st., Box 269, Nashua.
 *518 John F. Hewer, 330 Auburn st., Manchester.
 *520 Mrs. Mary Lynbourn, 288 Conant st., Manchester.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 John Ritemour, 25 Park av., Paterson.
 *8 Max Schuencke, 133 Bowers st., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *131 Henry J. Hulsh, 25 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hufers, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 *146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland Park, New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koedg, 522 Monastery st., W. Hoboken (Union Hill).
 106 W. P. N-1801, 143 St. James pl., apt. 19, Atlantic City.
 *203 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23rd st., Camden.
 *234 R. Neubert, Box 200, Grantwood (Guttenberg).
 427 G. W. Moehle, 190 Patterson st., Perth Amboy.
 *428 Alois Klalber, 1009 Lyndale av., Trenton.
 *524 Mrs. H. Schroeder, Carteret (Chrome).
 Mary Planke, Carteret (Chrome).

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 L. L. Fredericks, 309 N. Arno st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- *12 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
 15 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 *6 Jacob B. Sigel, 224 Bastable blk., Syracuse.
 *7 Alex Rosenthal, 308 Mary st., Utica.
 *9 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Congress st., Troy.
 * Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Congress st., Troy.
 *12 Peter Rogers, 68 N. Willow st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 *16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *32 E. G. Cuthbert, 750 1/2 Livingston st., W., Elmira.
 *68 John J. Dillon, 45 2nd st., Albany.
 * J. Jas. J. McHale, 106 State st., Albany.
 *74 Geo. F. Hitz, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 *75 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
 *81 Henry Gorr, 1218 Park st., Peekskill.
 *84 Michael Fitzgerald, 90 Partition st., Saugerties.
 *67 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 *80 Alva King, 834 Stanley st., Schenectady.
 *90 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.
 *112 S. E. Dunham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 *121 M. F. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 Jas. W. Grey, 105 E. Main st., Watertown.
 *125 T. M. Macksey, Box 252, Norwich.
 *132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73rd st., New York City.
 *142 Mrs. Hattie Sterritt, 13 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 *144 J. Melhado, Room 308, 190 Bowery, New York City.

- 149 Simon Goldsmith, 580 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Ziegler, 207 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 175 Frank Rist, 25 Park st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Abraham Wolferman, 1313 Clinton av., Bronx, New York.
 John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 *251 C. L. Lindlau, 1551 2nd av., New York.
 265 J. A. Miller, 320 Broad st., Waverly.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Owego.
 *283 F. P. Guilford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 *292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 *311 John L. Kaupp, 16 1/2 E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 334 J. H. Pepper, 240 Church st., Saratoga.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 *353 Jose Bustillo, 2026 Lexington av., New York (Brooklyn).
 370 Andrew Lunn, 12 Main st., Jamestown.
 *389 Rufino Alonso, 277 E. 84th st., New York.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 512 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 430 John D. Mahr, 168 W. Third st., Fulton.
 483 Bruce P. Dick, 26 Rleecker st., Gloversville.
 *488 Henry J. Yeager, 7 1/2 Dolson av., Middletown.

OHIO.

- *4 Wm. Lemke, 1411 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *17 John Hetzner, 409 Superior av., W., Room 309, Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 121 Samuel st., Darton.
 43 John Roth, 210 N. Main st., Urbana.
 *45 E. L. Craver, 323 1/2 W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Jacob Freiman, 1019 E. Bancroft st., Toledo.
 75 C. A. Cashdollar, 330 Lexington av., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 1312 Carr st., Sandusky.
 *86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 *96 Chris. Frendemann, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1380 Garfield av., S. W., Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 509 S. Front st., Hamilton.
 * A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 137 Joe Kettl, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 118 E. Boardman st., Youngstown.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutzler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 *200 John Wiles, 729 S. Downing st., Equis.
 *313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *300 Wm. Hanitsch, 38 Easton st., Delaware.
 *416 W. F. Horlacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulline, 627 Lima st., Kenton.
 *504 N. D. Gill, Box 316, Bethesda.
 519 H. W. Gilham, Belmont.
 H. C. Galloway, Box 7, Belmont.

OKLAHOMA.

- 450 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON.

- *202 T. J. Estabrook, 301 Worcester bldg., Portland.
 425 Herman Kennell, 472 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 C. L. Milliken, Box 393, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corry.
 64 Wm. Speece, 12 S. 4th av., Lebanon.
 *91 Samuel A. Krauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. Glover, 608 W. Norwegian st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Mattheiner, 505 E. 9th st., Erie.
 *108 Lewis Young, 100 1/2 Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 *122 Henry True, 1905 Penn av., W. Warren.
 *126 M. Hammond, 222 Washington av., Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 222 Washington av., Williamsport.
 145 W. Hoebener, 440 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 * John A. Mowery, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *105 J. P. Pinter, 45 N. 13th st., Rm. 34, Philadelphia.
 L. Herfeld, 45 N. 13th st., Rm. 34, Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, 354 Main st., E., Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington av., Sellersville.
 236 M. L. Wolfskill, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 * A. P. Bower, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 John Russell, 224 W. Maple st., York.
 Peter Hollinger, 609 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.

- * Jacob L. Glick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.
- 295 E. G. Kotawiele, 419 Birch st., Scranton.
- 301 D. S. Leib, Box 92, Akron.
- Dan Smith, Lock Box 22, Akron.
- 303 Frank Bartholomew, Perkasie.
- 309 John L. Schaar, Rothsville.
- A. S. Weachter, Rothsville.
- †316 Francis X Colgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
- *317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
- 320 Earl Goetchius, 301 S. Main st., Athens.
- 355 A. Eberhardt, Jr., 847 Main st., Honesdale.
- *402 Harvey F. Smoll, 820 W. Broad st., Quakertown.
- *466 Robt. Bradfield, 121 Bushkill st., Easton.
- *502 Fred W. Meyer, 2104 Stroub Lane, Pittsburgh.
- * Philip Miller, 163 Middle st., R. F. D. No. 1, Mount Olive P. O. (Pittsburgh).
- *505 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.
- 521 Victoria Bedofski, 23 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke.
- Mamie Gillis, 120 W. Union st., Nanticoke.

PORTO RICO.

- 119 Julio Aponte, P. O. Box 112, Pta. de Tierra, San Juan.
- 148 Pilar Torres, Box 298, Federacion Libre Caguas.
- Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libre Caguas.
- 190 Jos. Montones, 4 Telegrafo st., Box 13, Gurabo.
- Anelizo Candelian, 6 Antonio st., Box 78, Gurabo.
- 194 Pedro R. Colon, Box 8, Cayer.
- Angel Figueroa, Box 75, Cayer.
- 333 Juan R. Colon, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
- Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
- 350 Pastor Valentin, Box 147, Manati.
- J. N. Cabellero, Box 147, Manati.
- 376 Francisco Collazo, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
- Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
- 378 Armando Ferrer, Federacion Libre, Penueles.
- Juan Marcucci, Federacion Libre, Penueles.
- 388 Ramon Cupril, Salsique de st., Yauco.
- Pedro Isquiere, Federacion Libre, Yanco.
- *414 Carmen Oquendo, Box Y, Bayamon.
- Rosa M. LaBraca, Box Y, Federacion Libre, Bayamon.
- †418 Salvador de Jesus, Box Y, Bayamon.
- Juan Hernandez, Sanchez, Box Y, Bayamon.
- 424 Eduardo J. Mendez, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
- Pusto Morales, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
- †432 Lugo Capitan, Corea N. 7, Ponce.
- Ramon Muniz, 50 Crus, Ponce.
- 446 Luis Forastieri, Box 152, Aguas Buenas.
- Antonio Moreno, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
- 449 Genaro Perelles, 40-42 Jobo st., Ponce.
- Pedro Torres Diaz, Nuevo Paris st., Ponce.
- 453 Juana Perez Avila, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
- Francisco R. Caban, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
- †458 Jose Martinez, Utuado Rafael, Vilarino, Utuado.
- 460 F. Paz. Granala, Box 270, San Juan.
- Santiago Carreras, Box 270, San Juan.
- †461 Sixto Monra, Federacion Libre, Ponce.
- Jose Aguilu, Intendente Ramirez st., Ponce.
- 467 Felix Gonzalez, Box 773, Arecibo.
- 472 Agapito Gonzalez, Box 67, Juncos.
- Salvador Silvestriz, Box 67, Juncos.
- 478 Ramon Garcia, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
- Hermilio Schmidt, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
- 481 Pedro R. Perez, Box 404, Bayamon.
- * Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.
- †485 Julio Rodriguez, Puerta de Tierra, Box 132, San Juan.
- Fernando Rivera, Box 132, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
- *507 Ramonita Ramos, Morovis, P. R.
- Candelaria Ortego, Morovis, P. R.
- †508 Dolores Sierra, Federacion Libre, Manati.
- Juana Barbosa, Federacion Libre, Manati.
- *509 Ramon Ortiz, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.
- Antonio Rodriguez, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 M. Herceov, 294 Swan st., Providence.
- *94 A. E. Hohler, 330 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 100 E. H. Duesing, Box 423, Milbank.
- *153 John Goebel, 634 S. Dakota av., S. E., Sioux Falls.
- 276 M. McNulty, Box 250, Aberdeen.
- 845 L. Metzler, 712 Main st., Rapid City.
- *387 Herman Boulon, 518 W. 4th st., Yankton.
- 491 Earl Walk, 409 Frank st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- *83 A. J. Jones, 1722 Nassau st., Nashville.
- *261 H. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
- *266 E. E. Hansen, 357 N. Main st., Memphis.
- 318 Matt Gerlach, 715 Cherry st., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 Conrado La Fargo, Box 673, El Paso.
- 262 W. W. Bowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
- *285 U. M. Lee, 1601 Alston av., Ft. Worth.
- *346 Chas. W. Rossy, 506 S. Presa st., San Antonio.
- 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
- 389 G. Leo Forrest, 106 1/4 W. Lamar st., Sherman.
- 404 Joe Amstead, 1502 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, Box 113, St. Albans.
- 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
- 204 Jas. J. Reedy, 48 Woodstock av., Rutland.
- 371 Wesley Hoffman, 305 N. Main st., Barre.

VIRGINIA.

- *133 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 27th st., Richmond.
- 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.
- F. W. Doderhoff, 229 W. 20th st., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 S. Blattner, Box 291, Hoquiam.
- *113 E. Lewis, 259 S. 13th st., Tacoma.
- 188 Ed. Coenen, 614 W. Mercer pl., Seattle.
- *325 John A. Reddy, 4207 E. Frederick av., Spokane.
- *391 O. E. Rundquist, Labor Temple, Bellingham.
- 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2nd st., Walla Walla.
- 498 J. C. North, 2912 Walnut st., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
- Frauk C. Nolte, 37 22nd st., Wheeling.
- †501 H. D. Clarke, 39 Masonic Temple bldg., Wheeling.
- *310 Carl Beltz, 312 Water st., Fairmont.
- *516 Mrs. Emma L. Wagener, 2204 Wilson st., Wheeling.
- Mrs. Mary Hullett, 512 Coal st., Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Jac. Hahn, 965 1/2 20th st., Milwaukee.
- † Jno. Kammer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
- 34 Ernest De Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa Falls.
- *61 John Wurzel, 1564 Denton st., LaCrosse.
- *85 Felix Roberge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
- *135 E. A. Heldeman, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
- *162 Sam Nys, 121 S. Irwin av., Green Bay.
- 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
- *182 Thos. Dunbar, Box 237, Sun Prairie (Madison).
- *212 Richard Braun, 1303 14th st., Superior.
- 245 Fred H. Bohelm, 512 Willis av., Ashland.
- *287 Wm. Aagaard, 2610 Parkridge av., Marinette.
- 290 Phil Sullivan, 405 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
- 304 F. E. Corbeille, 1735 N. Main st., Racine.
- *323 Joe Gerhold, 713 Superior av., Sheboygan.
- *329 L. A. Martin, 76 Fifteenth st., Fond du Lac.
- *363 S. P. Malaglan, 228 E. Broadway, Waukegan.
- *372 F. J. Mettelka, 212 N. Central av., Marshfield.
- *381 August Otto, 1118 Ruth st., Watertown.
- 447 August Denig, 564 Garden st., Kenosha.
- *477 Hugh Goldie, 918 S. 13th st., Manitowoc.
- *482 Louis Ziebell, 712 Chicago av., Wausau.

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KNOWLEDGE
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C.M.I.U. OF A.
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Would Be Disrupters.

One of the worst enemies of organized labor is the labor spy, the special agent of the disruptionists, who with his union card as a shield and his loud mouthings of "union principle" as a defense, makes his reports to his employer and carries out the manufacturer's instructions as to what shall be done to disrupt orderly procedure and sow the seed of discontent in the ranks of the workers.

One method often successfully used by this worst of all traitors is to cast suspicion, by insinuations, upon the local and general officers of the union as to their ability and honesty of purpose. He vilifies all that is done or attempted and is especially loud in denunciation and silent on meritorious action. He seeks to prevent a constructive thought finding lodgment in the minds of his fellow-workers no matter how serious the matter under consideration may be. Any one who manfully seeks to analyze a situation requiring careful procedure is immediately branded as a "boss lover" and all the unfair, merciless, insinuating epitaphs imaginable are hurled against his well meaning remarks.

No organization is free from the activities of these unscrupulous charlatans. Some are paid in cash and others do their miserable, treacherous work with the hope that they are sowing the seed which will grow into disruption of the union. Some have been exposed and proven to be labor spies while others continue their dastardly work under cover of the tolerance of the membership, who under stress of heated debate and environment do not at the time sense the harmful results that invariably follow in the wake of willful, malicious accusation and false, misleading advice.

While they cannot succeed in their hope of destruction serious harm to the membership usually follows their disruptive tactics,

and for immediate good and future welfare it is of greatest importance that we coolly analyze their propaganda and their real purpose before blindly following their lead. Your destiny is in your own hands. Listen to argument. Think and decide for yourself. Zealously guard your own welfare. Be sure you are right and just and fair to all concerned. Then resolutely go ahead and success will crown your efforts.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, held September 9 and 10, 1921, the appended resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That we compliment the Labor Press for their unselfish, splendid, helpful work in the interests of the cause of the wage earners of our country, and urge the members of our International Union to subscribe for and unselfishly and enthusiastically support the Labor Press of their respective localities.

G. W. Perkins, President.
Samuel Gompers, 1st Vice-President.
L. P. Hoffman, 2nd Vice-President.
A. Garipey, 3rd Vice-President.
John Reichert, 4th Vice-President.
E. G. Hall, 5th Vice-President.
E. J. Stack, 6th Vice-President.
Chas. H. Stevens, 7th Vice-President.
Gibson Weber, Treasurer.

Executive Board, Cigar Makers' International Union.

The Constitution of the United States does not vest in the judiciary the right to nullify or void any law passed by Congress and signed by the President. We are, nevertheless, seemingly at the mercy of this autocratic, irresponsible power in so far as legislation, especially remedial labor legislation, is concerned.

Laws regularly passed by the law-making branch of our government, signed by its executive head, and supposedly binding on all the people, are set aside and become null and void by this power usurped by the judiciary, often by one man's vote.

The recent decision of Judge Boyd in declaring unconstitutional the Federal Child Labor Law is but another clear example of this usurpation of power, nullifying as it does the remedial law enacted that the lives of our children might not be sacrificed on the altar of greed.

Unless we are willing as a nation to accept a government of the judiciary that is absolutely independent of the expressed will of the people, as regards choice or tenure of

office, it is well that we voice our objections to such procedure and demand the rights of a democracy predicated on our Constitution.

There are certain conditions involved in building cost that are seemingly not touched upon as a remedy for readjustment by any of the agencies so actively persistent in attributing high rents, etc., to labor cost.

For example, it is decided to build an apartment house to cost \$100,000.00. Assuming that a loan for this amount is desired we find that interest, commission and contingent fees cost the prospective builder \$14,000.00, or 14 per cent, before even the contract is let. When the contract is let in view of the gentlemen's agreements so carefully safeguarded we find the material price fixed without competition. It makes no difference where he buys his material the price of much of it is exactly the same. Steel for instance is priced on the "Pittsburgh plus" basis. This means that the Pittsburgh price for the steel is charged plus the freight rate from Pittsburgh, although the steel may be manufactured and purchased in the very city where the building is to be erected. It is admitted that the same plus system applies to the price of cement and it no doubt applies in some form or other to every particle of material necessary.

The addition of the freight rate on steel or any other commodity from a certain basic point to the place where the material is used irrespective of whether there was any freight to pay, and regardless of the cost of production is nothing less than robbery. It becomes the toll we are forced to pay in the way of increased rents to our well protected plunderbund whose methods shame the ghost of Jesse James. Jesse at least risked his life and liberty in the consummation of his thievery.

"Unorganized labor has been the chief sufferer in wage cutting."

The above statement, a proven fact, appears in a recent survey of the cost of living, dealing with wages and prices. It fittingly answers the question often asked by the non-unionist when solicited to join a labor union, "What have your unions done?"

The maintenance of wages is not all that we have done. We have raised wages as well as maintained them, reduced the hours of labor, made conditions under which we work endurable, and placed every remedial law that protects the worker and his interests on the statute books. Besides all this, and much more, we have in many instances maintained a chain of benefits that has been the rainbow of hope when the clouds of

sickness and death hung heavily over the worker's home.

What have we done for the workers? **EVERYTHING** that has so far been accomplished for freedom, justice and the welfare of the toilers.

What has any other agency done for the workers? **NOTHING** except to keep them divided, unorganized, helpless and working for low wages and long hours.

With six million able-bodied men under arms in the different countries of the world, and an appropriation in this country alone of more than \$5,000,000,000 for the purpose of paying for war, past and future, this enormous sum being what we shall have to raise by taxation for the year ended June 30, 1921, it is time that we individually and collectively enter our protest against a continuation of the present military and commercial expansion policy backed by war profiteers and dollar patriots. Of the total amount Congress appropriated for 1919-1920, 93.4 cents of every dollar was for war purposes and only 6.6 cents of each dollar went for human welfare and government administration.

Militarism thrives on the indifference of the people, and the demonstration planned by Labor on Armistice Day, November 11, should be welcomed by all as an opportunity to voice our sentiments on the subject of militarism and disarmament. Let our stand be so decided and emphatic that our representatives in Congress will not dare continue the attempt to militarize our democracy under the camouflage of national defense.

There is an unemployment situation in practically every civilized country on the globe. In countries where the trade union movement is small and poorly developed, wages low, and hours of labor long, the unemployment situation is more acute and there are more people unemployed than there are in countries, with few exceptions, where the trade union movement is well developed and strong, and wages comparatively speaking the highest. Despite this we find the open-shopper and others still blaming organized labor and high wages for the unemployment situation.

"Service costs absorb 49 per cent of every dollar the consumer pays for goods and commodities," said Congressman Anderson, chairman of the Joint Congressional Commission of Agricultural Inquiry. "Goods are sold not so much by offering the price as by offering service, convenience, depend-

ability, reputation, and credit, and the consumer must pay for all of this."

Do we need efficiency? Yes, we do, especially in so far as the terrific waste sustained in the selling cost of the things we consume. And still some are foolish enough to say that Labor is to blame for the high cost of living.

"The economic loss caused by industrial accidents amounts to a billion dollars yearly," Sydney J. Williams, secretary of the National Safety Council, told the Convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Board. "The wage loss approximates \$853,000,000," he said.

And still we hear learned experts on industrial efficiency discussing efficiency of the workers. Efficiency is good. Let us have more of it, and let it apply to the stoppage of preventable industrial accidents. The billion dollar expense yearly, caused by preventable accidents, is added to the overhead charge and this enormous sum placed upon the backs of the burden-bearing masses.

TRADE NOTES.

The following comparative data of tax-paid products indicated by monthly sales of stamps are obtained from the statement of internal revenue collections for the month of August, 1921:

	August, 1920.	August, 1921.
Cigars (large) manufactured.	Number.	Number.
Class A.....	138,000,545	201,629,692
Class B.....	210,436,725	170,686,352
Class C.....	307,678,786	236,472,764
Class D.....	11,292,506	11,154,806
Class E.....	4,611,728	2,095,419
Total	672,020,289	622,039,033

As compared with the number of cigars manufactured in July, 1921, we find that Class A shows an increase of 24,883,659; Class B an increase of 16,846,219, Class C an increase of 13,350,183, Class D an increase of 2,018,709 and Class E an increase of 342,008.

Production figures for July, 1921, as shown by the Internal Revenue Reports, follow:

	Number.
Class A.....	176,746,033
Class B.....	153,840,133
Class C.....	223,122,581
Class D.....	9,136,097
Class E.....	1,753,411
Total	564,598,255

Leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers held in bonded warehouses on July 31, 1921, amounted to 2,502,463 pounds, as compared with 4,742,758 in the same period last year, a decrease of 2,240,295 pounds.

The following table gives in detail the amount of tobacco both wrappers and fillers, remaining in bonded warehouses of this country on July 31, 1921 and 1920:

	1921. Pounds.	1920. Pounds.
Leaf, suitable for wrappers	2,502,463	4,742,758
All others	59,466,273	72,091,170
Total	61,968,736	76,833,928

The United States Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor, reports that there was employed during the month of August a total of 16,596 persons, as compared with 15,880 in the same period in 1920, an increase of 4.5 per cent. The payroll during August amounted to \$316,938, as compared with \$334,691, a decrease of 5.3 per cent. Comparing August, 1921, with the previous month of July, there is a decrease shown of 0.3 per cent, but an increase in the amount of the payroll of 2.3 per cent.

A wage-rate decrease of 16 per cent was made to 75 per cent of the men in one establishment. Three firms report a decrease of 15 per cent, which affected all the men in two factories and 90 per cent of the men in the third factory. A decrease of 10 per cent was reported by two factories affecting all employes in the first factory and 66 per cent in the second factory. The per capita earnings for August are 2.6 per cent more than those for July.

A review of the cigar industry for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, shows decreases when compared with the previous year in Classes A, B and E and increases in Classes C and D.

The following table compiled by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows the amount of cigars, produced in the twelve months' period which ended June 30th, as compared with the same period in 1919-1920:

	Twelve Months, Fiscal Year.		
	1920-1921.	1919-1920.	
Cigars, A.	1,773,588,083	2,048,311,515	*274,723,432
Cigars, B.	2,131,201,227	2,642,587,387	*511,386,160
Cigars, C.	3,033,119,216	2,961,652,069	81,467,147
Cigars, D.	165,135,953	85,674,702	79,461,251
Cigars, E.	45,818,759	52,211,578	*6,392,819
Total	7,148,863,238	7,780,437,251	*631,574,013

*Decrease.

The above comparative statement includes Philippine production of 18,111,117 cigars and Porto Rico production of 146,786,680 cigars.

Pennsylvania, first district, Philadelphia, ranks first in the production of cigars, producing a total of 1,658,618,803, while New Jersey fifth district, Newark, ranks second, with 450,773,424.

Pennsylvania, first district, Philadelphia,

which is combined with the ninth district, made the largest increase, although the previous year's figures are not complete for the year, therefore an actual comparison cannot be made. First district, Chicago, Ill., made the second largest increase, although the figures are not complete for this year or for the previous year.

New York, first district, Brooklyn, made the third largest increase of 43,258,081 cigars.

* * *

The following table shows the acreage of shade-grown tobacco in the Connecticut Valley for the past nineteen years or from the time shade-grown first came into the market as a result of various experiments in growing domestic tobacco suitable for wrappers:

	Acres.		Acres.
1900.....	1/2	1910.....	1,000
1901.....	41	1911.....	1,995
1902.....	720	1912.....	1,906
1903.....	645	1913.....	1,840
1904.....	33	1914.....	2,574
1905.....	40	1915.....	3,246
1906.....	40	1916.....	4,300
1907.....	70	1917.....	5,854
1908.....	200	1918.....	6,150
1909.....	400		

* * *

The acreage, production and yield per acre of cigar type tobacco as well as the average price per pound to the producer is shown in the following comparative statement:

Cigar types.....	172,900	218,853,000	1,265
New England.....	35,000	54,400,000	1,554
New York.....	2,700	3,483,000	1,290
Pennsylvania.....	41,000	54,120,000	1,320
Ohio-Miami Valley...	40,000	40,600,000	1,000
Wisconsin.....	45,000	60,960,000	1,270
Georgia-Florida.....	6,200	5,830,000	950
	Av. price per lb. Dec. 1,		
	1920.	1919.	1915.
State.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Massachusetts.....	40.6	46.3	14.5
Connecticut.....	35.0	46.3	17.0
Pennsylvania.....	20.0	17.0	9.2
Ohio.....	13.0	33.7	9.0
Wisconsin.....	25.9	22.2	6.0
Georgia.....	37.0	21.5	23.0
Florida.....	48.0	54.5	23.0

* * *

The total output of cigars and cheroots during July, 1921, amounted to 564,604,797, as compared with 678,751,956, in the same period last year, a decrease of 114,147,159.

The fluctuation of all districts producing more than 100,000 cigars during July is as follows:

July, 1921, Compared With July, 1920.	
Districts.	Increase.
Florida-Jacksonville.....	5,859,690
New Jersey, 5th-Newark.....	252,765
New York, 1st-Brooklyn.....	363,908
	Decrease.
	Number.
All districts.....	114,147,159
Alabama-Birmingham.....	32,750
California, 6th-Los Angeles.....	1,345,955
Colorado-Denver.....	954,140
Connecticut-Hartford.....	749,268

Idaho-Boise.....	85,588
Illinois, 1st-Chicago.....	5,105,300
Iowa-Dubuque.....	1,459,476
Kansas-Wichita.....	415,468
Kentucky, 5th-Louisville.....	2,190,186
Louisiana-New Orleans.....	3,444,466
Maryland-Baltimore.....	6,536,873
Michigan, 4th-Grand Rapids.....	1,251,047
Minnesota-St. Paul.....	1,277,571
Nebraska-Omaha.....	965,300
New Hampshire-Portsmouth.....	1,117,530
New Jersey, 1st-Camden.....	1,239,309
New York, 21st-Syracuse.....	4,204,565
New York, 38th-Buffalo.....	1,217,879
Ohio, 1st-Cincinnati.....	2,922,448
Ohio, 10th-Toledo.....	4,253,941
Ohio, 11th-Columbus.....	4,983,915
Ohio, 18th-Cleveland.....	2,655,354
Oregon-Portland.....	228,326
Pennsylvania, 1st-Philadelphia.....	35,160,525
Pennsylvania, 12th-Scranton.....	6,127,405
Rhode Island-Providence.....	446,263
Tennessee-Nashville.....	497,210
Virginia, 2nd-Richmond.....	924,177

Determined, Popular Will Can Enforce Disarmament.

Remedial legislation is always forced from below; it never comes from above.

Special privilege and its retainers are well aware of this fact, hence their hatred for "agitators" who spur the people to intelligent determination.

Reaction never gives. What it yields is forced from unwilling hands.

Wage earners may well recall this historic fact, especially in these momentous days when the world is discussing disarmament as never before.

Despite its wealth and resources, our country is staggering under military taxes.

Social progress is ignored that battleships may be built, death dealing airplanes perfected, treacherous submarines invented and poison gases discovered.

Of every dollar congress appropriated for the 1919-1920 fiscal year, 93 4/10 cents was for war and its effects and 6 6/10 cents for human welfare and government administration.

Nations, as men, are judged by their deeds.

Democratic ideals will be eventually destroyed when a people permit 94 per cent of their government's income to be used for war.

Only blind optimism can ignore the future when but 6 6/10 per cent is used for human welfare, education, research, the arts and sciences, agriculture, mining, forestry, transportation and administering government.

This 94 per cent policy can be changed, but it will never come from above.

As men, women and children get into this fight, the circle of protest is enlarged. As individuals stand apart and listen to reaction's sophistry and alarms, the day of victory is postponed.

Let every citizen swell the thunderous roar for peace.

Create a public opinion that will be an irresistible tidal wave.

Join the A. F. of L. demonstration in your locality on Armistice day, November 11.

If one has not been initiated, start one.

Have your union act. Appoint committees to visit other unions and civic bodies.

The people will respond. They are tax-burdened, war weary and tired of the pretense of militarists and greed.

Vitalize the A. F. of L.'s 40-year demand for peace.—A. F. of L. Publicity.

The union label is an antidote for selfishness, that phase of our character which dwarfs the soul.

STRENGTHENING THE CHIEF LINK—ORGANIZATION

It is an old and true adage that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link.

It is equally true that a movement is no stronger than its actual organization.

The organization of the workers—their unions—is always the mark of the strength of their protest and their ability to contribute to the progress of community, state and nation.

Mr. Baer, the famous congressman-cartoonist, puts it all in a picture, with his wonderful ability to depict a great truth simply and clearly.

The American Federation of Labor is engaged in the great task of strengthening the organization of the workers everywhere.

Upon the strength of this link depends the effectiveness of labor's struggle for justice, progress, democracy, and all of the other links in the great chain which marks the march of humanity toward the ever-advancing goal.

The simple message to each individual member of a union is this: Go out and get a new member.

Single notes of music make a great orchestration. Each note by itself means but little.

Its sound carries but a trifling distance, its beauty is scant. But all of the notes, properly played together, may move multitudes by the power of their combined expression.

To get your single new member may of itself mean little. But for each to get a new member and for all of the new members to be brought together into the great organized family of workers means a volume of strength the value of which to human progress is beyond estimate. Out of such a grand volume comes the overwhelming song of irresistible righteousness, moving toward the fulfillment of human hopes and aspirations.

There is no song without the little individual notes.

There is no growth of organization without the individual members, gathered here and there to make the great unity, the great concord.

Men and women of Labor, upon each of you is laid the duty of doing faithfully your own part.
—American Federation-

Every Blow Makes It Stronger

BY COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST



Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a statement setting forth the fundamental facts in relation to the West Virginia situation. He said:

With the situation in West Virginia at a most critical juncture it is almost beyond belief that there has not been placed before the public complete and accurate information regarding the events leading up to the position taken by the president of the United States.

There are certain basic facts which must be considered before there can be fair and proper judgment of the West Virginia situation. These facts have not been presented adequately and in many cases not at all.

The public press has been negligent and the federal government has been equally so in not presenting to the people the full underlying truth.

The great mass of news relating to West Virginia conveys the impression that lawless bands of miners are roving the state without reason except an unjustified bitterness against the mine owners. "Uneducated mountaineers," they are called.

There are four basic facts which are consistently ignored and which it is the duty of government and press to present. These are:

1. The mines of West Virginia constitute the last refuge of autocracy in the mining industry. In these mines an unrestrained, unlimited greed dominates absolutely. Absentee owners hold immense tracts of rich mining land, demanding only dividends.

2. The appetite of this private greed is upheld by a private army of killers, the like of which no longer exists in any other state. This private army is paid by the mine owners and naturally seeks to justify its presence by making "business" for itself in the form of trouble. The Baldwin-Felts detective agency recruits this army, but the mine owners pay the bill. Deputy sheriffs, paid by mine owners, form another wing of the private army, equally dangerous.

3. The present strike is a direct protest against the action of the mine owners of West Virginia in refusing to abide by the award of the United States coal commission. If the United States government at this time defends the mine owners and does not destroy the private armies of the mine owners the government is in the position of sustaining a defiance of an order issued by its own authority.

4. The state government of West Virginia has broken down, not because the miners have protested against lawlessness, but because it has failed to stop the mine owners from enforcing law as a private business at the hands of privately paid and privately directed gunmen.

These four paramount truths have been almost totally ignored. To neglect to present these facts is, in my opinion, a breach of a public trust upon which the integrity of the whole newspaper world must rest its claim to confidence and belief.

These paramount truths have been found to exist by representatives of the United States government. The government itself, through the United States Senate, established these truths. It found them after long and painstaking inquiry. They are indisputable. They are as they have been.

The Federal Bituminous Commission rendered its report on March 10, 1920. It carried with it an award of 24 cents flat on pick and machine mining to the bituminous miners of the United States. The coal operators of Mingo County, West Virginia, refused to apply the award, and instead they arbitrarily applied 5, 10 and 15 cents on each mine car rate, there being no coal weighed throughout that field. The capacity of these mine cars varies from two to five tons, and the highest rate paid per car was \$1.40. This price for five tons of coal represented and included all dead work and tonnage rates.

When the award was granted the bituminous miners by the commission, the miners of Mingo

County sent committeemen to the operators and requested that the award be granted in full, and the companies refused it. The miners contended that the award was granted them by their government and that they were going to insist on it. Every plea to the operators was met with refusal, and finally the miners of Sprigg, Stone Mountain and Red Jacket went on strike, called meetings and sent a committee to Charleston to interview the officials of District 17, U. M. W. of A.

They were told plainly by the miners' union that the union would not organize them while they were on strike; to return to work, put all the mines in operation, and then if they desired to become members of the union they would be given the opportunity.

These instructions were carried out. Again the committees were returned and about 800 miners allied themselves with the union at once. Following this the miners flocked into the union and as a result were all discharged and served with eviction notices.

The discontent had become very acute in the month of April, 1920. By this time the Baldwin Felts detectives appeared in Matewan to evict the miners, their wives and children. At this time practically all the miners had joined the union.

In the report of the last senatorial investigation of which there is public record, that of 1914, Senator Shields in his section of the report refers to the mine guards as "generally lawless and desperate men."

In relation to the hired gun men who have brought the administration of law in West Virginia to the point of absolute collapse and whose most recent activities have been brutal and lawless beyond description, Senator Martine reported:

"In no spirit of malice or hatred, but with a view that the country, through knowledge of the true conditions, may right the wrong, I charge that the hiring of armed bodies of men by private mine owners and other corporations and the use of steel armored trains, machine guns and bloodhounds on defenseless men, women and children is but a little way removed from barbarism."

The trouble in West Virginia will not be cured by forcing men into submission while allowing continuance of the evils against which they have so desperately protested. I join with all Americans in deprecating the violence in that state, but it is worse than useless to deal with the surface manifestations while allowing the deep, underlying plutocratic criminality to continue uninterfered with and unchecked.

The United States government can do a great service by destroying government by gun men, by restoring civil government uncorrupted by coal mine autocracy and by giving to the miners an opportunity to secure justice and to be free from persecution in enjoying their constitutional rights.

Unless the government does this it adds to the shameful record and helps to perpetuate the era of crime and brutality.

CORRESPONDENCE

Tampa, Fla., Sept. 15, 1921.

The adoption of the amendment to Sec. 79 of the Constitution proposed by Local No. 500 would be reasonable, humanitarian and of beneficial results to our organization.

In view of the knowledge we have of our manufacturers, who, knowing our Constitution, await the end of the 16 weeks of full benefits—for they believe that when the benefits are reduced the striker will succumb to hunger.

To reduce the benefits when they are most needed we believe to be, besides inhuman, unwise; and it would be a great step forward if we strike it out of our Constitution for the good of our members.

It is our belief that by adopting this amendment the International funds will be better

protected, because the manufacturers will not wait the 16 week limit in the hope of subduing us when the benefits are reduced. In Tampa we have always seen that the manufacturers cipher their hopes of beating us when the reduction in benefits takes place, and it is for this reason that a strike that should have been won in a few weeks is lost after several months.

Therefore, Union 500 hopes that sister unions, perfectly understanding the reasons herein noted, will indorse and favorably vote our amendment, which we propose with the best and greatest wishes of seeing our International Union grander and more progressive.

Yours fraternally,
LOCAL UNION NO. 500, Tampa.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 3, 1921.

Trade conditions in the "Home Cigar" products are not flourishing here, the output has been wavering below the normal for several months past. Some of the reasons for the depression in our industry are obviously due to the fact that things have changed materially since the "rush" season of a couple of years ago when smokers were not choosers; but took the first "grab" and thanked the dealer for the chance, then manufacturers got "by" easy. Now they must reckon with a keen competition and by judicious effort the trade can be won, and directed in the right channels.

Another reason manifestly clear for the slump in trade is, that members of the union have not been as consistent in demanding the union label on cigars as they should have been at all times; and cigarmakers themselves have been derelict in promoting the demand for the use of the "Union Label" with an unreserved spirit of progressive agitation and education carried constantly to the attention of organized labor, and the public smoker. An inexpensive way can be found to convey that information through committees of the union, and advertising mediums that can be contrived even in the smallest locals; if interest and devotion is given to the work.

There is still another phase that enters strongly into the commercial business which should not be entirely overlooked or ignored: that is, the conspiracy of "Big Business" who have joined hands in powerful combinations to throttle independent manufacturers or producers, that employ organized labor. The diabolical scheme is supported by the Wall Street financiers, and corporate greed, who are bent on the destruction of trades unions, so that the open or nonunion shop might be inaugurated, thereby destroying the last vestige of hope and independence of the workers. A prodigious drive by the would-be "union wreckers" in these parts is being insidiously worked overtime by the Citizens Alliance, and those who are in league with them. Through it all the harmonious relations of employer and employee have been disturbed, and the tranquillity of business upset. Their plan is to crush organized labor, and to discourage the use of the union label on all commodities; and to boycott all interests that do not join with them in their unrighteous endeavor; whilst their hopes can never be realized, as they have "shot their bolt" for the open shop and fallen short of expectations.

But organized labor must be on the alert to combat the chicanery and cunning of big business to establish the non-union shop, retain exorbitant profits, and defeat the use of the union label and such has been the affect of their campaign in this locality, that union labor has become more determined to meet their onslaughts by a persistent effort to unionize the unorganized workers, and to create a greater demand for the use of the "Union Label." The minds of the workers have become whetted for the economic fray, and there is more agitation going on for label products, and organization, than has been heard for many months past. Members in their union meetings are becoming more interested, delegates to the Central Labor Union here speak in more earnest terms when discussing the necessity for demanding the union label, and

also, there is a labor paper here called the "Union Advocate," ably edited, which is doing a splendid work in the interest of labor, wherein the truthful virtues of the label as a potent power in the hands of labor are repeatedly extolled, and the good work both of the paper and the co-operation of union men and women is bearing fruit. It is expected that Labor Day, Sept. 5th, will witness one of the greatest demonstrations in point of numbers that labor has ever turned out in its celebrations within the history of organization in this city.

R. S. SEXTON.

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 4, 1921.

To be the first in the best label advertising we are now promoting a big college football game. After the Chamber of Commerce and the Business Men's Association had turned down the proposition to handle the game, we made an offer for it and after a hard struggle we landed it.

This game has created more favorable comment than anything ever pulled off. We have three daily papers giving us writeups on an average of three times a week and have a few writeups from the Boston papers.

We have sent out over 300 letters to fraternal and social clubs throughout this section. On all window cards, score cards and tickets we feature our label and union. We expect a crowd of 12,000 to 15,000 at the game; the grandstand seats 3,100 and we have it over half sold out before we put any tickets on sale.

Yours fraternally,
WARREN RAUSER,
Sec'y Football Com.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4, 1921.

Editor Miller of the Detroit Labor News, who was instantly killed in an automobile accident, was an earnest label booster in action as well as words, and was at all times a friend of both our local and international union and has rendered us valuable assistance in the past. We feel that the Cigar Makers' Union has suffered the loss of one of our best friends. We remember him as a true unionist.

HARRY KOLLER, Sec'y.

Appeal to Organized Labor in General.

Will you lend us a helping hand by being consistent when purchasing collars by demanding the Bell Brand collars bearing the union label? Made in both soft and laundered collars.

We sincerely hope you will appreciate our efforts and help us by purchasing Bell Brand collars, made in 53 different styles, both soft and laundered.

You can buy collars from the Union Label Collar Company direct, 139 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y., providing your dealer will not carry them for you. Send the order along to the above company—same will be executed promptly. If you have not a catalogue same can be procured from the above company upon request.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy in this matter and sincerely hoping you will send in a club order so as we can get some work to do, we remain,

UNITED GARMENT WORKERS
OF AMERICA.

PEARL MATSON, Sec'y.

39 Second Ave., Rensselaer, N. Y.

Greeting:

This letter is to convey to you the fact that the demand for the union label suspenders has decreased to such a degree that the manufacturers in this industry are taking the advantage by refusing to recognize our union and have declared openly in many instances for the open shop and American plan of organization.

We have solicited your support in the past and it was cheerfully responded to by the union men of labor. We take the kind liberty again to appeal for your kind support, as our appeal at this time is more urgent than heretofore, as we are sorry to state that our union is losing in membership (on account of the prevailing

conditions) and the manufacturers are strongly bent on destroying our union if possible.

Kindly appreciate the fact that we do not ask you for any funds; all we ask now is what we believe to be the right of every union to ask, and that is that when any of your members purchase a pair of suspenders that they are to see that the Union Label of the American Federation of Labor is securely pasted on the suspenders, because if every union man who is wearing suspenders would insist on seeing that the suspenders bear such union label, the manufacturers of this product would not at this time dare to make any effort to disrupt or destroy our union.

Information regarding union suspender manufacturers will be cheerfully furnished by communicating to John J. Manning, Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of Labor Bldg., Washington, D. C., or Suspender Makers' Union, 175 E. Broadway, New York City.

Thanking you for your past co-operation, also looking forward to your assistance in this crisis, we are fraternally and sincerely yours.

SUSPENDER MAKERS' UNION.

Information Bulletin No. 2.

American Federation of Labor Bureau of Information and Publicity.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22, 1921.

For the use of organizations interested in figures on cost of living, either for negotiation purposes or for other purposes, the following has been prepared.

Tabulation of retail prices of 26 identical articles listed in the catalogues of a leading mail order house, comparing 1913 and 1921 prices:

Article.	Price in 1913.	Peak price.	Price in 1921.	Price in 1913.	% Peak price of 1913 price.	% 1921 price of 1913 price.
Automobile tires	\$14.25	\$16.74	\$9.95	100	118	70
Rice .....	.062	.198	.048	100	319	77
Coffee .....	.245	.465	.21	100	184	86
Underwear .....	.40	.83	.37	100	207	93
Percale .....	.115	.39	.125	100	339	109
Canned tomatoes ..	1.23	2.58	1.46	100	194	110
Work shoes	2.75	4.59	3.19	100	167	116
Prepared roofing ...	2.10	4.15	2.65	100	198	126
Unbleached muslin ...	.065	.23	.095	100	421	131
Sugar	4.37	25.00	5.94	100	572	136
Women's dress shoes	2.89	6.98	3.95	100	242	137
Serge dress	4.65	19.74	6.98	100	425	150
Overalls .....	.89	2.49	1.39	100	392	156
Taffeta .....	.96	2.78	1.53	100	290	165
Bolts .....	.78	2.18	1.29	100	280	165
Flour	5.10	14.22	8.05	100	281	170
Mattress	3.25	10.95	5.55	100	337	171
Walking plow	9.95	18.35	17.18	100	184	173
Shirts .....	.89	3.48	1.59	100	391	179
Hosiery .....	.12	.33	.22	100	275	183
Harness	24.75	70.27	45.75	100	284	185
Men's suits	8.75	28.95	16.75	100	331	191
Calico .....	.05	.24	.10	100	480	200
Waist	1.98	5.98	3.98	100	302	211
House paint	1.07	2.73	2.26	100	255	211
Blankets ...	1.00	4.95	2.25	100	495	225
Average				100	307	151

The figures in right hand column show that prices of only four out of the entire list of articles are today at a lower price than in 1913.

On wholesale prices the trend is upward. Both Dun and Bradstreet report increases for July. The Dun report is based on the wholesale prices of over 300 commodities; Bradstreet's on 96. Both reports show higher prices for July, while the Bradstreet report began to show a rise in June. Using the figure 100 to represent 1913

prices, the Bradstreet report would show August 15, 1921, prices at 125. The figures for May a year ago was 225, and for June of this year 132.

This information is not intended to serve as a basis for the determination of wage rates, but to indicate the fluctuating purchasing value of wages.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS.

San Diego, Calif., Sept. 1, 1921.

The agitation committee of Union 225 of Los Angeles and myself made a second attempt to visit the cigar firm of Symons-Krausmann Co., formerly a union label factory of New York City and now opening up as a non-union shop in the city of Los Angeles, in an effort to prevail on them to continue a union factory. We were unable to see the head of the firm as Mr. Symons had left the city to be away for 30 days. On our first visit we were informed by Mr. Symons that unquestionably and irrevocably they were going to operate an open shop. They have also a leaf tobacco house in connection with the cigar factory and are now advertising in the Los Angeles and San Diego papers for bunch breakers and rollers.

Since my last letter, in company with the agitation committees of Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif., we have visited and addressed the following labor unions, urging on them the necessity, particularly at this time, to purchase only goods bearing the union label, also distributing union label advertising matter: Meeting of the shop crafts of the Santa Fe railroad shops, a large meeting of the plumbers union, No. 18, of Los Angeles, the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, a mass meeting of the striking studio workers of Los Angeles, jewelers' union of Los Angeles, Asbestos Workers' union, No. 5, of Los Angeles; Coppermiths' Union of Los Angeles, Auto Mechanics of Los Angeles, Pile Drivers and Dockbuilders' Union, No. 2375, of Los Angeles; Office Employees' Union, No. 15251, of Los Angeles; the Stage Employees' Union, No. 33, of Los Angeles; Reed and Rattan Workers of Los Angeles, House Movers and Raisers' Union of Los Angeles, the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union of Los Angeles, Carpenters' District Council of Los Angeles, a meeting of the Agitation Committee of San Diego, Carpenters' Union, No. 1296, of San Diego; the Electrical Workers' Union, No. 569, of San Diego; the Federated Trades and Labor Council of San Diego; the Millmen's Union, No. 2011, of San Diego; Barbers' Union, No. 256, of San Diego; Sign Writers' Union, No. 1322, of San Diego; Butcher Workmen Union, No. 329, of San Diego; Machinists' Union, No. 339, of San Diego; addressed a meeting for organization of the miscellaneous trades in a department for San Diego; Painters' Union, No. 323, of San Diego; Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' Union, No. 402, of San Diego; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, No. 229, of San Diego; Lathers' Union, No. 260, of San Diego; Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Union, No. 346.

Trade is showing some slight improvement. In the large cigar factory in which the men have been working on a limit of 200 cigars per day the limit has been increased to 250 cigars per day on some of the jobs.

Yours fraternally,
J. E. FARRELL,
General Organizer.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 4, 1921.

I have continued my efforts in this city along the lines of agitation, also still urging the girls and the men that are working in the unfair shops to get together and hold a meeting and let me take up the question of organization with them; also getting the girls to attend the dances given by the Women's Union Label League. I also asked them to come to our afternoon meetings on Saturday. The organization committee of the Trades and Labor

Council is working to get a meeting of the girls and women working in the different factories. I am also keeping in touch with this movement at all times. Am still working on a new advertisement for the label. Our window display was commented on by the visiting delegates—quite a number of different brands of cigars, smoking tobacco and cigarettes; the windows showed up in fine shape.

I also attended the afternoon meetings of the Michigan Federation of Labor convention. I called the attention of the different delegates to the conditions of our trade and urged them to urge their dealers in their city to handle union made cigars. I also asked them to bring it before their respective locals and in the trades council of their cities. I made a canvass of the delegates, being unable to get the floor owing to the fact that all speakers were scheduled. Mr. Manning, of Washington, from the Label Department of the Federation of Labor, gave a very interesting talk on the labels, urging the attending delegates to take it back to the different trades to have them form label leagues in order to get a more urgent demand for labeled goods. There were several good talks on organization from several of the good speakers. Will say, furthermore, in so far all our members are now working, trade having improved some owing to the fact that those that were laying off are now working. I have hope for a very good fall, as the outlook so indicates at the present time. Respectfully,

M. GAZELLA,
Sub-organizer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5, 1921.

Since last report I have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

No. 224, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The books and accounts here are in splendid condition. Sec'y Sugden at all times expects to have his accounts correct; does all his work in that manner. Statement as follows:
Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1918.....\$ 216.25
Receipts to July 1, 1921.....5,086.00
Over percentage in year 1917.....4.13

Total\$5,306.38
Expense to July 1, 1921.....4,328.79

Balance should be July 1, 1921.....\$ 977.59
Funds of Union.

July 1, 1921, in Continental Nat'l
Bank\$979.74
Local money in bank2.15

Int'l funds in bank\$ 977.59
No. 253, Oakland, Calif.

The books and accounts here are in anything but a desirable condition; simply has not given the accounts the attention they deserve. It is unreasonable; the secretary is capable, but will not do the work.

Statement as follows:
Balance for Feb. 1, 1918.....\$ 592.32
Receipts to Aug. 1, 1921.....7,877.85
Over percentage in 1917.....3.66
Due Int'l Union on examination.....35.65

Total\$8,509.38
Expense to Aug. 1, 1921.....7,762.52

Balance should be Aug. 1, 1921.....\$ 746.86
Funds of Union.

July 31, 1921, in Oakland Savings
Bank\$674.99
In posess. Sec'y F. Stein.....46.55

Total\$ 721.54

Deficiency of Union Aug. 1, 1921.....\$ 25.32
No. 307, Reno, Nevada.

The books and accounts here are at this time in very fair condition. While Sec'y Slater was east they became unreasonably balled up; how-

ever, at this time the cash and stamp accounts are correct and ledger nicely posted.

Statement as follows:
Balance for Feb. 1, 1918.....\$ 121.35
Receipts to July 1, 1921.....2,032.40
Dues to Int'l Union correction stamp
account2.40

Total\$2,219.15
Expense to July 1, 1921.....1,967.15

Balance should be July 1, 1921.....\$ 252.00
Funds of Union.

In Farmers and Merchants Bank.....\$214.70
In posess. Sec'y Mont. Slater....37.30

Total\$ 252.00

Yours fraternally,
W. A. CAMPBELL,
Int'l Financier.

Report of Special Financier.

Union No. 378, Penuelas, P. R.

October 4, 1921.

Outside of several errors in the day book that have been duly corrected the accounts are acceptable. Entries in the ledger are not properly made according to the dates on which the members make the payments. Many sick cards missed and no vouchers for many of the expenses incurred for the last year. No O. of W. certificates on file for benefits paid in 1920. It has been impossible to verify the stamp account, for there is not a proper record of the stamp received from the International office. Work in the office greatly neglected, to the detriment of the members during this last period of strike. Proper instructions given to the secretary and finance committee also responsible for the situation, having been warned against a repetition of this situation. Statement as follows:

Balance as per last examination, Dec.
1, 1918\$ 1,346.30
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1921.....22,214.75
Due International Union on examina-
tion269.11

Total\$22,790.16
Expense to Sept. 1, 1921.....23,069.51

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1921.....\$ 720.65
Funds of Union—

Advanced to members on account of
strike benefits unpaid\$507.54
Deficiency of union Sept. 1, 1921.....213.11

The amount of \$309.11, due the International Union on examination, is as follows: Illegal strike benefits drawn in 1920 by D. Hernandez, E. Torres and A. Solis, \$22.50; illegal sick benefits drawn in 1920 by J. Vazquez, A. Ramirez, D. Davila, S. Hernandez, I. Rodriguez, E. Lazo, R. Cruz, I. Ibanez, T. A. Ramirez and R. Rodriguez, \$161.00; and found in correction of accounts and financial statements, \$25.61. Almost all the deficiency is caused by this. I have been promised that the amount of the deficiency, \$213.11, shall be reported replaced in the monthly report for September and duly covered by an assessment already collected.

Yours fraternally,
P. RIVERA MARTINEZ,
Acting Financier.

Union No. 90, New York, N. Y.

New York, Aug. 20, 1921.

The accounts of this union are in splendid condition. Benefit cards and expense vouchers nicely filed; cash and stamp account O. K.; ledger posted up to date, showing members' standing complete. Statement follows:
Balance for Aug. 1, 1918.....\$ 1,845.82
Receipts to Aug. 1, 1921.....143,054.44
Expended over percentage in 1918.....467.50

Total\$145,357.16
Expenses to Aug. 1, 1921.....141,312.24

Int. balance Aug. 1, 1921.....\$ 4,075.52

Funds of Union Aug. 1, 1921.
In Manhattan Savings Institution.....\$ 1,495.00

In Metropolitan Savings Bank 700.00
 In Yorkville Bank 900.00
 In pos. Fin. Sec'y Jacob Rhine..... 1,040.52

Total \$ 4,075.52
JOHN C. HILSDORF,
 Int. Auditor.

Union No. 3, Paterson, N. J., Sept. 23, 1921.

The accounts of this union are in very fine order; all vouchers and benefit cards nicely on file; cash and stamp account correct; ledger posted up to date, showing standing of members. Statement follows:

Int. balance on hand should be on Dec. 1, 1916 \$ 1,372.55
 Receipts to Sept. 1, 1921 21,202.46

Total \$22,575.01
 Expenses to Sept. 1, 1921 22,100.62

Balance should be on Sept. 1, 1921..... \$ 474.39
 Funds of Union Sept. 1, 1921.
 In Paterson Sav. Institution..... \$446.00
 In pos. of Sec'y John Ritenour 31.48

Total \$ 477.48
 Surplus Sept. 1, 1921 8.09

Fraternally yours,
JOHN C. HILSDORF,
 Int. Financier.

Union No. 6, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1921.

The accounts of this union are in excellent order; all benefit cards and vouchers for all expenses nicely on file; cash and stamp account O. K.; ledger posted to date, showing standing of members. Statement follows:

Int. balance Feb. 1, 1917..... \$ 842.67
 Over % in 1916, 1917 and 1918..... 779.89
 Due on this examination 19.00
 Receipts to Sept. 1, 1921..... 41,986.69

Total \$43,569.25
 Expense to Sept. 1, 1921 43,519.47

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1921..... \$ 49.78
 Funds of Union Sept. 1, 1921.
 In possession of Sec'y J. B. Sigel..... \$ 33.41

Deficiency of union Sept. 1, 1921..... \$ 16.37

Fraternally yours,
JOHN C. HILSDORF,
 Int. Financier.

Union No. 8, Hoboken, N. J.

New York, July 29, 1921.

The accounts here are in very fine condition; ledger posted up to date; stamp and cash accounts correct; benefit cards and vouchers for all expense on file. Statement follows:

Int. balance Dec. 1, 1916..... \$ 548.56
 Reported receipts to July 1, 1921..... 11,076.73

Total \$11,625.29
 Reported expense to July 1, 1921..... 10,600.84

Balance should be July 1, 1921..... \$ 1,024.45
 Funds of Union.

In Hoboken Bank July 1, 1921..... \$ 919.74
 In pos. Sec'y M. Schuencke 23.02

Total \$ 942.76
 Deficiency of union July 1, 1921 \$ 51.69

Fraternally yours,
JOHN C. HILSDORF,
 Int. Financier.

LOST CARDS

58984, A. Lucimarez, init. July 26, 1921, at 129. Reported Sept. 10.

36326, J. P. Courtney, init. Oct. 3, 1891, at 33. Reported Sept. 13.

20162, W. McMurdo, init. Feb. 9, 1910, at 233. Reported Sept. 18.

68706, Wm. Kuhlenskamp, init. Feb. 23, 1895, at 266. Reported Sept. 17.

5425, Theo. Schoenhoven, init. Sept. 27, 1919, at 22. Reported Oct. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census.

The American Tobacco Industry for 1920.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19, 1921.—The Bureau of the Census will shortly issue the annual report on Stocks of Leaf Tobacco, etc., for 1920 (Bulletin No. 146). The Bulletin assembles the quarterly reports of stocks of leaf tobacco as published by the Bureau of the Census. It also contains data regarding the acreage in and production of tobacco by states, the prices paid for tobacco, and sales of tobacco by the growers, as compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture; the quantity of tobacco consumed, the several tobacco products manufactured, the number of registered factories, and revenue collected on tobacco, as published by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department; the quantity of tobacco consumed and tobacco products manufactured in bonded manufacturing warehouses, as returned by the Customs Division, Treasury Department; and the quantities of leaf tobacco and tobacco products imported, exported and stored in United States bonded warehouses, as published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The object of the bulletin has been to assemble in one publication the statistics for the various phases of the tobacco industry and to present them in convenient form for ready reference.

According to the bulletin, there were 1,894,400 acres planted in tobacco in 1920, while the production from that crop amounted to 1,508,064,000 pounds. There were imported during the year leaf tobacco and tobacco products to the value of \$98,562,000, while the exports of leaf tobacco were valued at approximately \$245,000,000, and of tobacco products at \$43,000,000. The combined production of cigars in registered factories and in bonded manufacturing warehouses numbered 8,720,754,000, and of cigarettes, 61,859,900,000, and of chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff, 413,891,000 pounds. There were 15,834,000,000 cigarettes exported during the year, leaving 46,000,000,000 factory made cigarettes for consumption in the United States. Revenue collected during the year amounted to \$294,000,000. Of this total, North Carolina contributed \$108,447,000; New York, \$46,663,000; Virginia, \$20,721,000; Pennsylvania, \$20,195,000; New Jersey, \$18,742,000; Ohio, \$15,154,000, and Missouri, \$12,319,000.

State of Trade Oct. 1, 1921.

FAIR.		
61 La Crosse	73 Alton	233 Sedalia
112 Oneonta	74 Poughkeepsie	250 Belleville
125 Norwich	84 Saugerties	257 Lancaster
236 Reading	85 Eau Claire	279 Plattaburg
320 Athens	86 Mansfield	280 Owego
400 Red Wing	88 Dubuque	282 Bridgeport
484 Meriden	89 Schenectady	283 Geneva
505 Uniontown	92 Worcester	287 Marinette
	98 St. Paul	300 Michigan City
	99 Ottawa	302 Tecumseh
	103 Ansonia	310 Manistee
	107 Erie	311 Auburn
	114 Jacksonville	314 Achaon
	115 Canton	323 Sheboygan
	121 Ithaca	331 Crookston
	122 Warren	338 Eureka
	124 Watertown	345 Rapid City
	130 Saginaw	366 Ann Arbor
	135 Appleton	368 Port Huron
	150 Sioux City	372 Marshfield
	154 Lincoln	381 Watertown
	157 Rockford	385 Waterbury
	158 Lafayette	406 Crawfordsville
	162 Green Bay	409 Kewanee
	163 Marysville	433 Mobile
	168 Oshkosh	435 Kenton
	173 Zanesville	444 Walla Walla
	193 Jefferson City	457 Benton Harbor
	206 North Adams	463 Pontiac
	209 Coldwater	469 Bakersfield
	210 Rome	476 Pontiac
	215 Loganport	477 Manitowoc
	220 New Orleans	479 Wheeling
	221 South Bend	491 Huron
	225 Los Angeles	502 Pittsburg
	231 Amsterdam	510 Fairmont
DULL.		
5 Rochester		
6 Syracuse		
7 Utica		
9 Troy		
20 Decatur		
22 Detroit		
24 Muskegon		
25 Milwaukee		
26 Norwalk		
32 Louisville		
43 Urbana		
44 St. Louis		
46 Grand Rapids		
47 Quincy		
52 Elmira		
60 Keokuk		
69 Three Rivers		
72 Burlington		

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.
Monon Building, Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

L. P. HOFFMAN, 729 N. Diamond St., Jacksonville, Ill., Second Vice President.

A. GARIEPY, 238 Ave. Hotel De Ville, Montreal, Canada, Third Vice President.

JOHN REICHERT, 1070 12th St., Milwaukee, Wis., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

E. J. STACK, 412 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children, and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free, and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members, secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly before the eighth week. This includes traveling members who, should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member, secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study Section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not

comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if there is no such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

At a meeting of the Executive Board September 9 and 10, all members present, as follows: G. W. Perkins, Samuel Gompers, L. P. Hoffman, A. Gariepy, John Reichert, E. G. Hall, E. J. Stack, C. H. Stevens and Gibson Weber—President Perkins submitted the following report to the members assembled: To the Members of the Executive Board of the Cigar Makers' Int'l Union of America.

Pursuant to the authority set forth in Section 54 of the Constitution, you are called in session for the purpose of considering the question of organizing our industry.

The unemployment situation is serious and affects all workers in all trades and callings, including our own. Added to this unemployment situation, which affects all workers, is the fact that the open-shoppers and non-union manufacturers generally have seized the present situation to attack the union and its scales of prices. Since our industry is competitive, we are more seriously affected than industries which are not competitive in nature.

The natural trend in all industries toward specialization, centralization, and crystallization into the modern trust has been going forward in our industry for the past few years with tremendous strides. The so-called buckeyes and small manufacturers are being eliminated and the big plants constantly increasing. Our membership has been more largely confined to the small and medium sized factories scattered all over the country, while the big non-union plants have been confined mostly to portions of Ohio, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Florida.

Our industry has gradually evolved from men hand workers and mold workers to a point where considerably more than one-half employed in the industry are now women employed under the team system, bunch-breaking and roll up plan, and on bunch-breaking machines and roll up suction tables.

This evolutionary process toward centralization and specialization has been going on in all other trades, all of which have been affected. The injury done the organization has been less harmful where the members were quick to grasp the situation and recognize the new system.

I frankly say to you that there can be no fully and permanently successful organization in our industry unless we organize the workers employed in these big plants.

We should not ignore the drift of trade in our industry until it is too late for proper action to prevent great injury to the workers employed therein.

Forced economy on the part of the average smoker, caused by profiteering and the high cost of living, and the present unemployment situation, leads him to less expensive products in supplying that solace necessary to those who indulge. This has led to the increased use of cigarettes, the pipe and small cigars. The annual consumption of cigarettes, tax paid, in the past ten years has increased from 14,294,895,471 to about 45,000,000,000, an increase of 30,000,000,000, or about 200 per cent.

Despite the present condition of affairs I have lost none of my faith in the ability of the International Union to finally organize the workers in the industry, but I don't want you to think I am trying to minimize the difficulty of this gigantic task. As long as there is a formidable division of opinion as to the methods and plan of organization of those upon whom the burden of success or failure partly rests there can not be necessary and satisfactory advancement. All honestly inclined agree that organization is absolutely necessary for the protection and advancement of the wage earning masses. The whole question resolves itself into one simple proposition of organization. No one has a moral right to introduce questions and isms which cause a division and a stumbling block to organization along industrial lines. We can not afford to ignore fundamental principles which make for success.

History shows that when one tribe, clan or race was not fighting another tribe, clan or race they were engaged in internecine wars; that when wars of conquest or defense stopped internecine wars commenced. Internecine strife has been also working overtime on the economic field of endeavor, with its consequent waste of strength, time, and energy that should be devoted to organizing the wage earners in industry.

Our organization is precisely what the membership at large make it. If there are laws now in effect which are not satisfactory to some, the proper way to change such laws is to become members of the organization. That is fair and just. Those who will not subscribe to this doctrine, the rule of the majority, are standing in their own way and are false to themselves and to the well-being of all unionists and non-unionists engaged in our industry, and are simply helping to increase the wealth of non-union manufacturers, to the consequent detriment of the workers employed in their factories.

Wage-earners who attempt to destroy the evolutionary constructive trade union movement are pursuing a course that is not in accord with the history of demonstrated economic science and the well-being of the wage earners morally, mentally and physically. All, however, have an undisputed right to give full expression to their thoughts on economic questions which they think will improve our union and methods for successful organization.

A substantial, indissoluble union requires of its membership broadness of mind and depth of vision; a fixed objective with substantial but flexible methods, courage, determination, self sacrifice and a true fraternal spirit.

The successful organization of the wage earners in our industry is a solemn duty and binding obligation we owe to our fellow workers, to ourselves and to future generations. The attainment of this laudable purpose is well worth fighting for, and is entitled to the best efforts of all concerned.

G. W. PERKINS.

Int'l President.

President Perkins reviewed the condition of the trade of the International Union, and made the following suggestion as a means of arousing interest in our movement and in support of our Blue Label: First, that a short, concise statement be issued to the labor press; second, that a statement in the form of a circular letter be issued to non-union men and women in our trade. Third, that a circular be issued to all Central Labor Unions, State Federations, voluntary organizers of the A. F. of L. and all local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. Fourth, that a circular be issued to members of the Cigar Makers' International Union urging renewed activity, faith in and loyalty to the International Union.

The Board then went into general discussion of the trade and indulged in a general discussion as to the best means and methods to be employed in a drive to organize the wage earners in our industry.

On motion the afternoon session was devoted to a conference with the organizers, who were present on invitation of the president. Organ-

izers McCabe, Simons, Sontheimer and Keenen spoke at length upon the questions under consideration and what in their judgment was the best means to be employed in the organization campaign. A motion was adopted "that it be the sense of the Executive Board of the C. M. I. U. of A. that every person employed in the cigar industry in any and all of its branches be urged to become a member of the C. M. I. U. of A."

Friday evening the members of the Board addressed a meeting, which had previously been arranged, of the Joint Advisory Board of New York and the executive officers of all the local unions of New York City and vicinity. This meeting was fully attended and the condition of the industry in New York was thoroughly discussed, and a motion adopted unanimously pledging the support of every member present to do all in his power to help in the effort to organize the cigar makers of New York City and vicinity and bring them into the Cigar Makers' International Union.

The Board unanimously approved the suggestion made by the president reference issuing the circulars referred to in the foregoing. The four circulars were prepared and will be distributed as ordered.

A resolution was adopted as follows: That we compliment the Labor Press for their unselfish, splendid, helpful work in the interests of the cause of the wage earners of our country, and urge the members of our International Union to subscribe for and unselfishly and enthusiastically support the Labor Press of their respective localities.

A resolution was adopted as follows: The Executive Board of the Cigar Makers' International Union notes with appreciation the splendid news service and educational information inaugurated and now in force by the American Federation of Labor and expresses hope for its continuation and extension.

The Board, on invitation, attended a meeting of the Joint Advisory Board of the Cloak, Skirt and Reefer Makers' Union and President Perkins and First Vice-President Gompers delivered addresses on the necessity of organization and urged that all right-thinking men and women subordinate their personal views, issues and isms, which have no place in the constructive trade union movement, to the common good of the wage earners, and all unite in the effort to organize all trades in strong, compact trade unions. The remarks of both speakers were enthusiastically received and assurance given that the members affiliated with the Lady Garment Workers and other kindred organizations in New York would assist in our efforts to organize our trade. Representatives of the Lady Garment Workers' International Union volunteered their assistance and stated they would work with us on any plan we might submit that would be helpful in organizing our trade.

The Board reconvened after the meeting, at 6 o'clock, and remained in session for over two hours, during which time every important phase of our movement was fully discussed. Every member present pledged his active effort in the movement to organize the workers within the ranks of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

H. A. Miersch appealed against Union 255, Lowell, Mass., reference the construction of the bill of prices in his case. The appeal was not sustained.

Notice is herewith given of the special strike fund assessment of \$1.00, which took effect Sept. 26, 1921. The assessment may be paid in two weekly installments and is payable by all 60-cent and 30-cent members, and \$0.50 by Class B members who have been members for six months or more.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts, September, 1921.

220 New Orleans	\$300.318	Chattanooga	\$150
231 Amsterdam	200.320	Athens	50
232 Sellersville	150.321	New Britain	200
234 Guttentberg	100.323	Sheboygan	200
264 Rutland	100.326	Taunton	200
269 Nashua	100.329	Fond du Lac	200
270 Ft. Dodge	100.331	Crookston	100
271 Rochester	200.332	San Diego	250
273 Rockland	100.334	Saratoga	200
274 Pekin	250.339	Kokomo	200
276 Plattsmouth	50.342	Batavia	100
277 Oskaloosa	150.348	Corning	100
280 Owego	150.352	Brookville	100
286 Wichita	100.365	Havana	150
287 Marinette	200.372	Marshfield	150
290 Janesville	100.379	Rochester	150
292 Brooklyn	250.381	Watertown	200
293 Fort Smith	200.387	Yankton	200
294 Duluth	200.400	Red Wing	50
295 Scranton	150.403	Marquette	200
296 Wilmington	200.405	Birmingham	200
297 Canton	250.406	Crawfordsville	100
299 Middletown	100.407	Norwich	200
300 Michigan City	250.410	Centralla	75
301 Akron	100.415	Elkhart	100
302 Tecumseh	100.416	Norwalk	100
307 Reno	100.426	Virginia	250
313 Lima	100.430	Fulton	75
314 Jackson	100.435	Kenton	50
317 Wilkes-Barre	100.437	Calro	200

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

378 Penuelas	\$ 3.30	12 Oneida	\$ 4.00
62 Richmond	.75	225 Los Angeles	1.80
241 Syracuse	3.15	111 Des Moines	3.75
10 Providence	5.70	208 Kalamazoo	3.75
107 Erie	2.80	96 Akron	2.20
400 Red Wing	.75	219 Mobile	4.00
130 Saginaw	3.25	283 Geneva	2.30
126 Ephrata	1.20	238 Sacramento	7.80
262 Peru	.75	336 Tampa	20.50
461 Ponce	4.50	5 Rochester	.75
335 Hammond	.40	57 Urbana	4.15
73 Alton	3.25	31 Crookston	3.80
17 Cleveland	1.50	146 N. Brunswick	1.90
25 Milwaukee	3.75	130 Saginaw	4.00
248 Jacksonville	.75	52 Elmira	4.00
307 Reno, returned funds			\$ 179.20
288 Mannheim, returned funds			96.27
319 Waukegan, returned funds			126.92
Interest on Liberty bonds			21.25
Workers' Educational Ass'n, journal subscription			.50

Receipts for September	\$ 9,574.74
Balance August 31, 1921	2,439.01

Total \$12,013.75

EXPENDITURES, SEPTEMBER, 1921.

Office rent	\$ 115.00
Salary of Int'l President	240.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers	938.00
Printing August Journal	544.73
Postage on letters and supplies	102.80
Exchange and coll. fees on checks	3.00
Office supplies	9.49
Sam'l Gompers, exp. del. to A. F. of L.	300.28
Expense Int'l Pres. to New York Executive Bd. meeting	142.83
Express on supplies	15.29
Towel service	3.00
Spanish translations	.57
Addressograph plates	.51
Seals, cancelers, etc.	3.85
J. A. Sullivan, sal. & exp. as Org.	300.00
M. Simons, sal. & exp. as Org.	250.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. & exp. as Org.	300.00
Sol Sontheimer, sal. & exp. as Org.	350.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. & exp. as Org.	250.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. & exp. as Org.	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. & exp. as Org.	250.00
M. Gazella, sal. & exp. as Org.	100.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. & exp. as Org.	214.27
W. A. Campbell, sal. & exp. Int'l Fin.	300.00
Telephone service	6.00
Light	.50

Telegraph service	33.01
Printing strike appeal (12, 7, 238, 6)	65.00
Printing Labor Day editorials	6.00
Printing circulars ref. strike fund ass.	6.00
Printing organizers' cards	4.50
Printing 200,000 Class B due stamps	40.00
Printing strike fund assess. stamps	7.00
Printing stationery for local unions	21.60
Printing 6,000 Spanish constitutions	425.00
Printing 103,000 label order blanks	128.75
Printing 1,210 treas. voucher books	151.25
Printing 1,000,000 labels	150.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for September	300.00
Tax to U. L. T. Dept. for September	150.00
Carting labels to Union 14	.40
Messenger service	1.00
Pent room for Ex. Bd. meeting	18.00
Stenographic service for Ex. Bd. mtg.	13.00
I. M. Ornburn, for acting as secretary Ex. Bd. meeting	21.00
Postage on August Journals	28.22
A. E. Adeloff, expense to Waukegan	3.60
Hv. F. Hillers, services Truck case	43.50
Registering cable address	2.50
Dues to Labor Press Ass'n, May 1, 1921, to Jan. 1, 1922	4.00

Expense for September	\$ 6,563.45
Balance, September 30	\$5,450.30

Total \$12,013.75

*Included in balance, \$1,150.00 Liberty bonds.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 403 Marquette to fine Frank Micu and Frank Koski each \$50 for going back to work in a strike shop. Vote: Affirmative, 5; two members approved only \$25.

Approved the application of 144 New York to fine Max Morganstein \$20 for drawing strike benefit while working. Vote: Affirmative, 5; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 248 Jacksonville to fine A. J. Scott, \$2917, \$100 for drawing ten weeks' sick benefit and then allowing himself to become suspended and going to work in the Smith strike shop; and to fine Clarence E. Cross, \$7202, \$25; and Harry Cross, Wm. J. Harvey, J. A. Baker, Cecil Russell, Charles Ingram, and E. A. Doherganes each \$50 for working in the Smith strike shop. Vote: Affirmative, 5; one member approved \$60 on Scott and \$10 on all others.

Approved the application of 5 Rochester to fine Oscar F. Lochner, \$3818, \$200 for quitting a union job and taking a job as foreman in the non-union shop of Jule F. Lockner. Vote: Affirmative, 5; one member approved \$25.

Approved the application of 5 Rochester to fine Joseph Schmitt, \$9657, \$100 for operating a non union shop, introducing the bunch and rolling system and a machine. Vote: Affirmative, 5; one member approved \$25.

Approved the application of 245 Ashland to annul the cards of and fine John O'Connell, 4144 and George Stenack \$0122, each \$25; and to fine Pauline Kelcynski 2056, \$100 for working in the strike shop of the Ashland Cigar & Tobacco Co. Vote: Affirmative, 4; one member approved the fines but not annulment of cards; one member approved only \$25 fine.

Approved the application of 311 Auburn, N. Y. to fine Mary Greco \$5866, and Francis P. White \$0204, each \$100 for working in the non union shop of B. Freshman & Co. Vote: Affirmative, 5; two members approved only \$25.

Fines of \$10 or Less.

Max Blackman, card No. 22240, was fined \$5.00 by Union 278, London, for working below our bill of prices.

There is no secrecy about the mission of the union label, as its success depends upon the support and publicity given it.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

444 Walla Walla	\$200	476 Pontiac	\$100
445 Billings	150	477 Manitowoc	200
450 Enid	200	479 Wheeling	200
454 Cedar Rapids	250	480 Orlando	200
455 Galena	50	482 Wausau	100
456 Albion	100	483 Gloversville	100
457 Benton Harbor	100	484 Meriden	150
462 West Tampa	400	487 Baker	100
463 Pontiac	150	498 Everett	150
464 Tampa	250	499 Trinidad	200
466 Easton	100	500 Tampa	400
468 Albion	50	501 Wheeling	400
469 Bakersfield	100	502 Pittsburgh	250
470 Portland	200	505 Uniontown	200
471 Macon	100	506 Tampa	250
474 Tampa	150	510 Fairmont	150

UNION NOTES

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Nathan Leak is requested to notify the International office or Mrs. R. Bernhardt, 2106 N. Spaulding Ave., Chicago. Mr. Leak left Chicago about 21 years ago and has not since been heard of. He is now about 35 years old, has dark brown hair and brown eyes. There is a will of some importance to him at the International office.

Union 225, Los Angeles, writes that there are no open shops in that city.

All cigarmakers are notified to stay away from San Francisco and vicinity, as there are men out of work and more expected to be laid off. Trade here is very dull, with very poor prospects.

The following unions have donated to the benefit of Aug. Calre and Jno. Damacher: J. A. B. of Chicago, \$4; 77, Minneapolis, \$2; 209, Coldwater, Mich., \$2; 34, Chippewa Falls, Wis., \$2; 29, New Haven, Conn., \$2; 247, Blue Island, Ill., \$2; 206, No. Adams, Mass., \$2; 97, Boston, Mass., \$4; 98, St. Paul, Minn., \$2; 69, Three Rivers, Mich., \$1; 114, Jacksonville, Ill., \$1; 23, Springfield, Ill., \$2; 44, St. Louis, Mo., \$2; 447, Kenosha, Wis., \$1; 462, Tampa, Fla., \$2; 188, Seattle, Wash., \$2; 250, Belleville, Ill., \$4; 144, New York, N. Y., \$4; 90, New York, N. Y., \$4; 141, New York, N. Y., \$4; 237, Key West, Fla., \$2; 248, Jacksonville, Fla., \$2; 87, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$2; 352, Lexington, N. Y., \$2; 149, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$2; 242, York, Pa., \$2; 331, Crookston, Minn., \$2; 132, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$2; 410, Centralia, Ill., \$2.

Union 329 Fond du Lac, Wis., thanks the following unions for donations to W. B. Conklin: 168, \$3; 25, \$2; 437, \$1; 141, \$2; 44, \$1; 98, \$1; 182, \$1; 242, \$1; 17, \$2; 48, \$1; 262, \$1; 111, \$1; 250, \$2; 97, \$2; 90, \$2; 240, \$5; 144, \$2; 200, \$2; 39, \$1; 2, \$2; 107, \$3; 192, \$3; 126, \$1; 187, \$2; 505, \$2.50; 228, \$2; 352, \$1; 224, \$1; 150, \$1; 299, \$1; 247, \$1; 248, \$2; 122, \$13.65; 235, \$1; 449, \$1; 120, \$2; 491, \$1; 42, \$2.50; 162, \$2; 219, 50c; 114, \$1; 209, \$1; 77, \$1; 20, \$2; 212, \$2; 83, \$2; 321, \$2; 69, \$1.50; 76, \$1; 328, \$1; 174, \$1; 447, \$1; 34, \$1; 331, \$1; 16, \$1; 206, \$1; 61, \$1; 291, \$2.40; 223, \$2; 188, \$1.

Collection on appeal of Union No. 44 of St. Louis, Mo., for Chas. W. Morris, card No. 87392. 2, Buffalo, N. Y., \$1; 3, Paterson, N. J., \$1; 5, Rochester, N. Y., \$1; 17, Cleveland, O., \$6.05; 20, Decatur, Ill., \$1; 28, Westfield, Mass., \$2; 37, Fort Wayne, Ind., \$29; 38, Springfield, Ill., \$3.75; 39, New Haven, Conn., \$1; J. A. B. Chicago, Ill., \$2; 69, Three Rivers, Mich., \$1; 76, Hannibal, Mo., \$1; 83, Nashville, Tenn., \$5.88; 90, New York, \$2; 92, Warren, Pa., \$2; 97, Boston, Mass., \$2; 98, St. Paul, Minn., \$1; 114, Jacksonville, Ill., \$5.25; 122, Warren, Pa., \$2; 141, New York, N. Y., \$2; 146, New Brunswick, N. Y., \$1; 149, Brooklyn, N.

Y., \$1; 162, Green Bay, Mich., \$2; 179, Bangor, Me., \$1; 192, Manchester, N. H., \$2; 193, Jefferson City, Mo., \$1; 205, Battle Creek, Mich., \$1; 206, North Adams, Mass., \$1; 209, Coldwater, Mich., \$1; 212, Superior, Wis., \$1; 215, Logansport, Ind., \$1; 220, New Orleans, La., \$1; 224, Salt Lake City, Utah, \$1; 228, San Francisco, Cal., \$2; 238, Sacramento, Cal., \$7; 247, Blue Island, Ill., \$1; 248, Jacksonville, Fla., \$1.05; 250, Belleville, Ill., \$2; 266, Memphis, Tenn., \$15; 290, Janesville, Wis., \$1; 294, Duluth, Minn., \$2; 299, Middletown, Conn., \$1; 305, Monmouth, Ill., \$1; 321, New Britain, Conn., \$1; 331, Crookston, Minn., \$1; 332, San Diego, Cal., \$1; 334, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., \$1; 336, Hammond, Ind., \$2; 353, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1; 402, Quakertown, Pa., \$1; 410, Centralia, Ill., \$1; 431, Litchfield, Ill., \$1; 466, Easton, Pa., \$1; 474, Ybor City, Fla., \$2.

Personal Donations.

Alex Ramsey, \$5; Frank Mott, \$2; H. J. Newbauer, \$1; Dan O'Neill, Union 331, \$1. Total, \$141.98.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

If Harry Worrell will communicate with Union 27, Toronto, Ont., he will hear something to his advantage.

James Bishop, 2371, was sent an important letter to Rock Island, but left a day previous to its arrival. The letter is from K. Bishop.

Johan Halle, Grubbelemollevej 13, Svendborg, Denmark, desires information concerning George Anderson, born in Odense, Fyn, about 50 years of age, and owner of a chicken farm in California.

Ike Applebaum, 63958, initiated by 165, Philadelphia, is requested to write to his brother, Herman Applebaum, in care of 129, Denver, Colo.

Larry Geraghty, 634 Carbondale St., New Orleans, La., would like to hear from Larry Rice and Scott Rogers.

Max Diamond, 1464, initiated by 527, Chicago, Nov. 10, 1917, was injured on a public highway near Denver, Colo. Oct. 3 receiving a broken leg and internal injuries from which he died Oct. 5. Anyone knowing any of his near relatives kindly notify them or notify 129, Denver, Colo.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago post office by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: Henry Sterling.

Union 375, Anaconda, Mont., for Chas. Hamilton.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., for Chas. E. Aylor. Joe Matkovitch, Frank Stanislawski, Leland Lambert, Bonnie Cutler, Frank Hackler, Theo. G. Schoenhoven.

Union 294, Duluth, Minn., for Jack Doherty, Peter J. Rutz.

Union 117, Pine Bluff, Ark., for Frank Duker.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for Wm. Degan. Geo. Barnett, Earnest F. Vaughn.

Union 37, Fort Wayne, Ind., for Larry G. Geraghty.

Union 201, Rock Island, Ill., for James Bishop. Important.

International office for Mary Hyams, Walter C. Baylor.

PRIVATE LOANS

Union No. 5, Rochester, N. Y., requests members owing private loans to pay. At this time we are badly in need of money. The loans were given at a time when we were under fire, owing to the loss of three shops. Failure to respond will mean demand for suspensions.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied, of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$3.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter. In the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months, a member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrears of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws gov-

erning the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolled under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments, and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices), shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequently thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example—a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowances for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

(Do not endorse two or more amendments on the same sheet of paper. Send in a separate endorsement for each amendment, as they have to be filed separately.)

The amendment of 410, Centralia, Ill., providing for a benefit of \$15 a week for members afflicted with tuberculosis, as published in the August issue, received the endorsement of 179, Bangor.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 312, Livingston, as published in the September issue, as follows: "Strike out all of Section 2 of the Constitution of the C. M. I. U. of A.," received the endorsement of 229, Binghamton; 17, Cleveland; 209, Coldwater; 20, Decatur; 247, Blue Island; 218, Binghamton; 308, Muncie; 168, Oshkosh; 117, Pine Bluff; 129, Denver; 500, Tampa.

Union 500 proposes the following amendment to the Constitution:

Amend Sec. 79 of the Constitution by striking out all after the word "follows" on line 5, up to and including \$4.00 per week on line 6, and inserting \$8.00 per week until the strike or lock-out shall have terminated; the remainder of the section to remain the same.

Section to read in part: The assistance shall be as follows: \$8.00 per week until the strike or lock-out shall have terminated.

Local Union 462 of W. Tampa finds it advisable to offer the following amendment to the Constitution:

Amend Sec. 2 by striking out the figures 1922 in second line and insert in its place 1924.

The amendment of Union 179, Bangor, Me., providing for an "Extra Special Strike Fund," was defeated by a vote of 1,414 for and 4,398 against.

The amendment of Union 373, London, Ont., providing for the levying of an assessment to finance a campaign of agitation against the open shop drive in Canada, was defeated by a vote of 935 for and 4,854 against.

To convince others of the virtues of the union label you must first show your own consistency by constant advocacy of it.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Max Diamond, 1464, who died Oct. 5; John B. Paterson, 29311, who died Aug. 31.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) ..	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district) ..	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) ..	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district) ..	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) ..	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4½, duplicate ..	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3½ ..	.75
Year dates for label canceler ..	.20
Type holder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps ..	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps ..	1.35
Extra set of type for same ..	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler ..	.10
*Union seal (state when organized) ..	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x¼ in. ..	.30
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x¼ in. ..	.35
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4¼x1¼ in. ....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.00
1,000 label order blanks ..	1.50
1-200-page label record ..	.75

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4½-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and ledgers			Ledgers only		
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago ..	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3d zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.30	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago ..	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago ..	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago ..	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 2.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.25
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.90
*Envelopes, 500 prepaid	3.25
*Envelopes, 250 prepaid	1.90
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES. LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label: 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60 due stamps, 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30 Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cda; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

Demand the union label and thus follow the "golden rule" instead of the "rule of gold."

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JUNE, 1921.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member- Union ship.			Cause of death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr.	M.			
1	Henry Rauft	43459	Feb., 1886	1	35	2	Lobar pneumonia	72	\$550.00
1	Geo. McMathew	3415	Aug., 1884	1	34	11	Lobar pneumonia	60	550.00
4	Frank Bocklage	1080	July, 1891	4	29	8	Pneumonia	73	550.00
4	J. D. Hill	69442	Sept., 1897	32	23	7	Rupture stomach	46	550.00
4	Jos. Roeller	10066	Dec., 1895	4	25	..	Dropsy	73	550.00
4	Wife Milton Carr	14711	July, 1902	4	18	11	Compl. of diseases .....	..	40.00
14	Wife Chas Raas	39613	Nov., 1885	226	35	7	.. ..	..	40.00
14	Jno. Schwartz	6816	Sept., 1893	283	27	8	Tot. dis., blindness	68	350.00
17	Wife Sam Jonberger	81621	April, 1898	17	23	1	Cardiac dilation	48	40.00
29	J. J. Lockett	99038	Dec., 1896	29	20	5	Heart failure	45	75.00
38	Jno. L. Healy	77525	May, 1895	154	26	..	Uraemic poisoning	45	550.00
39	Louis Well	44899	May, 1904	39	16	11	Infec. jaundice	38	475.00
39	Jos. Dietz	55391	May, 1889	90	32	..	Total disability .....	..	350.00
42	Jos. S. Powell	3881	Feb., 1880	26	40	4	Total disability	66	350.00
49	Sylvester Pendleton	18718	Mar., 1886	144	35	..	Tot. dis., arterio-scler. ..	78	200.00
52	Patrick Sheahan	4145	April, 1880	52	41	2	Heart trouble	57	550.00
58	R. Richelleu	67996	Feb., 1891	58	30	3	General debility	58	550.00
61	Wife Al. Anderson	50741	Aug., 1913	61	7	10	Consumption	49	40.00
89	Henry Wortman	39447	Nov., 1885	89	35	7	Heart failure	70	550.00
90	Otto Eberle	55066	Oct., 1889	90	31	7	Intestinal nephritis	65	550.00
90	Julius Reichelt	56390	April, 1884	90	37	1	Myocarditis	79	500.00
90	Mother Jose G. Sanchez	116582	July, 1908	119	12	11	Tumor .....	..	40.00
97	M. J. Harris	104148	April, 1903	13	18	1	Heart disease	53	100.00
97	J. Miller	50136	April, 1890	132	31	..	Pul. Oedema	54	550.00
97	J. E. Cullison	97840	Dec., 1905	97	15	5	Cancer	53	475.00
97	G. Goldsmith	96492	Oct., 1901	97	19	7	Carcinoma liver	51	475.00
107	Mother John Brick	75124	Feb., 1899	107	22	4	Acute bronchitis	70	40.00
129	Marcelino Diaz	10773	Nov., 1915	462	5	7	Consumption	29	125.00
132	Louis Maurer	21097	April, 1894	132	24	1	Chron. Inter-nephritis ..	49	50.00
133	A. Wagner	7311	Sept., 1907	133	13	6	Total disability	65	200.00
138	J. Etchenbusch	38048	Aug., 1885	138	35	..	Drowned	60	100.00
144	Wife F. Klausner	88450	Nov., 1905	147	15	6	Carcinoma liver	56	40.00
151	M. Santana	1489	Nov., 1909	151	11	3	Tuberculosis	43	200.00
165	Wm. Burger	24643	Mar., 1894	100	26	..	Chronic nephritis	53	550.00
202	Wife Duncan Stewart	14427	Feb., 1906	202	15	4	Nerve exhaustion	37	40.00
229	Wm. F. Short	63384	June, 1893	218	27	..	Dropsy, heart	60	550.00
239	Joe F. Elsesser	31324	Jan., 1918	239	3	3	Paralysis	40	75.00
240	C. W. Buckley	82224	Nov., 1897	133	23	6	Heart trouble	47	550.00
247	Aug. Driese	86475	June, 1899	247	21	11	Suicide	42	500.00
251	M. Kest	108655	May, 1904	251	18	11	Carcinoma stomach	51	475.00
253	J. Krull	114229	Oct., 1910	15	10	5	Bron. pneumonia	48	275.00
266	Wife C. Desarant	76571	Jan., 1895	266	26	6	Uraemic poison	44	40.00
279	Jno. Gruba	75353	Dec., 1894	279	26	..	Heart failure	62	50.00
282	Adolph Endres	28268	April, 1883	185	38	2	Suicide	69	50.00
337	Pablo Lopez	39242	May, 1914	374	7	1	Blood poison	55	125.00
380	Wife Alex Cheyne	74619	Mar., 1894	278	27	..	Cancer	48	40.00
394	F. E. Nichols	68906	Aug., 1899	200	21	9	Appendicitis	52	550.00
446	Wife Carmelo Rivera	44913	July, 1916	440	4	11	Tuberculosis	30	40.00
451	Al Lewis	25460	Nov., 1881	14	40	5	Heart failure	63	550.00
462	Wife Matias Cueller	114489	July, 1910	462	10	11	Pul. tuberculosis	48	40.00
462	Wife I. Polo	18250	July, 1916	462	4	11	Pul. phthisis	44	40.00
462	Francis Fernandez	113202	May, 1904	449	17	..	Pul. tuberculosis	36	475.00
475	J. Thibaudeau	6724	Jan., 1881	98	40	5	Pernicious uraemia	65	550.00
481	Wife F. Rodriguez	35034	July, 1913	481	7	11	Pul. tuberculosis	23	40.00
500	Vincente Bruno	13426	Sept., 1909	500	11	8	Dropsy	39	275.00
501	Wife Chas. Kettler	494	April, 1915	501	6	2	.. ..	65	40.00

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JULY, 1921.

Union	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member- Union ship.			Cause of death.	Age.	Amount paid.
			No.	Yr.	M.			
4 John Gipperich	6380	Sept., 1880	32	40	..	Sclerosis liver	41	\$465.79
6 Fred Reichman	84911	Sept., 1899	6	21	10	Larynginal tub.	41	550.00
15 Antonia Cabrera	120717	Feb., 1908	15	12	4	Exhaustion	49	275.00
16 Geo. McLaughlin	4406	April, 1880	5	36	3	Paralysis	69	50.00
22 Wife John Exel	54923	Aug., 1916	23	4	11	Heart trouble	59	40.00
27 Jas. Grophy	19227	Oct., 1881	27	39	9	Tot. dis., rheumatism ..	65	350.00
32 Hy Feldbaum	40130	Oct., 1897	32	23	8	Fatty degen. heart....	60	550.00
37 M. O. McDarby	28441	Dec., 1884	16	36	3	Paralysis	56	50.00
39 Dan Carroll	9884	Mar., 1881	39	40	2	Cancer liver	79	550.00
44 Chas. Messman	2015	Sept., 1880	44	40	9	Nephritis	66	550.00
44 Fred Stoffregen	46435	Mar., 1890	44	31	2	Arterio sclerosis	80	550.00
44 Jas. J. Ryan	751	Sept., 1897	44	23	8	Bright's disease	44	550.00
46 Jno. Jollands	12490	June, 1882	46	38	..	Tuberculosis	59	550.00
46 Jos. Hoffer	70032	Aug., 1893	46	27	11	Hemorrhage	46	550.00
46 Mark Dunn	96783	Aug., 1901	46	19	10	.....	50	475.00
50 P. A. Sells	2472	June, 1917	50	3	10	Suicide	59	75.00
52 J. Geisenhoff	83442	Oct., 1899	52	21	8	Cirrhosis liver	52	550.00
72 D. Jud	19155	Aug., 1880	72	40	11	Apoplexy	84	550.00
74 Marie Narnbach	56406	Feb., 1886	90	35	4	Bron. pneumonia	65	550.00
78 T. L. Brick	7797	Jan., 1890	78	21	5	Endocarditis	51	550.00
90 Anna Frans	56705	July, 1892	90	28	10	Chro. myocarditis	74	550.00
90 Ulrich Egli	55008	Aug., 1892	90	28	9	Gall stones	64	495.00
90 Wife Phil Decker	53876	Mar., 1887	90	34	4	Pul. tub.	54	40.00
94 Samuel Hudson	11435	May, 1882	94	39	..	Diabetes melitis	67	500.00
97 Jno. R. DeJong	40495	July, 1882	10	38	11	Pneumonia	78	200.00
114 Ed. DeBauerfriend	7833	Nov., 1882	193	30	7	Heart trouble	61	550.00
122 Wife Geo. Hibner	35998	Oct., 1910	108	10	8	Cirrhosis liver	51	40.00
129 Wife Frank Hackler	80703	Nov., 1897	177	23	8	Golter	38	40.00
129 Celestino Yglesia	103295	Feb., 1903	129	18	5	Leakage heart	64	381.36
129 Ed Kaufman	24878	Nov., 1900	102	20	7	Pleuro pneumonia	57	550.00
129 Louis Maurer	21097	April, 1894	132	24	1	Intest. nephritis	49	500.00
129 Chas. Hilderbrandt	6094	Aug., 1881	132	39	10	Tot. dis., art. sclerosis.	74	250.00
129 Louis Lindner	100698	Oct., 1902	138	18	8	Tuberculosis	39	475.00
141 Mary Kubelle	79955	July, 1896	141	24	10	Cerebral apoplexy	48	550.00
141 Anna Myslivecek	44278	Oct., 1892	141	28	5	Cordis paralysis	60	550.00
144 Bertha Pokorny	18145	Mar., 1886	144	34	1	Carcinoma liver	63	550.00
151 Jose Pina	11643	July, 1914	500	6	11	.....	52	75.00
165 I. W. Bisbing	10883	Mar., 1881	100	40	..	Tot. dis., paral. hand..	78	350.00
192 Mother H. Van Dorren....	34149	Aug., 1913	97	7	11	.....	71	40.00
192 Wife Victor Vernaeve	58011	Sept., 1912	22	8	9	Tub. meningitis	54	40.00
204 Geo. Jacobl	65873	Jan., 1890	204	31	2	General paralysis	69	550.00
211 Gustave Raabe	60719	Jan., 1894	202	27	3	Tumor chest	46	100.00
213 Adolph Hein	48715	Jan., 1917	213	4	4	Cerebral hemorrhage..	58	75.00
223 Wm. A. Thomas	4318	Oct., 1910	453	10	7	Chro. myocarditis	39	75.00
257 Mother Louisa Oblander..	38255	July, 1902	257	18	..	Old age	81	40.00
259 Wm. Kalahar	49016	July, 1894	259	26	11	Tuberculosis	47	550.00
271 Wife Otto Radam	22843	Dec., 1910	271	10	6	Endmetritis	26	40.00
282 Ad. Endres	28268	.....	.....	.....	.....	Balance due .....	..	500.00
325 Fred Leusch	4278	Oct., 1903	415	17	8	Cancer liver	66	75.00
327 Fernando Santana	111987	Aug., 1910	337	10	11	Tuberculosis	33	275.00
334 Joe Capo	102959	Jan., 1903	384	18	6	Suicide	44	475.00
466 Wife Nelson Heist	95215	Mar., 1901	466	20	4	Cancer	50	40.00
474 Carlos Garcia Quesada....	15162	.....	474	..	..	Suicide	18	50.00
474 Jesus Diaz	12902	.....	474	..	..	Pulmonia	50	50.00
481 Mother Antonio T. Lopez..	41500	Nov., 1915	481	5	8	Pern. anaemia	72	40.00
481 Frances Reyes	40445	July, 1914	481	6	11	Bron. pneumonia	24	75.00
500 Fermin Caballero	11762	June, 1916	500	5	..	Pul. tub.	45	125.00
500 Wife Juan R. Yanez	56273	April, 1917	500	4	3	.....	16	40.00

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN AUGUST, 1921.

Union	No. Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member- Union ship.			Cause of death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr.	M.			
	4 Wife H. Ferdelman	30946	Jan., 1883	4	38	6	Dropsy	56	\$ 40.00
	5 Zaley Collins	31096	Nov., 1891	5	29	3	Apoplexy	60	550.00
	14 Jas. Baker	52344	Aug., 1886	14	35	..	Asthma-nephritis	51	550.00
	14 Mrs. A. Wilenovsky	18348	Aug., 1899	14	21	10	Cancer liver	67	550.00
	14 Phil Horner	46501	April, 1886	14	34	8	Tot. dis., neuritis	60	350.00
	14 Chas. Bethke	5839	July, 1880	38	41	..	Tot. dis., cirr. liver... 73	350.00	
	27 John Stitt	1884	Oct., 1879	27	4	10	Tot. dis., art. sclerosis. 75	350.00	
	27 Jas. McCormick	86019	Jan., 1900	278	20	7	Tot. dis., consumption. 43	350.00	
	28 David Hickey	11947	May, 1883	28	38	..	Thrombus (blood clot). 75	550.00	
	39 Fred Crowley	66910	Oct., 1890	68	20	8	Renal asthma	48	550.00
	44 Chas. Linke	2079	Sept., 1879	44	41	11	Dilation heart	71	550.00
	44 Chas. Hirth	913	April, 1881	44	40	3	Cerebral apoplexy	78	550.00
	44 Christ Rucker	17718	Feb., 1886	44	35	5	Nephritis	68	550.00
	58 O. Royal	37232	July, 1886	58	35	..	Heart failure	59	550.00
	58 Wife A. Dase	69885	Jan., 1892	58	29	6	Peritonitis	60	40.00
	68 Wm. Bethke	16436	July, 1881	68	40	..	Heart trouble	81	550.00
	74 Geo. Stambaugh	46390	April, 1892	244	29	4	Cancer rectum	57	50.00
	84 E. C. Secor	2916	Sept., 1882	136	38	10	Hardening arteries	77	550.00
	85 (Mrs. Bressina	99903	Oct., 1906	85	14	8	Heart failure	61	200.00
	90 Ulrich Egli	56008	Aug., 1892	90	23	9	Balance due .....	..	50.00
	90 Henry Boos	55736	May, 1890	90	31	3	Chro. myocarditis	65	550.00
	90 Hugo Hein	56454	April, 1883	90	38	3	Diabetes	68	550.00
	90 B. Schneiders	57823	Sept., 1885	90	35	10	Chro. nephritis	71	550.00
	90 L. E. Wolschak	57164	May, 1900	90	21	3	Carc. larynx	60	550.00
	94 Samuel Hudson	17435	..	..	..	..	Balance due .....	..	200.00
	97 J. Mechel	29465	Mar., 1884	97	35	6	General paresis	58	50.00
	97 Michael Fitzgerald	83013	June, 1898	68	23	1	Cerebral hemorrhage ..	45	100.00
	97 Jacob Blitz	186	Feb., 1883	144	37	5	Carcinoma	64	550.00
	102 Aug. Speis .....	..	..	..	..	..	Balance on total dis. ..	..	50.00
	110 Jos. Woodfield	94853	Dec., 1902	110	18	7	Tuberculosis	46	475.00
	129 Celestino Yglesia	103295	Feb., 1903	129	18	5	Leakage heart	64	98.64
	141 Pauline Schleier	90564	July, 1906	141	14	11	Intes. nephritis	34	275.00
	144 Chas. Gets	93302	May, 1904	144	17	..	Cerebral hemorrhage ..	61	475.00
	151 Gustava Zayas	12376	July, 1910	500	11	..	..	42	75.00
	165 Wife Aug. Tebbe	66993	Sept., 1890	165	..	..	Intes. nephritis .....	..	40.00
	165 H. Newman	7911	Oct., 1880	63	29	..	Heart disease	66	100.00
	165 H. J. Geiger	96266	Dec., 1902	165	19	..	Art. sclerosis	65	475.00
	165 H. H. Brooks	88785	May, 1900	100	20	1	Pul. tub.	62	550.00
	172 Adolph Richter	111900	April, 1905	172	16	3	Paralysis	63	475.00
	174 Peter Bartel	47878	May, 1886	35	35	2	..	81	550.00
	187 Jno. Berning	3658	Sept., 1887	100	33	10	Pneumonia	57	550.00
	188 B. H. Snyder	6148	April, 1904	61	17	2	Cancer liver	67	475.00
	192 O. Lochapelle	82754	Aug., 1899	58	21	..	..	39	550.00
	228 W. E. Hess	81565	Sept., 1902	129	18	7	Myocarditis	59	475.00
	217 Florence Alyward	103118	Feb., 1908	23	13	6	Septicemia	38	100.00
	251 T. Borgotede	103066	Dec., 1902	251	13	7	Appendicitis	65	475.00
	297 D. V. McKinzie	61993	Sept., 1912	50	9	7	Abscess brain	54	125.00
	316 E. D. Melhorn	90657	May, 1900	316	21	3	Heart disease	66	550.00
	379 Wife C. Talbert	80067	Jan., 1911	33	10	9	Apoplexy	53	40.00
	395 Wm. Hosch	44125	Mar., 1886	42	35	4	Tot. dis., cys.-neph. ... 75	350.00	
	418 Wife Juan S. Robles	27175	June, 1914	481	7	2	Pul. tub.	28	40.00
	418 Barbara Suarz	28699	July, 1913	418	7	10	"Unconliarlaris"	42	125.00
	431 Aug. Pingel	6632	Mar., 1881	136	40	5	Bright's disease	75	380.00
	466 Wife W. H. Swope	54746	Jan., 1902	466	19	9	Paralysis	35	40.00
	473 Chas. Koehnle	2596	June, 1882	84	39	..	..	39	550.00
	481 Francisco Reyes	40445	July, 1914	481	6	11	Bron. pneumonia	24	125.00
	488 Robt. Kleinfeld	57448	July, 1884	90	36	11	Nephritis	67	550.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

- *Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- †Have regular headquarters.
- ‡Are cigar packers.
- §Are selectors.
- sStogie makers.
- aAre strippers.
- bAre banders.
- cAre cigar-factory employees.
- dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *406 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, 359 S. Scott st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 293 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 F. E. Andrews, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 †228 Phil Hankin, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidor Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 ‡28 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 ‡23 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. C. Strop, 457 12th st., San Pedro.
 ‡32 H. P. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 ‡38 G. R. Pierson, Box 284, Eureka.
 ‡41 R. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
 ‡40 A. H. Sidler, 1919 K st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *56 Wm. Wren, 168 Hess st., Hamilton, Ont.
 *53 A. Garlepp, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 140 D. W. Kennedy, 78 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
 278 Ed. Vincut, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 ‡40 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 357 Robt. J. Craig, 36 Kootenay st., Vancouver, B. C.
 ‡73 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 ‡20 J. Geo. McCool, Box 325, St. Thomas, Ont.
 ‡22 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louise st., Kitchener, Ont.
 430 W. R. Rose, 320 Avenue Q, S. Saskatoon, Sask.
 ‡73 J. B. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 486 A. C. Miller, 315 6th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
 *306 J. J. Listerman, 606 E. 3rd st., Pueblo.
 ‡92 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 ‡90 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *28 Wm. F. Korn, 7 Concord st., S. Norwalk.
 ‡39 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 ‡30 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 136 Albert I. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
 ‡180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
 ‡292 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *236 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.
 *321 John Schurman, Box 009, New Britain.
 *386 Val Hahn, 420 Willow st., Box 560, Waterbury.
 ‡399 Geo. S. Mead, 75 Gay st., Stamford.
 *497 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Helon, 193 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 248 Luis Rodrigues, 1130 E. Church st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 R. F. Oarey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 ‡336 Manuel Gonzales, Box 398, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 801 Elis. st., Box 66, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 464 Salvatore Chhillura, Box 116, Ybor City, Tampa.
 ‡474 Manuel Munis, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *490 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
 ‡490 Angel Cueto, Box 1881, Ybor Sta., Tampa.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 ‡506 Sara Martines, P. O. 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 ‡512 Dolores Gonzalez, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 ‡513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 L. Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 *514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 ‡517 Agnes Carstens, Key West.
 Mabel L. Lowe, 1119 Margaret st., Key West.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Alex. Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., Room 4, Chicago.
 ‡15 I. Sommerfeld, 119 S. Throop st., Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Neihart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 W. L. Morken, 211 S. 1st, Springfield.
 41 Elmer Ford, 408 4th av., Aurora.
 C. H. Patterman, 487 Watson st., Aurora.
 *47 Hy Henker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.
 *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *80 Sterling E. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
 90 Joseph Elser, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Philip Siefert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman E. Zieler, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.

- *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 816 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 Fred W. Greene, 2218 18th av., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Peter Schlosser, 602 N. 4th av., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 408 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 *201 H. Russ, 1503½ 2nd av., Rock Island.
 *207 W. E. Tronte, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 217 J. B. Peirce, 9047 Macknaw av., South Chicago.
 222 Albert Welland, Box 95, Peru.
 *227 Nic Medinger, 743 Oakdale av., Chicago.
 248 Chas. Masur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolff, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 308 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 H. Saltzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *806 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 *365 Wilber Hughes, Havana.
 *383 Alfredo B. Fernandez, 2201 Monroe st., Chicago.
 Nicholas Lara, 1206 W. 13th st., Chicago.
 394 J. F. Burcum, 529 S. Locust st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 908 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 428 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chauncey Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochnebel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 83 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 371 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 505 LaSalle st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 John H. Angel, 916 W. Michigan st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Reisman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 124 Jos. Gaeke, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birx, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st av., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *235 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 339 Wm. Kraft, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 352 Willard Hall, 508 Main st., Brookville.
 *870 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
 *342 Ed. Gantner, 727 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
 *393 Henry Yungmans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *90 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed. Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1315 26th st., Des Moines.
 *120 John Hartman, 1136 Hershey av., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 8th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Albert S. Ault, 929 W. 6th st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 181 Henry F. Smith, 1405 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 228 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 230 Peter Wagner, 622 8rd av., Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigvard Olson, 704½ Central av., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Ira Johnson, 5 Wightman Bldg., Oskaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burlanek, 210 Third av., W., Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhaver, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 330 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *105 W. A. Cole, 228 Limestone st., Maysville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 Theo. Kenneweg, 641 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 8rd st., New Orleans.
 *220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1923 Mandeville st., New Orleans.
 * R. B. Pavageau, 1528 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 20 Washington st., Biddeford.
 66 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Patrick McAllister, 27 Water st., Rockland.
 470 J. C. Malampy, 244 Cumberland av., p. o. Box 954, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, Room 22, Electromechanical Bldg., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 *49 John W. Russell, 272 Orange st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
 92 Geo. Apbott, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 339, Worcester.
 *97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *180 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 F. B. Lewis, Magnolia Ter., North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lily av., Lowell.
 324 Manual Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawlor, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 160 Water st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Stanley Smith, 417 Dawson st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E., Labor Temple, Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
 69 C. C. Swartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 1005 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 *107 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 815 Garfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 *205 Wm. White, 13¼ N. Jefferson av., Battle Creek.
 *208 Samuel Sils, 426 Denadel st., Kalamazoo.
 200 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *268 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. R. Pierce, 453 2nd st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 789 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 366 Jno. E. Kranich, 1113 Pontiac st., Ann Arbor.
 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Del., Port Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 203¼ S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 228 Blenhuber av., Marquette.
 452 Roy C. Kellogg, 1301 Howard st., Petoskey.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 468 Wm. A. Zick, 309 S. Superior st., Albion.
 530 Charles Renker, Ludington.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Paul Riek, 619 Boston blk., Minneapolis.
 *98 Henry Feyder, 75 W. 7th st., St. Paul.
 271 L. Reimer, 114 4th st., S. W., Rochester.
 294 John Oskanen, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *315 J. M. Scharenbroch, 233 14th av., S., St. Cloud.
 331 J. C. Pratt, Box 230, Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 426 Wm. Moehlenbrock, 207 7th st., S., Virginia.
 434 John Burmeister, Box 123, Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 D. C. Squibb, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 E. S. Harter, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 L. L. Jacobs, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 J. W. Steinmetz, 745 Minn. av., Kansas City
 (Kan.).
 193 Fred J. Neutzier, 208½ Madison st., Jefferson
 City.
 *233 John D. Meyer, 122½ S. Ohio st., Sedalia.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 302 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., So., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Turtle, 221 E. Commercial av., Anaconda.
 446 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 F. J. Huller, 2792 S. 9th st., Omaha.
 143 John Steiner, 945 N. 22nd av., Lincoln.
 *276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Wm. Feinauer, 64 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg.,
 Manchester.
 *260 Daniel Sullivan, 46 McKean st., Box 269, Naasua.
 143 John F. Howe, 330 Auburn st., Manchester.
 4520 Mrs. Mary Lynbourn, 288 Conant st., Manchester.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 John Ritenour, 25 Park av., Paterson.
 *8 Max Schuencke, 133 Bowers st., Jersey City
 Heights (Hoboken).
 *131 Henry J. Hulsh, 25 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 1138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 *146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland Park,
 New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koedig, 522 Monastery st., W. Hoboken
 (Union Hill).
 190 W. F. Nelson, 140 St. James pl., apt. 19, Atlantic
 City.
 *203 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23rd st., Camden.
 234 E. Neubert, Box 200, Grantwood (Guttenberg).
 *427 G. W. Moehle, 190 Patterson st., Perth Amboy.
 *423 Alois Klaber, 1009 Lyndale av., Trenton.
 524 Mrs. H. Schroeder, Carteret (Chrome).
 Mary Planke, Carteret (Chrome).

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 L. L. Fredericks, 300 N. Arno st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
 15 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 16 Jacob B. Sigel, 224 Bastable blk., Syracuse.
 7 Alex Rosenthal, 309 Mary st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Congress st., Troy.
 * Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Congress st., Troy.
 *112 Peter Rogers, 69 N. Willow st., Oneida.
 *113 H. Michael, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *62 E. G. Cuthbert, 750½ Livingston st., W., Elmira.
 68 John J. Dillon, 45 2nd st., Albany.
 † Jas. L. McGale, 109 State st., Albany.
 *74 Geo. F. Hitz, 85 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 78 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
 *11 Henry Gerow, 1216 Park st., Peekskill.
 *84 Michael Fitzgerald, 90 Partition st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 *80 Alva King, 834 Stanley st., Schenectady.
 *90 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.
 *112 S. E. Dunham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 121 M. F. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 Jas. W. Grey, 105 E. Main st., Watertown.
 126 T. M. Macksey, Box 252, Norwich.
 *122 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 *141 Josef Wodicka, 821 E. 73rd st., New York City.
 142 Mrs. Hattie Sterrett, 18 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 *144 J. Melhado, Room 306, 190 Bowery, New York
 City.

- 149 Simon Goldsmith, 580 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Ziegler, 207 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 175 Frank Rist, 25 Park st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Hogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Abraham Wolferman, 1313 Clinton av., Bronx,
 New York.
 John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 *253 J. A. Lindau, 1551 2nd av., New York.
 219 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Owego.
 *283 F. P. Guilford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 *292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 *311 John L. Kaupp, 18½ E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 334 J. H. Pepper, 240 Church st., Saratoga.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 *353 Jose Bustillo, 2026 Lexington av., New York
 (Brooklyn).
 370 Andrew Lunn, 12 Main st., Jamestown.
 *389 Rudno Alonso, 227 E. 84th st., New York.
 *420 Warren Taylor, 512 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 430 John D. Mahar, 168 W. Third st., Fulton.
 493 Bruce P. Dick, 26 Bleeker st., Gloversville.
 *488 Henry J. Yeager, 7½ Dolson av., Middletown.

OHIO.

- †4 Wm. Lemke, 1411 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 †17 John Hetzner, 409 Superior av., W., Room 309,
 Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 John Roth, 219 N. Main st., Urbana.
 *45 E. L. Craver, 323½ W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Jacob Freilman, 1019 E. Bancroft st., Toledo.
 75 C. A. Cashdollar, 330 Lexington st., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 1312 Carr st., Sandusky.
 *86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 *96 Chris. Freudemann, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1380 Garfield av., S. W. Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 509 S. Front st., Hamilton.
 * A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 † Joe Kettl, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 118 E. Boardman st., Youngstown.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutsler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 *280 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *380 Wm. Hanitsch, 38 Easton st., Delaware.
 *416 W. F. Horlacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulline, 627 Lima st., Kenton.
 4504 N. D. Gill, Box 816, Bethesda.
 519 H. W. Gilham, Belmont.
 H. C. Galloway, Box 7, Belmont.

OKLAHOMA.

- 450 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON.

- *202 T. J. Estabrook, 301 Worcester bldg., Portland.
 425 Herman Kennell, 472 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 C. L. Milliken, Box 393, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corry.
 64 Wm. Speece, 12 S. 4th st., Lebanon.
 *91 Samuel A. Knauss, 154 Court st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. Glover, 603 W. Norwegian st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Matlehner, 505 E. 8th st., Erie.
 *109 Lewis Young, 100½ Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 *122 Henry True, 1305 Penn av., W. Warren.
 *126 C. M. Hammond, 223 Washington av., Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 222 Washington av., Ephrata.
 145 Wm. Hoebener, 440 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 *1 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 † John A. Mowery, L. B. 25, Denver.
 †165 J. P. Pinter, 45 N. 13th st., Rm. 34, Philadelphia.
 L. Herfeld, 45 N. 13th st., Rm. 34, Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, 354 Main st., E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 308 Washington av., Sellersville.
 236 M. L. Wolfskill, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 † A. P. Bower, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 John Russell, 224 W. Maple st., York.
 Peter Hollinger, 609 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 824 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.

- * Jacob L. Glick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.
- 295 E. G. Kotawinkle, 419 Birch st., Scranton.
- 301 D. S. Leib, Box 92, Akron.
- Dan Smith, Lock Box 22, Akron.
- 303 Frank Bartholomew, Perkinsia.
- 309 John L. Schaar, Rothville.
- A. S. Weachter, Rothville.
- †316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
- *317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
- 320 Earl Goetchius, 301 S. Main st., Athens.
- 335 A. Eberhardt, Jr., 847 Main st., Honesdale.
- *402 Harvey F. Smoll, 820 W. Broad st., Quakertown.
- *406 Robt. Bradfield, 121 Bushkill st., Easton.
- *502 Fred W. Meyer, 2101 Stroub Lane, Pittsburgh.
- * Phillip Miller, 163 Middle st., R. F. D. No. 1, Mount Olive P. O. (Pittsburgh).
- *506 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.
- 521 Victoria Bedofski, 23 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke.
- Mamie Gillis, 120 W. Union st., Nanticoke.

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- 119 Julio Aponte, P. O. Box 112, Pta. de Tierra, San Juan.
- 148 Pilar Torres, Box 298, Federacion Libre Caguas.
- Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libre Caguas.
- 190 Jos. Montones, 4 Telegrafo st., Box 13, Gurabo.
- Aneliso Candelan, 6 Antonio st., Box 78, Gurabo.
- 194 Pedro R. Colon, Box 8, Cayey.
- Angel Figueroa, Box 75, Cayey.
- 333 Juan R. Colon, Box 28, San Lorenzo.
- Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
- 350 Pastor Valentin, Box 147, Manati.
- J. N. Cabellero, Box 147, Manati.
- 376 Francisco Collazo, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
- Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
- 378 Armando Farrer, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
- Juan Marcucci, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
- 388 Ramon Cupril, Salisquede st., Yauco.
- Pedro Isquiereo, Federacion Libre, Yauco.
- *414 Carmen Oquendo, Box Y, Bayamon.
- Rosa M. LaBraca, Box Y, Federacion Libre, Bayamon.
- †418 Salvador de Jesus, Box Y, Bayamon.
- Juan Bermudes, Sanches, Box Y, Bayamon.
- 424 Eduardo J. Mendez, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
- Pusto Morales, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
- †432 Lugo Capitan, Cores N. 7, Ponce.
- Ramon Muniz, 50 Cruz, Ponce.
- 446 Luis Forastery, Box 152, Aguas Buenas.
- Antonio Moreno, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
- 449 Genaro Perelles, 40-42 Jobo st., Ponce.
- Pedro Torres Dias, Nuevo Paris st., Ponce.
- 453 Juana Perez Avila, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
- Francisco R. Caban, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
- †458 Jose Martinez, Utuado Rafael, Vilarino, Utuado.
- 460 F. Paz Granalla, Box 270, San Juan.
- Santiago Carreras, Box 270, San Juan.
- d461 Sixto Moura, Federacion Libre, Ponce.
- Jose Agullu, Independente Ramirez st., Ponce.
- 467 Felix Gonzalez, Box 773, Arecibo.
- 472 Agapito Gonzalez, Box 67, Juncos.
- Salvador Silvestris, Box 67, Juncos.
- 473 Ramon Garcia, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
- Hermilio Schmidt, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
- 481 Pedro R. Perez, Box 404, Bayamon.
- * Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.
- †485 Julio Rodriguez, Puerta de Tierra, Box 132, San Juan.
- Fernando Rivera, Box 132, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
- a507 Ramonita Ramos, Moravia, P. R.
- Candelaria Ortega, Moravia, P. R.
- b508 Dolores Sierra, Federacion Libre, Manati.
- Juana Barbosa, Federacion Libre, Manati.
- c509 Ramon Ortiz, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.
- Antonio Rodriguez, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 M. Herrov, 294 Swan st., Providence.
- *94 A. E. Kohler, 330 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 100 E. H. Duesing, Box 423, Milbank.
- *153 John Goebel, 634 S. Dakota av., S. E., Sioux Falls.
- 345 L. Metzler, 712 Main st., Rapid City.

- *387 Herman Doulan, 518 E. 4th st., Yankton.
- 491 Earl Wais, 409 Frank st., Huron.

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- *201 H. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
- *266 E. B. Hansen, 307 N. Main st., Memphis.
- 318 Matt Gerlach, 715 Cherry st., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 Conrado La Fargo, Box 673, El Paso.
- 262 W. W. Bowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
- *285 U. M. Lee, 1601 Alaton av., Ft. Worth.
- *346 Chas. W. Roasy, 506 S. Presa st., San Antonio.
- 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
- 369 G. Leo Forrest, 106½ W. Lamar st., Sherman.
- 404 Joe Amstead, 1502 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, Box 113, St. Albans.
- 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
- 264 Jas. J. Reedy, 48 Woodstock av., Rutland.
- 371 Wesley Hoffman, 365 N. Main st., Barre.

VIRGINIA.

- *193 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 27th st., Richmond.
- 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.
- F. W. Dodeshoff, 229 W. 20th st., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 S. Blattner, Box 291, Hoquiam.
- *113 E. Lewis, 259 S. 15th st., Tacoma.
- 188 Ed. Coenen, 614 W. Mercer pl., Seattle.
- *325 John A. Reddy, 4207 E. Frederick av., Spokane.
- *391 O. E. Rundquist, Labor Temple, Bellingham.
- 444 Geo. Surbeck, 335 S. 2nd st., Walla Walla.
- 498 J. C. North, 2912 Walnut st., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
- * Frank C. Nolte, 57 22nd st., Wheeling.
- †a501 H. D. Clarke, 81 Masonic Temple bldg., Wheeling.
- *510 Carl Belts, 192 Water st., Fairmont.
- a516 Mrs. Emma L. Wagener, 2204 Wilson st., Wheeling.
- Mrs. Mary Hallett, 512 Coal st., Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Jac. Hahn, 965½ 20th st., Milwaukee.
- † Jno. Kammer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
- 34 Ernest de Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa Falls.
- *61 John Wursel, 1564 Denton st., LaCrosse.
- *85 Felix Roberge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
- *135 E. A. Heldeman, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
- *162 Sam Nys, 121 S. Irwin av., Green Bay.
- 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
- *182 Thos. Dunbar, Box 237, Sun Prairie (Madison).
- *212 Richard Braun, 1803 14th st., Superior.
- 245 Fred H. Bohelm, 512 Willis av., Ashland.
- *287 Wm. Asgaard, 2810 Parkridge av., Marinette.
- 290 Phil Sullivan, 405 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
- 304 K. E. Corbelle, 1735 N. Main st., Racine.
- *323 Joe Gerhold, 713 Superior av., Sheboygan.
- *829 L. A. Martin, 76 Fifteenth st., Fond du Lac.
- *363 S. P. Magalan, 228 E. Broadway, Waukegan.
- *372 F. J. Mettelka, 212 N. Central av., Marshfield.
- *881 August Otto, 1118 Ruth st., Watertown.
- *447 August Denig, 564 Garden st., Kenosha.
- *477 Hugh Goldie, 918 S. 13th st., Manitowoc.
- *482 Louis Ziebell, 712 Chicago av., Wausau.

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KNOWLEDGE
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C.M.I.U. OF A.
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Years of agitation by organized labor finally brought into being the Department of Labor.

Retain the Department of Labor. From the time of its creation in 1913 it has been handicapped by the lack of funds and obstacles have been thrown in its way that it might not properly function. Serious attempts are now being made to further weaken its powers with the end in view of destroying it altogether.

There is no department of government more necessary and it was intended that this department should stand as a bulwark against autocracy in industry and give the workers some measure of justice long denied them in national governmental affairs. Despite the serious handicap it has been forced to carry it has done a world of good and it should by all means be kept intact without the addition of functions foreign to the purpose for which it was created.

Demand of your congressman that he keep it intact and that he give it the full measure of his support.

A recent report on industrial waste by the Committee of the Engineering Council appointed by Herbert Hoover proves our oft repeated statement that labor is not responsible for the generally admitted enormous waste in industry.

Workers, trades union workers especially, have been blamed generally by industrial managers and the press for all, or nearly all, of our economic waste and for lack of efficiency in production. The conclusion reached by the committee is that management is responsible for fifty per cent of avoidable waste and that labor is responsible for less than twenty-five per cent of industrial inefficiency. It is reasonable to say that a large part of this twenty-five per

cent charged by the committee to labor could be shifted to management as there is admitted a general lack of standardization.

While the committee's report does not urge any particular form of collective bargaining it does favor mutual association of employers to standardize production, distribution, marketing, etc. As wages, hours and working conditions are factors in standardizing these attributes toward efficiency it naturally follows that these standards may be more easily attained through collective bargaining as between the employer and the organized worker.

It is a proven fact that less waste is found in organized industries than in the unorganized. Labor turnover is one of the great costs that industry bears. Under fair wages and working conditions this loss is minimized.

A careful and impartial study of the report will show the way toward the correction of industrial waste and if our captains of industry are sincere in their expressed desire for remedial action less money will be spent in the effort to disorganize labor and more thought will be given the humanely right principle of collective bargaining.

A lengthy and interesting report of President Johnston of the Machinists' Union, who was sent to Russia by his organization to make an investigation of industrial conditions, contains the following definite statements with respect to the Soviet attitude toward the trade unions:

1. The freedom of the trades unions was at first so limited that all unions were required to operate under the control of and in the manner prescribed by the authorities. Later all trade unions were abolished by official decree.

2. A decree was issued prohibiting all meetings except those held upon the consent of the Bolsheviki authorities.

3. Freedom of speech was abolished and it became a crime to utter a word against the Communists.

4. Strikes were declared to be counter-revolutionary acts and workmen who went on strike were deprived of rations, and punished by imprisonment.

5. All branches of industry were under martial law. Workers were forcibly enlisted in the so-called "labor armies," and were neither allowed to choose their employment nor to change from one factory to another.

6. The working of overtime became compulsory and premium and bonus systems were universally introduced to speed up pro-

duction. Later a new kind of wage called "remuneration in kind" was added to the premium scheme.

His report further shows that workers in Russia under Soviet rule are compelled to work eighty hours a week for the paltry sum of \$6.25, barely enough to buy black bread, and that most wretched living conditions are the rule.

Evidence is plentiful and sufficiently strong to warrant us in saying that the open shop drive, especially since the war, has been kept alive by profiteers.

The thoughtfully inclined and fair-minded manufacturers realize that profiteering in the products they manufacture must cease. They moreover realize that the profiteering of the merchants who handle their product must cease. Profiteering by the merchant curtails the purchasing power of the masses and is one of the direct causes of unemployment. The workers could not with the wages received meet the demands of the profiteering merchants. They were forced to buy less. They wore the old wearing apparel and bought less and cheaper food. They moved into less expensive flats and in many cases they doubled up. All of this resulted in underconsumption and the inevitable unemployment.

Fair-minded manufacturers were the first to reduce the prices of their products. Everybody knows that the profiteering merchants were the first to raise prices and the last to grudgingly reduce.

Destructive unnecessary wars of conquest not only should but must cease. Some idea of the frightful loss in money and property can be gleaned from the following figures: The cost of all wars from 1793 to 1910, 117 years, was \$23,000,000,000, an average of \$196,581,200 per year. This vast sum at the rate of \$4 per day, 300 days per year, would have given employment to 163,818 men for one year or employment for 1,400 men for each of the 117 years.

The four years' world war, 1914 to 1918, cost directly in cash and property loss \$355,000,000,000, an average of \$88,750,000,000 a year. At \$4 per day, 300 days per year, this vast sum would have given employment to 295,833,334 men, or it would have

given 5,916,666 men working 300 days a year at \$4 per day life jobs of 50 years each.

Of far more importance than the property and money loss is the fact, according to one history, that 7,781,000 lost their lives in the war. The total number of wounded exceed 18,000,000, one-third of whom were totally disabled, and many have since died. It is estimated that fully 25,000,000 or 30,000,000 people lost their lives directly and indirectly through the world war. The tremendous war debt has created a burden that our children's children will have to carry.

A recent report made public in New York City shows that the percentage of those who die from tuberculosis has materially increased in the last few years.

A committee of health and medical experts in discussing this increase in the death rate from tuberculosis say that "The bad work will go on until market supplies can be adjusted as to quality and price to meet the common need and the common purse." Doctors and sanitarians agree that high prices, inferior food, and consequent privation, have worked changes that demand legislative attention to save the general health from serious impairment. They moreover demand that the profiteers who still flourish be taught by measures however drastic that the war is over.

Unnecessary waste in industry is the greatest evil confronting our industrial life.

It is said that in the metal trades alone the loss from preventable accidents is a billion dollars a year; and the loss in wages caused by preventable occupational diseases reaches nearly a billion dollars more. The same relative waste goes through all or nearly all industries.

The preventable loss due to the turnover system is a disgrace and a crime.

The seasonal occupation is another prolific cause of waste and unemployment, all of which could and should be regulated and prevented.

Last but not least, the incompetency and inefficiency of some manufacturers and superintendents is a tremendous handicap upon industry, the workers employed therein, and society at large.

If the preventable waste in industry is stopped, and it can be, wages could be increased and the profits to legitimate capital and competent efficient manufacturers would increase without increasing the cost of living. As a matter of fact, if this were

done, the cost of living would rapidly decrease.

The so-called partnership in management of shop committees has, as predicted, gone up in thin smoke. The plan was fundamentally wrong. It could not succeed.

This plan may have worked to a little better advantage before the advent of big factories and trusts. When the shops were small and the proprietor worked at the bench or in the factory with the few journeymen there was a slight chance of community of feeling and interests.

As the small shop grew into the enormous factory employing thousands of men the employer and superintendent moved into his private office and was busy taking care of the commercial end of the enterprise.

The human touch disappeared. The workers lost their identity and were known by numbers. "Hello, John," or "Hello, Jim," disappeared. If a workman in the steel mills or other hazardous occupation where great numbers of men are employed is killed by an accident they have to trace his identity through his number.

Mighty few concerns are now trying out the so-called shop committee management plan. The workers never did have any say under that plan. The employer had the veto power and he was not slow to use it.

Attend every regular or special meeting of your local union.

Do not allow the weather, a "tired feeling" or anything else to keep you away from the place where your interests lie.

Your union meeting is the cradle of your hopes and ambitions. If you think enough of your trade to work at it think well enough of it to protect it by giving it at least the attention one or two nights a month entail.

You can do more good at the meeting and by taking an active part in its deliberations than you can by staying at home and "cussing the clique." It's your business. If you desire to see it successful attend to it.

Under the modern means of production shop committees are necessary. To be effective they must have the backing of an able, formidable trade union of the workers to enforce just rules and regulations. The shop committee without such backing would be impotent and as foolish as it is futile.

Shop committees in a union factory should possess no autocratic authority. They should only approach the management when a real difficulty exists. If the committee can

not amicably settle these differences they should report to the union. Then the business agent or disinterested member of the union or a committee thereof should take up the matter in dispute, if the union agrees it is a worthy case, with the management of the shop and endeavor to reach an amicable adjustment.

The greatest struggle going on in the economic field of endeavor today is the struggle to control the power of improved machinery as a means of production. Capital, big interests, and financiers know that to control this power gives them a tremendous advantage. They are not slow in their actions in this connection.

This vital issue must be settled in a way that will conserve and properly care for the workers before the unemployment situation will entirely disappear. It must be done if we are to have a just and equitable system of production and distribution.

The motto of the United States, "E Pluribus Unum," which means One Composed of Many, is a fine motto for the State. It applies with equal force and fineness industrially as well as politically to the workers in any one industry. The union of the United States is one composed of many. Our trade unions are one composed of many. The United States could not function properly except for this motto. The same principle applies with equal force to the workers in any one industry. "One Composed of Many" is a splendid motto for the workers.

The greatest problem confronting civilization today is how to utilize improved machinery so as to conserve the best interests of the workers, the manufacturers, the general public, and all concerned.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Secretary Hoover, speaking at the annual dinner of the Academy of Political Science in New York declared that the two problems in the mind of the country today are the limitation of armament and both international and domestic industrial relations.

Samuel Gompers' new book, "Out of Their Own Mouths," is of very great interest and importance on account of the growing propaganda in this country for commercial relations with Bolshevik Russia.

Prunes for which the California producer receives 6 to 7 cents a pound have retailed in Chicago at 40 or 45 cents, according to John Richert, heading a delegation of Chi

Chicago Aldermen visiting California to investigate the cost of food staples at the source of their production.

New York City has 281,121 persons 10 years and above unable to write in English or any other language. This was shown in the Census Bureau's announcement of figures on the illiteracy of the State.

The day has past when employes can be driven to work under conditions of servitude, according to B. S. Rowntree of York, England, who spoke at a dinner in the Astor Hotel given by the American Academy of Political Science.

The New York Herald, September 2, 1921, says the average gross profits of more than 200% have been made by arm chair lunchrooms in Massachusetts, the commission on Necessaries of Life reported today. In some cases the profits have been found to run as high as 500%.

To cancel the new-sized label to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less provided for in the amendment of 97 Boston, you will need a new holder for your label canceler, the cost of which is \$1.10. The type now in use will fit this holder and only the factory number is to be set, as there is not room on these small labels for the date. If you will order the holder, giving your revenue district number, when you order the labels, it will save time.

TRADE NOTES.

The total quantity of cigar leaf tobacco on hand October 1, 1921, was 338,201,814 pounds as compared with 331,348,564, an increase of 6,353,250 pounds. The total cigar leaf of New England including Connecticut was 63,678,268 pounds, as compared with 61,008,056, a decrease of 2,670,212 pounds. The cigar leaf types of Pennsylvania were 83,072,395 pounds as compared with 87,750,309 pounds, in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of 4,677,914 pounds.

Incomplete revenue reports show the following cigar production for Aug. 1921, as compared with July, 1921.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama		37,525
Arizona		13,125
Arkansas		19,500
California, 6th Dist.	217,411	
Colorado	81,135	
Florida	9,983,025	
Illinois, 1st	1,227,880	
Iowa	97,400	
Kansas		29,550
Kentucky, 5th	76,950	
Louisiana	106,000	
Maryland	5,444,610	
Minnesota	41,060	
New Hampshire	640,260	
New Jersey, 1st	2,387,740	
New Jersey, 5th		1,366,155
New York, 1st		757,920
New York, 2nd		6,414,865
New York, 28th		29,510
Ohio, 1st	1,433,665	
Ohio, 10th		495,040
Ohio, 11th	3,364,060	
Ohio, 18th		4,224,535
Oregon		66,750
Wisconsin, 2nd	829,095	

The following comparative data of cigar production for Sept. 1920 and Sept. 1921, is obtained from the statement of Internal Revenue Collections:

	September, 1920.	September, 1921.
Cigars (large).....	Number.	Number.
Class A.....	145,712,535	201,073,775
Class B.....	206,225,327	168,818,445
Class C.....	307,327,247	231,023,592
Class D.....	13,058,542	11,100,720
Class E.....	6,316,465	2,411,297
Total	678,640,116	614,427,829

We find on analysis that Class A, cigars retailing for 5c, shows the only gain, viz, 55,361,240. Other classifications show the following decreases. B, 37,406,882; C, 76,303,655; D, 1,957,882 and E, 3,905,168. The total decrease for the month of Sept., 1921, over Sept., 1920, amounts to 64,212,287.

The month of Sept., 1921, as compared with Aug., 1921, shows the following. Class A, increase, 444,083; Class B, decrease, 1,867,907; Class C, decrease, 5,449,172; Class D, decrease, 54,086 and Class E, an increase of 315,878.

This accurate barometer of the state of trade should receive our careful attention.

Pounds of Leaf Tobacco on Hand

Cigar Types.	October 1, 1921.	October 1, 1920.	July 1, 1921.	April 1, 1921.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Broad Leaf	29,981,716	27,537,941	31,719,927	31,955,646
Havana Seed	26,042,908	28,251,881	29,969,101	33,871,769
Shade-Grown	7,653,644	5,218,234	6,452,439	6,313,952
Total New England	63,678,268	61,008,056	68,141,467	72,141,267
New York	3,546,640	2,478,732	4,021,958	4,486,991
Pennsylvania	83,072,395	87,750,309	93,621,921	93,918,626
Ohio	78,303,287	79,762,907	76,224,671	78,771,348
Wisconsin	93,474,974	85,343,630	103,535,326	102,404,820
Georgia and Florida	8,311,509	6,569,036	5,544,193	6,852,773
Porto Rico	7,698,041	8,746,150	7,865,653	9,115,752
All other domestic	116,720	189,744	139,585	162,480
Total	338,201,814	331,848,564	359,094,774	367,854,067
Imported types	72,758,497	90,476,731	77,766,382	87,428,191

showing as it does the demand for the different classifications of cigars on the part of the consumer, and all revisions of bills of prices intended to relieve unemployment can well conform to the indications as shown by the above figures.

* * *

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various revenue districts for the month of Sept., 1921, as compared with Sept., 1920.

Note.—*Indicates decrease. ...Not reported.			
	1921.	1920.	Increase.
Alabama.			
Cigars, No.	264,825	457,950	*193,125
Arizona.			
Cigars, No.	26,230	61,950	*35,720
First California.			
Cigars, No.	5,386,987	7,669,632	*2,282,645
Sixth California.			
Cigars, No.	2,477,055	2,946,345	*469,290
Colorado.			
Cigars, No.	1,743,017	3,061,973	*1,318,956
Connecticut.			
Cigars, No.	3,676,200	5,546,049	*1,869,849
Florida.			
Cigars, No.	34,129,728	22,708,853	11,420,875
Georgia.			
Cigars, No.	1,884,650	.....	.....
Hawaii.			
Cigars, No.	13,533	36,713	*23,180
First Illinois.			
Cigars, No.	11,637,445	16,584,920	*4,947,475
Sixth Indiana.			
Cigars, No.	21,127,372	23,605,509	*2,478,137
Iowa.			
Cigars, No.	6,019,015	6,712,155	*693,140
Kansas.			
Cigars, No.	1,088,550	1,398,750	*310,200
Fifth Kentucky.			
Cigars, No.	6,769,355	6,769,708	*353
Louisiana.			
Cigars, No.	5,312,437	7,392,792	*2,080,355
Maryland.			
Cigars, No.	9,699,305	12,177,335	*2,578,030
Fourth Michigan.			
Cigars, No.	7,143,176	7,520,276	*377,100
Minnesota.			
Cigars, No.	3,884,882	4,835,466	*950,584
New Hampshire.			
Cigars, No.	564,450	5,194,700	*4,630,250
First New Jersey.			
Cigars, No.	11,213,256	9,887,556	1,325,700
Fifth New Jersey.			
Cigars, No.	42,773,939	43,531,189	*757,250
First New York.			
Cigars, No.	10,367,670	15,249,337	*4,881,667
Second New York.			
Cigars, No.	37,219,921	.....	.....
Twenty-first New York.			
Cigars, No.	12,974,920	16,241,045	*3,266,125
Twenty-eighth New York.			
Cigars, No.	2,371,595	3,434,050	*1,112,455
North Dakota.			
Cigars, No.	69,600	.....	.....
New Mexico—Phoenix, Arizona.			
Cigars, No.	17,250	.....	.....
First Ohio.			
Cigars, No.	17,142,409	19,950,064	*2,807,655
Tenth Ohio.			
Cigars, No.	18,006,965	14,891,225	3,115,740
Eighteenth Ohio.			
Cigars, No.	12,902,285	14,349,040	*1,436,755
Oklahoma.			
Cigars, No.	384,450	279,925	44,525

Oregon.			
Cigars, No.	485,320	653,300	*167,980
First Pennsylvania.			
Cigars, No.	151,132,922	162,453,800	*11,320,878
Twelfth Pennsylvania.			
Cigars, No.	16,224,110	20,731,180	*4,507,070
Twenty-third Pennsylvania.			
Cigars, No.	13,267,112	.....	.....
South Carolina.			
Cigars, No.	681,833	1,194,150	*512,317
Tennessee.			
Cigars, No.	862,750	1,063,905	*201,155
Utah.			
Cigars, No.	190,388	.....	.....
Second Virginia.			
Cigars, No.	41,336,350	40,754,944	581,406
Second Wisconsin.			
Cigars, No.	6,679,290	8,250,157	*1,570,867

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS.

York, Pa., Nov. 5, 1921.

After my last report I met with the International Executive Board in New York City and gave the members of the board a report of conditions as found both in the organization and the trade wherever I had visited. After leaving New York I worked up the state to where I started a campaign for the use of the label: spoke in Utica, N. Y., to Boilermakers, Electricians, Metal Polishers, Painters, Carpenters and Label League. Visited some of the stores, finding a good number of non-union cigars on sale. The members of the various trade unions promised to co-operate and to double their demands for label goods.

While working in this vicinity I was instructed by President Perkins to go to Wheeling, W. Va., to help straighten out the affairs of a new local of strippers taken over by our union from the A. F. of L. They were granted a charter under Class B and were selling stamps to members and had due books issued but had not started a day book or ledger account.

After obligating the members and all members then being equal, the local elected a new set of officers. We then called in all due books and started to straighten out the day book and ledger. We had several meetings of the officers, giving them instructions how to conduct their offices, showing the financial secretary and treasurer how to keep and post their books and to make out reports; showed finance committee how to examine accounts and reports of officers at end of month; assisted to draft a new local by-law in conformity with the International Union Constitution, on duties of local officers. Held several meetings of the local and gave the officers and members an explanation of our laws in general and also the laws governing the duties of officers of local unions.

This district of Wheeling is known as the stogie district and very few cigars are made in Wheeling. The stogie makers have been fairly well employed up to this time; only one shop laid off a number of men on one brand of stogies for 3 or 4 weeks, but they are returning to work Nov. 7.

The stogie makers' local has been doing some good agitation for the label lately by having a man on the road in the vicinity of Wheeling visiting meetings of other unions, distributing boxes of matches with a cut of the label on, giving out brands of stogies with the label on and visiting stores and talking to proprietors to handle union made goods. Most of this work was done outside of Wheeling, but in districts where stogies are smoked mostly. Some work remains to be done in Wheeling, where it is needed in the interest of the label.

I spoke at several meetings of local unions in Wheeling and also at a meeting of the Central Labor Union on the use of all labels. The American Federation of Labor has started a campaign in Wheeling to arouse the trade unionists up to do their duty as union men and women. An organizer is on the job and we all

hope that he will get some response and co-operation and if so this will help to increase the sale of union goods.

This district, like most of the labor centers, became drunk with success during the war, and believing war times were going to last forever, let their union movement drift along without much attention until it was overtaken with a storm and heading for the rocks, with numbers ducking overboard. Now they are beginning to see that it is time to wake up and have some interest in the only organization that will assist them in time of need, namely, the trade union.

What can be said of Wheeling and other localities may be said of this place, York, Pa., for the workers here, too, have drifted away and in our trade they have accepted several cuts in prices without even a protest, for the majority of the cigar makers stay outside of the organization. Those that remained faithful could not stem the tide, so all had to accept and go along, and no one knows where it will stop unless the workers stop, look and listen, and organize.

Fraternally yours,
WM. A. McCABE,
Organizer.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4, 1921.

Duluth, through action of its Central Body, decided to launch a labor forward movement. September last was the date fixed for carrying on the campaign for a general "boost" for organized labor, and a revival agitation for the union label. Cigar makers of that city were foremost in promoting renewed activity for agitation along those lines, and Henry Pereault, one of the outstanding "live wires" in the labor movement, who believes in agitation in season and out of season, for the good of the cause, was one of the prime movers for its inauguration.

Many international unions were requested, through the committee of the Central Labor Union, to lend a helping hand by sending speakers to assist in the work, but owing to divers reasons few responded to the call. The Cigar Makers' International Union complied with the request by sending an organizer, who was also greatly supported by the voluntary response and indefatigable efforts of E. G. Hall, our fifth vice president.

In addition to stimulating members of the labor movement, the campaign was intended to controvert the insidious propaganda of the citizens' alliance, and the open shop "brigade," who have found some willing adherents in that neck of the woods to inoculate with their poisonous defamation against organized labor. Their arguments were met and successfully refuted, and the true facts of organized labor, its accomplishments, aims and purposes, were expounded by the speakers at more than thirty well attended union and mass meetings held for organization purposes.

The efforts put forth are destined to bear fruit and good results are sure to accrue from the implanting of union sentiment among the workers, and instilling a greater demand for products bearing the union label. The state of trade in the cigar industry of Duluth is one of the refreshing features of the northwest. High quality goods are made there, and they are appreciated, but agitation for the label must be kept up.

Minneapolis in recent years has suffered some shrinkage in membership. Trade is slipping into other channels. Our members have not been alert and active in the work of agitation in the recent past in advertising and creating a demand for use of the union label, allowing a stagnant condition to fasten a grip inimical to the home industry trade. Then, too, that city is a seething center for the would-be "union busters" and open shop propagandists. One of the old time union manufacturers there was swept off his feet, fell for the open shop and cheap labor, and deserted the principle of union labor upon which he had accumulated a comfortable fortune. We held conferences with him, but could not convert his ideas to change

back. I addressed twenty organizations in agitation for the label and home cigars. Our members there have felt an awakening for the necessity of boosting and getting on the job in co-operation. When that is done, better results can be expected.

Fraternally,
R. S. SEXTON,
General Organizer.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 4, 1921.

Since my last report I have continued my efforts along the line of agitation, visiting the dealers and urging them to discontinue the handling of brands of cigars that are made in some of the shops where our members are out on a strike and locked out members also, giving them the reason why we do not wish them to handle these brands. Received assurance that they would discontinue ordering any more of these goods, and appreciated the fact to learn of the truth under which these cigars were made, that brought about the trouble in the factories, and also urging the girls to fight against the rules and conditions imposed upon them by the unfair firms.

Trades in the different lines, namely, the building trades, are improving, which is putting more people to work. Our trade is, a little quiet, but look for a revival in a short time. I am still working with the organization committee from the Trades and Labor Council, assisting them in holding the membership in the different locals together, holding get-together meetings, also arranging to have a mass meeting on Armistice day, with speakers and music, to talk on the issues that confront organized labor today, since the signing of the armistice, and also urging the men and girls to attend this mass meeting and learn some of the things that do not appear in the columns of the press, the facts pertaining to the real conditions as they are. The sale of home-made union cigars is increasing, as we are still advocating to the smoker and the dealer the vast difference between the cigars that bear the label and the one that doesn't; that the union made cigars are the most essential product of the two to buy.

M. GAZELLA,
Sub-Organizer.

Montreal, Que., Nov. 6, 1921.

I continued label agitation in Winnipeg until Nov. 6th, then took up this work at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont. Distributed circulars and cards in the twin cities; attended what meetings were on; visited labor hall and cigar stores in publicity campaign. At Sudbury there were no meetings on; devoted time to label agitation. At North Bay Nov. 11 and 12; addressed railway trainmen's union; left cards and circulars at labor hall and around the city. In Toronto 13th, 14th and 15th; consulted with members on label matter; visited labor hall and left cards and circulars. The agitation that has been done here is showing results. Attended executive meeting of Union 27 and assured them my assistance in label campaign to be started 16th and 17th. At Hamilton attended trade council; consulted with officers of Union 55 on local matters. Sept. 25th I consulted with Mr. Kennedy, secretary, J. A. B., on local and general situation in Canada. At London 26th to 31st; took up the local situation with officers of 278 and advised them on local matters; arranged conferences between manufacturers and committee; visited all firms with local committee in effort to reach a settlement; addressed members of 278 at regular and special meeting. Members will please note the condition that now exists in the factory here; so called open shops, which are really closed shops to union men and women; prices now being paid is \$5, \$6 and \$7 per M. I returned to Hamilton, attended executive meeting of 55, also meeting of members of trade council on label matter; left cards and circulars at labor hall. At Ottawa from the 7th until the 16th of Oct., devoted time to label agitation and publicity to drive against the open shop; addressed building council, three local carpenter unions, bricklayers, electrical workers, plumb-

ers, bakers and drivers' unions. On instructions from President Perkins, I took up question of re-registering label; called on Minister of Labor and Minister of Trade and Commerce; also visited Trade Congress headquarters in interest of the present situation in the Canadian labor movement; distributed cards and circulars. From 17th to Nov. 5th at Montreal, giving what assistance I could to organization campaign and label agitation, attending union meetings, business agents and distributing advertising matter; attended all executive meetings of 58, also addressed members of 58 at regular meeting; urged members to put their shoulder to the wheel and fortify their union against the open shop drive. I carry advertising matter with me, which is furnished by the J. A. B. of Canada; the J. A. B. is necessary for this work, as this label matter and publicity to our cause is getting to all parts of Canada and members should boost it along. In visiting cigar stores my only object is to acquaint the dealers with the conditions that now exist in factories that formerly used the label and point out to them that the brands are no longer entitled to the use of the label. I realize that he is in business to cater to the public wants and it is up to us to create the demand for label goods, and if our local unions will get on the job and send local committees to interview the dealers and explain conditions as they now exist it will get results. I find very little improvement in the cigar trade, as business is very quiet in mostly all places visited.

JAS. A. SULLIVAN,
Int'l Organizer.

CORRESPONDENCE

Judge Anderson has granted another injunction. He has ordained that the United Mine Workers of America shall not organize in the Williamson coal field of West Virginia and Kentucky.

Whatever Judge Anderson may have given as his reason for issuing this injunction, the sum total of his command is that miners in this district shall cease uniting in voluntary organizations for the advancement and protection of their rights and interests.

Judge Anderson says there was a conspiracy between the miners and the mine owners to organize this field as a means of destroying competition. The reason for organizing in West Virginia is not to destroy competition or any such reason. It is to destroy persecution, to destroy mine-owner autocracy, to destroy rule by gunmen, to civilize the mines, to make human life better and more livable, to destroy the abuses and the oppressions of the profit-making mine owners. That is the purpose of organization. Judge Anderson says to these men that they must not unite. They must not help themselves and each other to be free. They must stand each man singly and alone against the great power of the mine owners and their private armies.

Does any man imagine that working people, in the year 1921, are going to cease from organizing? Does any man imagine that men today are going to forsake freedom, forsake the struggle for better conditions, forsake the fight for freedom from the iron heel of industrial oppression?

It has been the considered and deliberate action of conventions of the American Federation of Labor that injunctions of this character must be disregarded, be the consequences what they may. The fight for liberty and freedom cannot be stopped by an order from an autocratic judge. One man, clothed with temporary authority, cannot stay the progress of the multitude, nor can he kill the aspirations of humanity. The flaws and errors of our democratic political system will not dictate a backward course to our whole social organization.

The miners are enjoined from organizing on the ridiculous grounds that the act of organizing on their part restrains interstate com-

merce. Judges also have said that to free little children from grinding toil also interferes with interstate commerce. The god of commerce always finds some to serve and to betray humanity into bondage.

The Clayton law—the law of our land—declares that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce," and that "Nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof."

Relating specifically to injunctions in connection with the relations of workers and employers, section 20 of the Clayton law sets forth in clear and unmistakable language the right of the workers to freedom from judicial usurpation of injunctive process. This section declares:

"That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employees, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving, or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right, of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

"And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peaceably assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States."

The injunction just granted does violence to this entire section.

The injunction forbids men to organize. The Bill of Rights gives them the constitutional freedom and the Clayton Act gives them the guarantee of statute law. Judge Anderson sweeps away both of these guarantees as if they were but the merest scraps of paper. He plays the part of autocrat well, indeed, but sooner or later every autocrat has his fall. Injunctions cannot go on forever.

Injunctions will not stop organization of the workers. Organization of the workers will rise superior to injunctions. Principles may be trampled upon by rulers, but the great principles of right and justice have survived ages upon ages of desperate tyrants.

Judge Anderson may fill jails with liberty-loving men, but he cannot and will not destroy the cause for which they give their liberty. It is fortunate that principles claim such profound allegiance from mankind, else humanity would never have risen from the abyss.

Many persons, not of our movement, but having the common love of freedom, have expressed to me their astonishment at this in-

junction order and they have asked, what of the future?

The future will be shaped by men and women who refuse to be subjected, who refuse to abandon a just cause, who refuse to tolerate destruction of law by injunction, who refuse to be silenced by judicial tyranny.

There is a great moral issue at stake and the side of justice and freedom and humanity will not be abandoned, even at the behest of this modern Jeffries, Judge Anderson.

—A. F. of L. Publicity Service.

Chicago, Nov. 8, 1921.

Mr. G. W. Perkins, President of the C. M. I. U.
Dear Sir: In looking over the constitution I find reference Class B membership not very clear to me. The second section I am referring to reads as follows:

"One-half of all International assessments levied after six months' membership, unless it be assessments levied purely for strike or lock-out purposes. Also that these members shall pay the label assessments."

Now, what I want to know is, must a Class B member pay half of the International special strike assessment levied Sept. 26, 1921, although he or she is not a member for six months?

Please answer same in the official Journal as a guide for other secretaries also.

I remain yours fraternally,

I. SOMMERFELD,

Fin. Sec. Local No. 15, Chicago.

November 9, 1921.

Mr. I. Sommerfeld,
Sec'y Union No. 15,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your letter reference the eligibility to pay assessments of newly initiated Class B members who have not been such for six months, in which you say that the Constitution in that respect is not very clear to you.

There is no question that the intent of the Introducers of the amendment and that of the convention that adopted it was that Class B members are subject only to the payment of assessments after six months' membership, except assessments levied for purely strike or lockout purposes. In other words, Class B members are exempt from the payment of all assessments until they have been such for six months, except assessments levied for purely strike benefit purposes, which they should pay regardless of the length of membership.

Section 70 of the Constitution referring to the regular 60-cent dues paying members says, "New initiates who have not been such for four months shall be exempt from all assessments." There are no qualifications in this section, which clearly states that members who have not been such for four months shall be exempt from all assessments. It would be a discrimination and consequently unfair to Class B members to hold that they must pay one-half of all assessments levied for purely strike and lockout purposes since 60-cent members are exempt from the payment of such assessments.

Condition 4 under the Caption Class B on page 19 of the Constitution says, "In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrangements of dues, etc., governing the members paying regular dues shall apply to members enrolled in Class B."

The construction of the section under Class B which you quote in your letter reference the eligibility of Class B members to pay assessments and time limit must be predicated upon the rule of fairness and equity that all be treated precisely alike in the payment of assessments. This because of the unfortunate wording of the section referred to requires a ruling, which is as follows:

Class B members must pay one-half of all International strike assessments after they have been such for four months.

This ruling places all upon the same footing in so far as the payment of International assessments is concerned.

Answering specifically your question as to whether Class B members have to pay one-half of the special strike assessment levied Septem-

ber 26th, the ruling again provides that Class B members must pay one-half of that assessment if they have been such for four months prior to the date (Sept. 26th) that the assessment was levied.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS,
Int'l President.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 19, 1921.

To Organized Labor and Friends.

Greetings: We are pleased to inform you that the Premier Malt Products Co. of Steubenville, Ohio, has signed an agreement with our International Union, which guarantees the employment of members of our organization. The products of this firm, which are known as "Blue Ribbon Malt Extract" or "Premex," are therefore recognized by us as strictly union made.

We take this opportunity to express to you our sincere thanks for your moral support, which has been of great assistance to us.

Fraternally yours,
ADAM HUEBNER,
JOSEPH PROEBSTLE,
JOHN RADER,
JOSEPH OBERGFELL,
General Secretaries.

New York State Blue Label League.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1921.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Greeting:

It is but natural that we should feel the present business depression, and the rapidly changing conditions both in the producing and marketing of our product, but that does not warrant or justify the apparent lethargy our members seem to have fallen into.

This is no time to quit. Now is the time to fight. We must fight for the preservation of our organization. We must claim and get our share of the trade. We can get it if we will make the effort.

Our Blue Label has been and can again be made a factor in the marketing of our product. We can create and maintain a market for cigars made in union factories by consistent and insistent label agitation.

We have a right to expect and demand the support of union men of all crafts, and I believe we should confine our efforts largely to getting support from that source.

Let me suggest some methods which I think will get results.

First, our unions should be represented by a full delegation in the Central Labor Unions, Label Leagues and Label Departments at every meeting and take active part in the proceedings. Make your organization indispensable to the local movement. Take a prominent part in every demonstration of any character in which the labor movement is interested.

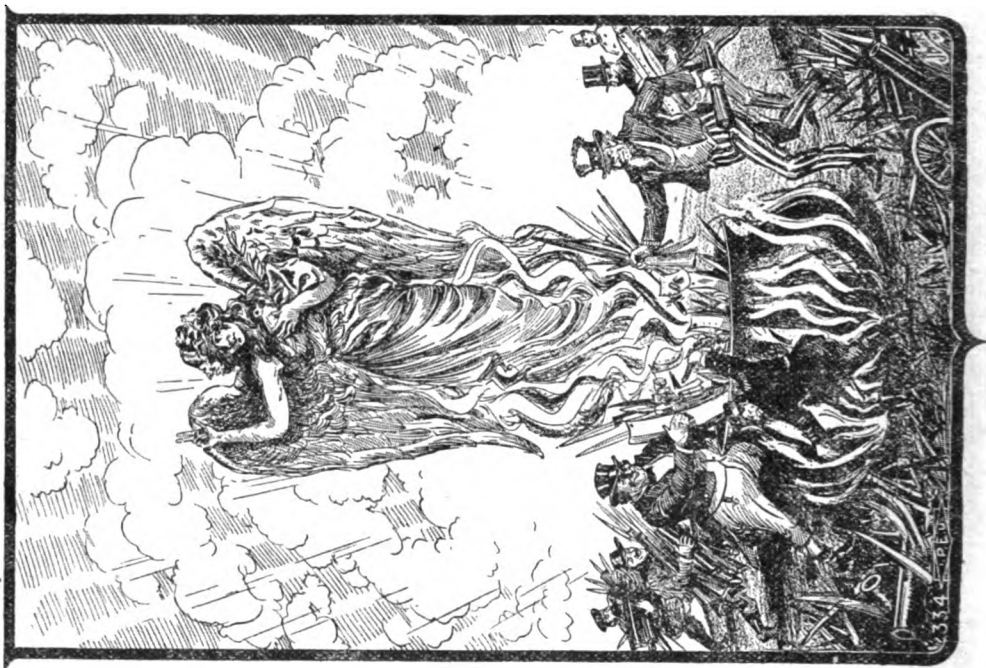
Second, select a brand or two of cigars made under non-union conditions which have a large sale in your locality; visit all the unions in your city and vicinity and urge the members to stop buying the brands selected. Incidentally while there tell them your troubles and solicit their support for the Blue Label.

Third, before attempting to criticize any union man for buying non-union cigars, see that you are in no position to be criticized yourself. Be able to show that you are a consistent union man and wear union made hats, shoes, clothing and in fact everything that can be purchased with the union label upon it. Employ nothing but union men where possible to get them.

The union men and the business men know whether we do or do not do these things, and support our cause accordingly.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN C. JOHNSTON,
President.

The union label teaches men to act in concert so they can act with effect.



And he shall judge among
the nations, and shall re-
buke many people; and they
shall beat their swords into
plowshares, and their
spears into pruning-hooks:
nation shall not lift up
sword against nation,
neither shall they learn war
any more.

Isaiah, Chapter II, Verse 4.

Life or Death.

History records no meeting of human minds more momentous than the international parliament on armaments. The responsibility devolving upon the world's foremost statesmen now gathering at Washington may well appall them. Into their hands has been committed the life or death of civilization. Yet in a very real sense they are our servants, anxious to fulfill our will. No statesman, no nation would dare thwart the united demands of the human race. It is for all of us, for each of us, for you and me, to make our will, our wishes, our commands known. Which do you desire the future to bring, insensate bleeding of the common people in every land to prepare for human slaughter on a scale calculated to wreck and ruin civilization, or the organization of a process designed to preserve peace? If America earnestly, zealously, magnanimously, whole-souledly exercises its mighty influence on the side of peace, peace, not destruction, promises to be assured.—Forbes Magazine (New York).

Your Business.

The business of the union is the business of its members. This business is transacted at the union meetings that its laws are enacted, its officers instructed and decisions made that determine the policy of the organization on every question that comes before it.

The union meetings are open forums for all members who wish to be heard. Every member who has a proposition to offer, a complaint to make, or anything to present within the realm of propriety, is free to express himself at the union meeting, and he will be given a respectful hearing and the decision of the members on the matter he submits.

The meeting is the place for union business. It is the only place where union business can be determined. If members who do not attend meetings find fault with the action of those who do attend, they have no just cause for complaint, for they have done nothing to try to change this action.

On the other hand, if members attend meetings and are not successful in having the majority support their particular views, they are not justified in becoming embittered and working at cross purpose. Majority rules and every right-spirited person believes in that principle.

Most members who complain of the action of a union, or the action of its officers when carrying out the instructions of the union,

are either those who do not attend union meetings, or having attended do not express themselves, or having expressed themselves have not been able to win the majority to their viewpoint. Each of these classes of members fails to realize one of three simple facts:

(1) That the business of a union is decided at its meetings.

(2) That to influence the action of a union meeting a member should express himself at the meeting and take part in its deliberations.

(3) That majority rules in union meetings and that every good unionist submits to the majority's will. When the viewpoint of members in the minority becomes the expression of the majority, this viewpoint becomes the decision of the union.

The business of the union is every member's business, and if a member will not take care of his own business there can be no force to his kick if it doesn't go to suit him.—The Union Leader.

Changes in Retail Prices of Food.

The U. S. Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has completed the compilations showing changes in the retail cost of food in 11 principal cities of the United States.

During the month from September 15 to October 15, 1921, there was a decrease in nine of these cities. In Milwaukee, there was a decrease of 3 per cent; in Chicago, Detroit and Indianapolis, a decrease of 2 per cent; in Peoria and St. Louis, a decrease of 1 per cent; in Bridgeport and Minneapolis, a decrease of four-tenths of 1 per cent; in Newark, a decrease of one-tenth of 1 per cent. In Columbus there was no change during the month, and in Mobile, there was an increase of 1 per cent.

For the year period, October 15, 1920, to October 15, 1921, there was a decrease of 26 per cent in Mobile; 25 per cent in Detroit; 24 per cent in Minneapolis and St. Louis; 23 per cent in Chicago, Indianapolis, Milwaukee and Peoria; 22 per cent in Bridgeport and Newark; and 21 per cent in Columbus.

As compared with the average cost in the year 1913, the retail cost of food on October 15, 1921, showed an increase of 54 per cent in Detroit; 53 per cent in Chicago and St. Louis; 52 per cent in Milwaukee; 50 per cent in Newark, and 47 per cent in Indianapolis and Minneapolis. Prices were not obtained from Bridgeport, Columbus, Mobile, or Peoria, in 1913, hence no comparison for the eight-year period can be given for these cities.

STEEL TRUST BACKS OPEN SHOP BARONS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Workers Denied Constitutional Rights by Industrial Autocrats Who Refuse Mediation.

Charges that the Steel Trust inspired and is backing the industrial warfare in West Virginia as part of its open shop campaign, were made by counsel for the United Mine Workers of America, and later substantiated by Samuel Untermyer, W. Jett Lauck, Winthrop D. Lane and other witnesses at the hearing held in Washington, D. C., last week by Senator Kenyon's committee on labor and education.

"We expect to prove," declared counsel, when the hearing opened, "that what is going on in West Virginia is part of a general conspiracy directed by Judge Gary and the United States Steel Corporation to destroy the powerful labor organizations of the country, which had begun to cut deeply into their profits. We shall show that this man Livesly, now under indictment for the murder of Sid Hatfield and Ed Chambers, two local peace officers friendly to the miners, was ready to believe that anything he might do in the service of the coal operators' association in this region where the Steel Trust is a dominant factor, would be condoned even if he went to the extreme of killing men."

Untermyer Blames Steel Trust.

The charges later were substantiated by Samuel Untermyer of New York, multi-millionaire attorney and publicist, who declared "This situation is a mere manifestation of the general attitude of the United States Steel Corporation to the labor situation. I regard the Steel Corporation as the greatest enemy to industrial peace in this country. If the Steel Trust were tomorrow to express to the West Virginia coal operators its desire that they recognize the unions, the unions would be recognized." A few minutes later Mr. Untermyer remarked that "The Steel Corporation has grown so monstrous that it is stronger and bigger than the law."

Untermyer proved the Steel Corporation has huge holdings in West Virginia and that indirectly but effectively it controls the policies of the Norfolk and West Virginia Railway, the Pocahontas Coal & Coke Co., and other concerns active in various parts of the disturbed area.

Testimony that the Steel Corporation was responsible for the labor baiting policies of the West Virginia operators was given fresh substantiations when, after the hearing had been in session for three days, their spokesmen flatly rejected offers of mediation by the United Mine Workers.

Uncontradicted testimony proved that operators in non-union territory in West Virginia controlled the sheriffs and other county officials; paid the salaries of deputy sheriffs; owned the school houses and churches, and paid the salaries of school teachers and ministers; owned the streets and prohibited the right of free speech; ordered union organizers out of the county and beat them up if they resisted; and discharged and evicted from their homes all miners who joined any labor organization.

Violence frequently was resorted to by the deputy sheriffs and Baldwin-Felts thugs employed by the operators and seldom punished. Widows of Sid Hatfield and Ed Chambers, two police officers friendly to the miners, testified their husbands were shot down in cold blood in the presence of their wives as they mounted the steps of the court house at Welch.

Evidence brought out during cross-examination of mine owners developed that they had made enormous profits during the war—one admitting gross profits of more than two million dollars in a single year at the rate of 600 per cent on his investment—yet they denied their workers the right to organize because they said it interfered with efficiency.

Senator Kenyon's committee expects to report

as soon as possible and in addition to the findings of fact it is believed it will recommend constructive steps to compel the restoration of civil rights in West Virginia. Remarks by Senator Kenyon during the hearing indicated he viewed with great disfavor the arrogation of police powers and other public functions by the mine owners and it is generally thought his report will condemn these practices as being responsible to a great degree for the armed outbreak in September.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

John McGregor would like to hear from George Ploetz. Address 415, Elkhart, Ind.

John P. Cummings would like to hear from Wm. Uhlein, 7406 S. May St., Chicago, Ill.

Fred Gintz would like to hear from his brother, Ed. Address 121 Main St., Niles, Mich.

The parents of Paul Rose are anxious to hear from him. Anyone knowing his whereabouts kindly notify Union 192, Manchester, N. H.

E. J. O'Neill would like to hear from N. T. Smith, care of Union 14, Chicago, Ill.

J. D. Moran is requested to write L. J. Hutzman, Fairbury, Nebr.

P. Poelcher, 4561 Friendship Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., would like to hear from his brother, Tom Poelcher, last heard of in Cincinnati, Ohio, about five years ago.

B. P. Conlon is requested to address letter in care of Union 11, Chicago, Ill., in case he writes to Fred Miller.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: None Union 14, Chicago, Ill., for Herbert Seely.

Union 174, Joliet, Ill., for Ed Schultz.

Union 188, Seattle, Wash., for Chas. Pace (3).

International office for Joe Saxe, Phil Spangenberg, B. Monjean, Carl A. Hanson.

State of Trade November 1, 1921.

FAIR.		
74 Doughkeepsie	88 Dubuque	257 Lancaster
121 Ithaca	92 Worcester	274 Pella
122 Warren	94 Pawtucket	279 Plattsburg
125 Norwich	98 St. Paul	280 Owego
320 Athens	99 Ottawa	283 Geneva
505 Uniontown	92 Kansas City	286 Wichita
	97 Erie	287 Marinette
	112 Oneonta	300 Michigan City
	114 Jacksonville	302 Tecumseh
	115 Canton	310 Manistec
	124 Watertown	311 Auburn
	129 Denver	115 St. Cloud
	130 Saginaw	181 Crookston
	131 La Porte	188 Eureka
	135 Appleton	145 Rapid City
5 Rochester	134 Lincoln	186 Ann Arbor
6 Syracuse	157 Rockford	172 Marshfield
7 Ulen	158 Lafayette	181 Watertown
9 Troy	161 Denver	185 Waterbury
20 Decatur	162 Green Bay	406 Crawfordville
24 Muskegon	163 Marysville	109 Kewanee
25 Milwaukee	168 Oshkosh	110 Centralia
29 Norwalk	173 Janesville	133 Mobile
27 Toronto	193 Jefferson City	135 Kenton
32 Louisville	201 Rock Island	147 Kenosha
33 Urbana	206 No. Adams	157 Benton Harbor
46 Grand Rapids	209 Coldwater	163 Pontiac
47 Quincy	210 Rome	468 Albion
52 Elmira	215 Logansport	60 Bakersfield
56 Leavenworth	220 New Orleans	170 Pontiac
60 Keokuk	221 So. Bend	177 Manitowish
61 La Crosse	225 Los Angeles	79 Wheeling
69 Three Rivers	231 Amsterdam	80 Orlando
72 Burlington	232 Sedalia	91 Hiram
73 Alton	250 Belleville	102 Pittsburgh
86 Mansfield		310 Fairmont

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.
Monon Building, Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

L. P. HOFFMAN, 729 N. Diamond St., Jacksonville, Ill., Second Vice President.

A. GARIPEY, 238 Ave. Hotel De Ville, Montreal, Canada, Third Vice President.

JOHN REICHERT, 1070 12th St., Milwaukee, Wis., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

E. J. STACK, 412 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children, and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free, and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members, secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member, secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show.

If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal will" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if there is no such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

A. Busold, a suspended member, appealed against 32, Louisville, for fining him \$50 for working in a non-union shop. The decision is that the fine be reduced to \$30.00.

Otto Schultz, 56543, and Mrs. L. Schultz, 5239, appealed against 131, Jersey City, for suspending them for running over the limit in dues. Owing to extenuating circumstances and on recommendation of the union the appeal is sustained.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS, OCTOBER, 1921.

283 Geneva	\$200	263 Waukesha	\$ 75
289 Miami	100	364 Nacogdoches	100
298 Glens Falls	100	369 Sherman	100
103 Perkasia	150	670 Jamestown	150
304 Racine	100	871 Barre	75
309 Rothsville	150	875 Anaconda	200
310 Manistee	100	330 Wallace	50
315 St. Cloud	250	382 Rushville	100
325 Spokane	50	896 Northampton	200
335 Hammond	200	899 Vincennes	100
336 Tampa	200	102 Quakertown	200
338 Eureka	200	123 Sterling	100
346 San Antonio	50	427 Perth Amboy	75
355 Honesdale	100	154 Faribault	100
358 Fremont	75	443 Albuquerque	100
360 Delaware	100	154 Cedar Rapids	250
362 Great Falls	150	506 Tampa	250

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

297 Canton	\$0.75	315 St. Cloud	2.30
333 San Lorenzo	2.00	23 Springfield	75
130 Saginaw	6.50	516 Wheeling	1.75
187 Covington	4.65	500 Tampa	4.00
289 Miami .....	.60	161 Denver	75
68 Albany	1.00	192 Kansas City	4.95
46 Grand Rapids	3.70	97 Boston	1.10
18 Brattleboro	1.90	9 Troy	12.75
12 Oneida	6.15	42 Hartford	2.60
336 Tampa	6.50	287 Marquette	2.20
99 Ottawa	3.80	170 Portland	1.10
280 Owego	1.90	179 Bangor	1.10
331 Watertown	1.90	49 Springfield	19.50
339 New York	4.60	257 Lancaster	8.00
73 Alton	3.30	25 Milwaukee	2.00
18 Toledo	1.00	37 Key West	8.00
173 Zanesville	3.25	215 Ashland	1.00
275 Aberdeen, returned funds			231.03
299 Waukegan, returned funds			14.70
291 San Jose, returned funds (Liberty Bond)			50.00
277 Webb City, returned funds			593.61
290 Thomasville, returned funds			185.82
Returned by M. E. Mills on account of deficiency of dissolved Union 256, Boise			1.05

Returned by D. Brown on account dissolved Union 254, Wapakoneta.....	6.00
Interest on Liberty Bond.....	2.12
Cincinnati cigarmakers, charter.....	5.00

Receipts for October.....	\$ 5,717.18
Balance Sept. 30, 1921.....	5,450.80
Total	\$11,167.48

EXPENDITURES, OCTOBER, 1921.

Office rent	\$ 115.00
Salary to International President, five weeks	300.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers, five weeks	1,147.05
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as Organizer	250.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
J. A. Sullivan, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as Org.	300.00
M. Gazella, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
Sol. Sontheimer, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as Org.	150.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as Org.	290.10
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as Financier	200.00
J. C. Hilsdorf, sal. and exp. as Financier	300.00
Harry Chapp, special Organizer	25.25
C. H. Stevens, services at 430, Fulton..	39.10
Printing—	
September Journal	290.71
Strike applications (224, 83, 384)	42.00
Amendment circulars and voting blanks (79, 278 and 500).....	17.00
Appeal circular and voting blanks (St. Louis)	42.00
200 tally sheets	21.50
5,000 due books	157.50
500 books of 60c dues.....	225.00
Stationery for locals.....	21.60
1,000,000 labels	150.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for October.....	320.00
Tax to U. L. T. Dept. for October.....	160.00
Expense of International President to Washington and New York.....	145.28
Office supplies	3.37
Seals, cancelers, etc.....	3.35
Addressograph plates .....	.50
Typewriter repairs	1.00
Label cuts, new size.....	14.13
Telephone service	6.45
Towel service	3.00
Light .....	.50
Carrying labels to Union 14.....	.40
Express on supplies	18.85
Express on property from 275, Aberdeen	2.33
Express on org. campaign envelopes from A. F. of L.	7.21
Postage on letters and supplies.....	110.00
Postage on September Journal	14.12
Postage on org. campaign circulars....	200.00
Exchange on checks.....	2.25
Telegrams	33.33
Charter fee returned to Cincinnati cigarmakers	5.00

Expense for October.....	\$ 6,134.89
Balance Oct. 31, 1921.....	5,032.59
Total	\$11,167.48
*Included in balance, \$1,200 Liberty Bonds.	

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Nick Andres 31014 who died Nov. 8.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER**Union No. 12, Oneida, N. Y.**

The accounts here are in nice shape. Stamp and cash accounts O. K. Benefit vouchers and receipts for all expenses on file. Ledger posted up to date showing standing of members. Statement follows:

International balance Feb. 1, 1917.....	\$ 624.07
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1921	30,057.68
Expended over percentage in 1917....	22.52
Due Int'l Union on this examination...	3.35

Total	\$30,707.62
Expense to Sept. 1, 1921	30,616.94

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1921.....	\$ 90.68
Funds of Union Sept. 1, 1921.	
In Oneida Trust Co. Bank.....	\$ 3.21
In possession of Sec'y P. Rogers.....	44.12

Total funds of union	47.33
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Deficiency of union Sept. 1, 1921.....\$ 43.35
The deficiency is accounted for as follows:
Illegal death benefit \$40.00 and amount due Int'l Union on this examination \$3.35, total \$43.35.

Union No. 87, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The accounts of this union are in very fine condition. The books of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer are kept very nicely and accurate. All benefit cards and vouchers for all expense nicely on file, cash and stamp correct. Ledger posted to date showing standing of members. Statement follows:

International balance on hand Sept. 1, 1918	\$ 896.78
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1921	19,036.35
Expended over percentage in 1918....	35.48
Due Int'l Union on this examination...	22.50

Total	\$20,050.11
Expenses to Nov. 1, 1921	19,144.33

Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1921, should be	\$ 905.78
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Funds of Union Nov. 1, 1921.	
In Dime Savings Bank	\$641.18
In possession of Treasurer.....	242.10
	883.28

Deficiency Nov. 1, 1921	\$ 22.50
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Union No. 165, Philadelphia, Pa.

The accounts here are in fair condition. They are in better condition than they were when examined last in 1918. The cash and stamp accounts are correct, benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file. Statement follows:

Int'l balance should be on June 1, 1918.....	\$ 3,827.08
Receipts to Oct. 1, 1921	75,990.50
Expended over percentage in 1919....	1,013.51
Due Int'l Union on this examination...	285.55

Total	\$81,116.64
Expenses to Oct. 1, 1921	79,972.94

Balance should be Oct. 1, 1921	\$ 1,143.70
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Funds of Union Oct. 1, 1921.	
In Girard Nat'l Bank	\$661.79
In defunct Chestnut St. Bank....	89.10
In possession of Sec'y H. H. H.	94.64
	845.53

Deficiency of union Oct. 1, 1921	\$ 298.17
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Statement of Deficiency.

Deficiency at time of last examination.....	\$ 3,043.77
Expended over percentage in 1919 ..	1,013.51
Due Int'l Union on this examination...	285.55

Total	\$ 4,342.83
Deficiency replaced in 1918.....	\$ 910.00

Deficiency replaced in 1919.... 787.42
 Deficiency replaced in 1921.... 2,406.24
 Correction in 20 ct. dues May,
 1918, by Gibson Weber, chair-
 man Finance Committee 1.00
 4,044.66

Deficiency Oct. 1, 1921\$ 298.17

Union No. 389, New York, N. Y.

The accounts in this union are being kept in good condition by the present secretary, Rufino Alonso. Benefit cards and vouchers for all expenses are nicely filed, cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger posted to date showing standing of members. Statement follows:

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1918, should be\$ 406.36
 Receipts to Oct. 1, 1921 10,943.81
 Due Int'l Union on this examination... 28.77
 Expended over percentage in 1918..... 6.27
 Expended over percentage in 1919..... 3.74

Total\$11,388.95
 Expenses to Oct. 1, 1921 10,480.54

Balance should be Oct. 1, 1921\$ 908.41

Funds of Union Oct. 1, 1921.

In Yorkville Bank\$836.31
 In possession of Sec'y Alonso... 39.59
 875.90

Deficiency of union Oct. 1, 1921\$ 32.51

Fraternally yours,

JOHN C. HILSDORF,
 Int. Financier.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 217, So. Chicago, to fine Miss Margarette Baieral, 73629, \$100 for dropping her card and going to work in a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 5; negative, 1; one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of 10, Providence, to fine C. H. Frucht, 84329, \$25 for allowing himself to become suspended and dealing in non-union cigars. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved only \$10.

Approved the application of 279, Plattsburgh, to suspend N. O. Dandrow, 22600, and fine him \$200 for working in the strike shop of Levy Brothers. Vote—Affirmative, 4; one member approved the fine but not suspension; two members approved only \$25 fine.

Approved the application of 279, Plattsburgh, to suspend A. Breyette, 33832, and fine him \$200 for going back to work in the closed shop of Levy Brothers. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved only \$50; one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of 243, Chicago Heights, to fine I. Hossmann, 637, \$100 for allowing himself to be suspended and quitting running a union shop and starting a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved \$50; one member approved \$25.

Approved the application of 12, Oneida, to fine \$50 and annul the card of any member who goes to work in the Powell and Goldstein factory while the present trouble is on. Vote—Affirmative, 5; negative, 1; one member approved \$25.

Approved the application of 205, Battle Creek, to fine E. F. Hendershott \$25 for working in the F. C. Emery non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 135, Appleton, to fine Robt. Reinholz, 80426, \$25 for allowing himself to become suspended for the second time. Vote—Affirmative, 6; negative, 1.

Approved the application of 129, Denver, to fine Mrs. Anna Schmuck, 46932, \$50 and annul her card for working in the non-union shop of

A. B. Schaezel. Vote—Affirmative, 7; negative, 0.

Approved the application of 130, Saginaw, to fine A. J. Barnett, 2862; E. A. Pohlmann, 47967, and Miss Amelia Spindler, for working in an unfair shop, but reduced the fines from \$100 to \$25. Affirmative, 3; negative, 0; one member approved \$50; two members approved \$25.

Approved the application of 153, Sioux Falls, to fine W. L. Kleinheinz, 71416, and annul his retiring card for turning his factory into a non-union shop; to fine A. Hyke, 98353, \$100 for working in a non-union shop, and to fine T. M. Thompson, 30844, \$25 for working in a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 5; two members approved only \$25 on A. Hyke.

Approved the application of 224, Salt Lake City, to fine L. H. Sturm 3402 \$100 for going to work in the closed shop of M. Davidson. Vote: Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of 285, Fort Worth, Tex., to annul the card of Mrs. Marie A. Cutler 60684 and fine her \$100 for quitting a job in a union shop and going to work in a closed shop. Vote: Affirmative, 6.

Approved the application of 299, Middletown, to fine Chas. F. Murray \$50 for allowing himself to become suspended a second time and other conduct unbecoming a union member. Vote: Affirmative, 6.

Approved the application of 365, Havana, Ill., to suspend Ed. Deverman 105618 and fine him \$25 for working in the Drisko closed shop. Vote: Affirmative, 5; one member disapproved the suspension.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

2 Buffalo	\$300	25 Milwaukee	300
3 Paterson	250	26 Norwalk	150
4 Cincinnati	500	28 Westfield	150
5 Rochester	200	30 Moberly	100
6 Syracuse	200	31 Connersville	100
10 Providence	150	32 Louisville	250
11 St. Albans	100	34 Chippewa Falls	100
14 Chicago	500	35 Dayton	100
15 Chicago	400	36 Topeka	100
16 Binghamton	250	37 Fort Wayne	200
17 Cleveland	250	38 Springfield	100
18 Brattleboro	75	39 New Haven	300
19 Sault Ste. Marie	150	40 Bliddeford	150
20 Decatur	200	41 Aurora	100
23 Springfield	100	42 Hartford	200
24 Muskegon	150		

PRIVATE LOANS

Secretaries holding cards of members working owing private loans to Local 410, Centralia, Ill., please collect.

Let Uncle Sam be Santa Claus and solve the problem of holiday gifts! Treasury Savings Securities in denominations from 25c to \$1,000 make Christmas presents appreciated by young and old. Do your Christmas shopping at the postoffice.

When inclined to spend union-earned money for non-union products, think what your own union label, card or button means to you.

Mr. Union Man, do not stand in your own light—demand the union label, card and button.

Play fair—spend union-earned money for union-labeled products.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied, of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International as-

sessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter. In the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months, a member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolled under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments, and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices), shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequently thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example—a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 180. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

(Do not endorse two or more amendments on the same sheet of paper. Send in a separate endorsement for each amendment, as they have to be filed separately.)

The amendment of 312, Livingston, as published in the September issue, as follows: "Strike out all of Section 2 of the Constitution of the C. M. I. U. of A." received the endorsement of 229, Binghamton; 17, Cleveland; 209, Coldwater; 20, Decatur; 247, Blue Island; 218, Binghamton; 308, Muncie; 168, Oshkosh; 177, Pine Bluff; 129, Denver; 500, Tampa; 514, Tampa; 359, Atchison; 22, Detroit; 10, Providence; 499, Trinidad; 179, Bangor; 42, Hartford; 383, Chicago; 266, Memphis; 99, Ottawa; 58, Montreal; 470, Portland; 257, Lancaster; 338, Eureka; 8, Hoboken; 28, Westfield.

Having received the required number of endorsements, it will be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 500, Tampa, as published in the October Journal, as follows:

Amend Sec. 79 of the Constitution by striking out all after the word "follows" on line 5, up to and including \$4.00 per week on line 6, and inserting \$8.00 per week until the strike, or lockout shall have terminated; the remainder of the section to remain the same.

Section to read in part: The assistance shall be as follows: \$8.00 per week until the strike or lockout shall have terminated.

Received the endorsement of Unions 337, Key West; 150, Sioux City; 44, St. Louis; 353, Brooklyn; 179, Bangor; 514, Tampa.

The amendment of 462, Tampa, as published in the October Journal, as follows:

Amend Sec. 2 by striking out the figures 1922 in second line and insert in its place 1924.

Received the endorsement of Unions 90, New York; 229, Binghamton; 141, New York; 308, Muncie; 218, Binghamton; 301, Akron; 150, Sioux City; 316, McSherrystown; 58, Montreal.

Amendment of 187, Covington, Ky.

Amend Section No. 166, page 45: On line 7 after the words manufacturer's licence, add the following: Interested financially, holding stocks

or bonds in any cigar co. Section to read as follows: No member holding a manufacturer's license, interested financially, holding stocks or bonds in any cigar company shall hold any office either in the International or Local Union. Neither shall they have charge of the granting or distribution of the label.

Union No. 336, Tampa, proposes the following amendment to the constitution:

Strike out all of section 117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129 and insert the following:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of two years shall be entitled to an out-of-work benefit of \$3 per week, and 50 cents for each additional day. No benefit shall be paid for the first one week after a member was discharged from employment or laid off. Members drawing benefit for less than six days shall be stricken off the list. (Sec. 144g provided no sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged insane.)

Sec. 118. Any member receiving benefit for six weeks shall not be entitled to any benefit for seven weeks thereafter, and no member shall receive more than \$54 during the period of one year, commencing from July 1 of each year. Any member receiving \$54 benefit shall not be entitled to any benefit until after he shall have worked for four weeks, but this four weeks' proviso shall not include members over 50 years of age.

Sec. 119. Any member obtaining employment before receiving six weeks' benefit, who shall be discharged from employment before eight weeks have elapsed, shall be entitled to the balance of the benefit.

Sec. 120. Any member having received four weeks' strike or sick benefit shall not be entitled to out-of-work benefit for four weeks thereafter; a sick member incapable of doing a day's work shall not be considered out of work. Members shall not be deprived of benefits on legal holidays, except on Sunday and Labor Day. Any member registering immediately preceding and the day following any legal holiday shall be considered registered on such holidays.

Sec. 121. Members shall not be allowed to register from June 1st to Sept. 16th, and from Dec. 16th to Jan. 8th of any year. No member shall be entitled to any benefit from June 1st till Sept. 23d, and from Dec. 16th to Jan. 15th of any year. Members out of work at such time shall obtain a certificate from the Financial Secretary of whom they received the last benefit, which certificate shall be signed and sealed by the Secretary to whom said member has reported during such periods. Any member reporting out of work to the Financial Secretary at least once a week, from June 1st to Sept. 23d of any one year, shall not be subject to suspension, but should such member obtain employment he must pay ten per cent of his weekly earnings until he has established him-

self within the constitutional limit. Should he remain out of employment until he is entitled to out-of-work benefit, all dues and assessments shall be deducted from said benefit.

Sec. 122. Any member losing his employment through intoxication, or courting his discharge through bad workmanship or otherwise, shall not be entitled to any benefit for eight weeks thereafter, and shall be so recorded in his loan book; inability to hold a job shall not deprive a member of his benefit.

Sec. 123. Each local union shall be provided by the International Union, free of cost, with a book or books suitable for registering the names of the unemployed entitled to the out-of-work benefit. In places where the local unions employ a secretary for his full time the unemployed shall report daily, at the secretary's office, between 9 and 11 o'clock a. m., or between 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., and sign their names in the book. In places where the union has no office, the unemployed shall sign his or her name in the book in the place provided for that purpose, between 3 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., except traveling members, who have a certificate of registration, who shall be granted the privilege of signing the book between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Members failing to sign the book shall forfeit their benefit for that day. In cities where the members are unable to reach the secretary's office or place of registration without incurring expense, such union or unions shall be permitted to establish a further place of registration.

Sec. 124. Any traveling member in search of employment arriving in a place where a union is located shall, after reporting to the Financial Secretary, be placed on the out-of-work roll and entitled to the benefit as provided in Sec. 117. Every traveling member must provide himself with a certificate of registration; said certificate shall bear the signature and seal of the Financial Secretary as evidence of registration. Any traveling member registering for six days in any one union shall deposit his card with the union before receiving his benefit.

Sec. 125. Any member engaging in any other occupation, domestic or otherwise, shall not be entitled to any benefits. Any member failing for three consecutive days to register shall forfeit the benefit of previous registration. Any member obtaining employment for two days or longer shall forfeit the benefit of previous registration, providing that such registration was for less than one week, for which no benefit was allowed. Members doing their own domestic work shall not be entitled to any benefit.

Sec. 126. Jurisdiction members unable to report at least every second day to the Financial

Secretary shall report at least twice every week in writing, countersigned by the town and shop collector, otherwise no benefit shall be paid. In case of doubt the union may demand additional evidence. But in no case shall a member be entitled to out-of-work benefit if he remains in a place where no union shop exists.

Sec. 127. Any member obtaining or endeavoring to obtain any benefit under false pretenses shall be suspended, and be subject to a fine of from \$5 to \$25, as the union may deem proper.

Sec. 128. Any member refusing to work in a shop where work is offered him, or who neglects to apply for work in a shop if directed by the Financial Secretary or any officer of the union, or shop collector, shall not be entitled to any benefit until he has secured employment for at least one week. This shall apply to jurisdiction towns within a radius of ten miles. Shop collectors shall immediately report to the Financial Secretary (if known by name) any member refusing to work where work is offered him; failing to so report, he shall be fined \$2 for each offense.

Sec. 129. The Financial Secretary of each local union shall report at every regular meeting the names of members having obtained out-of-work benefit, including the cause why each member has lost his employment. Where the unions do not meet weekly the Financial Secretary shall make his report to the Executive Board.

Sec. 130. Any member quitting a job shall not be entitled to the benefit provided for until said member shall have again obtained employment for at least one week.

Sec. 131. Every union shall establish a Labor Bureau for the purpose of designating work to the unemployed.

Sec. 132. It shall be the duty of every shop collector to report to the Financial Secretary such jobs as are open in his factory the same day he receives notice thereof, in order to enable the Secretary to direct the unemployed to the factory. Should this be neglected by either of the above officers, they shall be subject to a fine of not less than one dollar. Any member knowing where a job is open and not reporting the same to the Financial Secretary shall be fined one dollar.

Sec. 133. Any member about to apply for out-of-work benefit shall, after being discharged or laid off, receive from the collector of the shop in which he has been working a certificate stating the cause of the discharge or lay-off, which shall be presented to the Financial Secretary before being allowed to register. These certificates shall be kept on file for inspection by the Finance Committee and International Financier.

Demand the Union Label and thus follow the
"golden rule" instead of the "rule of gold"

UNION NOTES

Cigar makers, please stay away from Los Angeles. No jobs here; members walking the streets.

In the list of members published in the October Journal as fined by 248, Jacksonville, were the names Clarence E. Cross and J. A. Baker. They should have been Clarence E. Gross and J. A. Raker.

Union 329, Fond du Lac, Wis., acknowledges receipt of the following for the W. B. Conklin benefit fund: Union 188, \$1; Union 323, \$2; Union 410, \$1; Union 9, \$2.

Union 39, New Haven, Conn., would like to hear from Hy. Graper (43762), reference bad check of \$40 and protest fee of \$1.52, total \$41.52.

Notes by Union 97, Boston: Circulars issued by International Executive Board are timely reference to the union label and organization.—Students of economics know that labor recovered from the panic of 1837, the worst this country ever passed through; banks failed in every state of the union.—Label section of the Boston Central Labor Union has called a mass meeting of representatives of all label trades, buttons and card holders.—All friends of organized labor regardless of cult, creed or color will rally to the support of the trade union movement during this its hour of trial. We have no time for any division in the ranks.—Our billboard poster is a corker, but then you know when it comes to advertising our label you have to hand it to 97.—Manchester doing splendid work for the label and we know.—New England Conference is on the job.—When you ask the other fellow to buy union-made cigars have your clothes, shoes, etc., got the label? Don't ask the other fellow to do what you don't.—Yes, we gave \$100 to Oneida.—The most serious problem is the unemployed.—There ought to be old age pensions; Great Britain and other European countries have them.—We must have free speech and a free press.—We must work for the labor movement as the pioneers did.—Is it true the senator from Minnesota said, "Let's exterminate these scoundrels?" The American labor movement is loyal to democracy.—Harmony and unity will bring us through. It is up to you and me.—The interest of one is the concern of all.—Henry Abrahams.

The amendment of 500, Tampa, Fla., providing that members on strike or lockout that has been approved by the International authorities shall be exempt from all International assessments during the strike or lockout, has been adopted by a vote of 4,229 for and 1,065 against. It takes effect December 1, 1921.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) ..	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) ..	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district) .....	.35
*Factory number logotype (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4½, duplicate ..	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x8½ .....	.75

Year dates for label canceler .....	.20
Type holder for canceling small labels, *complete with rubber dies and clamps..	1.00
Set of type for canceling small labels....	1.00
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x¼ in. ..	.30
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x¼ in. ..	.35
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4½x1½ in. ....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3....	1.00
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1—200-page label record .....	.75

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4½-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and Ledgers only. ledgers.					
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2d zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3d zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:
The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	6.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.25
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.90
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.25
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.90
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will ONLY be shipped when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30 Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards, loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN SEPTEMBER, 1921.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member- Union ship.			Cause of death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr.	M.			
1	A. J. Magill	44850	Sept., 1892	1	28	11	Arterio sclerosis	51	\$550.00
1	Henry Athmann	17192	July, 1881	1	40	..	Heart disease	79	550.00
4	W. G. Kuhl	53226	Oct., 1898	4	22	10	Cerebral spinal fever..	43	550.00
4	Henry Fuhrman	33845	Jan., 1894	4	27	7	Kidney trouble	67	550.00
4	J. G. Bender	8802	Jan., 1880	4	41	6	Gastritis	65	550.00
5	Henry Miller	74172	Jan., 1901	5	20	6	Frac. skull, accident	55	75.00
9	Geo. Gates	3901	Mar., 1880	9	41	6	Stomach trouble	70	550.00
10	Wife C. E. Hathaway	96118	June, 1901	112	20	..	Liver-kidney trouble	39	40.00
14	R. Klock	1025	Mar., 1891	24	20	7	Total dis., hard. art..	76	350.00
14	H. Herhold	27720	Mar., 1886	14	35	4	Bright's disease	62	550.00
15	Gus Bartels	41635	Sept., 1883	15	38	..	Organic heart trouble..	70	550.00
22	Moritz Meisner	58012	Jan., 1881	22	40	8	Total dis., dis. shoulder	80	350.00
25	Wife F. Scheuer	106580	Mar., 1904	168	17	..	Heart disease	37	40.00
38	Mathias Christman	80987	May, 1897	38	24	3	Heart disease	48	550.00
44	Wm. Sielsteisch	12014	April, 1892	4	29	4	Pul. tub.	67	550.00
53	Chas. Tatje	15304	Nov., 1899	220	19	3	Total dis., insanity	39	475.00
55	E. Gladu	62451	Aug., 1888	58	33	..	Asthma	60	550.00
58	Mrs. H. Picard	93085	Aug., 1907	27	13	11	Tuberculosis	49	275.00
58	Emile Labbe	116621	July, 1907	373	14	1	Accident	32	275.00
74	Geo. Stambaugh	46390	..	..	..	..	Balance due	..	500.00
85	Jos. Bressina	99903	..	..	..	..	Balance due	..	75.00
90	Julius Reichelt	56390	..	..	..	..	Balance due	..	50.00
90	Jps. Krebs	56120	Oct., 1882	90	38	10	Carcinoma stomach	65	550.00
97	Jos. Campers	32109	Mar., 1884	144	37	6	Inst. nephritis	67	550.00
129	J. B. Paterson	29311	..	..	..	..	Bal. of total disability	70	50.00
132	Phil Lovingham	9116	Jan., 1881	144	39	10	Total Dis., laryngitis	70	350.00
132	Wm. Schweizer	44487	Sept., 1896	132	24	9	Arterio sclerosis	70	550.00
133	Martin Brauns	18499	July, 1894	138	26	11	Chro. myocarditis	84	550.00
141	Anna Horak	55653	Jan., 1886	90	35	8	Cerebral apoplexy	77	550.00
144	Wife Antonio Cafarello	91527	Mar., 1901	144	29	10	Pul. tub.	36	40.00
144	R. I. Melhado	65192	Mar., 1914	144	6	7	Lobar pneumonia	35	125.00
144	Barnett Minster	87240	Aug., 1904	144	16	11	Pul. tub.	49	475.00
151	Jose Pina	11643	..	..	..	..	Balance due	..	50.00
156	H. M. Vehring	43022	Jan., 1891	156	30	6	Acute nephritis	87	550.00
165	J. H. Steerman	10189	Feb., 1888	100	33	..	Chronic bronchitis	57	550.00
165	Barney Flynn	45366	April, 1890	39	31	..	Killed by truck	55	550.00
165	H. D. Lang	24325	..	..	..	..	Balance on total dis.	..	50.00
187	Jacob Weber	48470	Aug., 1905	187	16	..	Bright's disease	61	475.00
217	Florence Alyward	103118	..	..	..	..	Balance benefit	..	375.00
251	Wife Julius Block	108221	Jan., 1905	251	16	8	Appendicitis	40	40.00
251	Wife Val Dusek	18748	July, 1890	251	31	2	Gastric Intestinitis	67	40.00
251	Wm. Raible	65990	June, 1890	251	31	2	Tub. of lungs	68	550.00
282	L. L. Levy	40411	May, 1883	10	38	4	Total dis., art. scler.	68	350.00
325	Emil Meier	37020	July, 1897	77	23	10	Bladder trouble	66	75.00
376	A. A. Generoso	118374	Oct., 1907	376	13	9	"Collitis ulcerativa"	60	275.00
384	Abrcsio Herrero	85649	Oct., 1918	462	3	..	Blood poison	38	75.00
428	Geo. Walter	87023	June, 1900	428	21	7	Dropsy	64	550.00
429	Frank M. Wagner	98934	May, 1902	278	19	4	Total dis., insanity	37	400.00
431	Aug. Pingel	6632	..	..	..	..	Balance due	..	170.00
453	Lao Berrios	48422	Jan., 1907	453	4	7	Cancer uterus	36	75.00
453	Cenara Rivera	121995	Feb., 1918	453	3	5	Tuberculosis	27	75.00
481	Jose J. Santos	43499	Sept., 1915	440	6	..	Tuberculosis	28	75.00
481	Carlos Hernandez	116015	Mar., 1908	481	14	6	Tuberculosis	40	75.00
491	A. Reichert	38536	Nov., 1917	493	3	9	Summer complaint	58	75.00
501	Wife J. W. Harter	1262	Sept., 1916	512	4	11	Spinal meningitis	40	40.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

‡Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employes.

dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *405 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *133 Chas. Peterson, S. E. Scott & Savannah sts., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 233 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *235 F. E. Andrews, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 *228 Phil Hanlon, 300 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidor Holtzer, 300 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 *238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 *233 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 *24 D. C. Stroup, 457 12th st., San Pedro.
 *32 H. P. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 *38 G. R. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 *41 R. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
 *40 A. H. Sidler, 1919 K st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *33 Wm. Wren, 168 Hess st., Hamilton, Ont.
 *36 A. Gariepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 140 D. W. Kennedy, 73 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 *37 Robt. J. Craig, 36 Kootenay st., Vancouver, B. C.
 *373 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 *420 J. Geo. McCool, Box 325, St. Thomas, Ont.
 *422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louise st., Kitchener, Ont.
 439 W. B. Rose, 320 Av. Q. S. Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. B. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 *496 A. C. Miller, 315 6th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- *129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
 *306 J. J. Listerman, 608 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 490 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 10 Henry st., S. Norwalk.
 *39 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 136 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
 *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
 *282 Geo. Englehard, 90 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *29 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middle town.

- *321 John Schurman, Box 600, New Britain.
 *345 Val Hahn, 420 Willow st., Box 560, Waterbury.
 *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
 *184 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *206 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 720 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 248 Luis Rodriguez, 1130 E. Church st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 *330 Manuel Gonzalez, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 410 United St., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonzalez, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 *474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
 1406 Angel Cueto, Box 1881, Ybor Sta., Tampa.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *506 Sara Martinez, P. O. 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 5512 Dolores Gonzalez, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 L. Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 *514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *517 Mabel L. Lowe, 1119 Margaret st., Key West.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Alex Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- 114 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
 *115 I. Sommerfeld, 119 S. Throop st., Chicago.
 *120 D. C. Nelbart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *138 W. L. Morken, 211 S. 1st st., Springfield.
 41 Elmer Ford, 403 4th av., Aurora.
 C. H. Patterson, 487 Watson st., Aurora.
 *17 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.

- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *78 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *80 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elzer, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Phillip Seiffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zieler, 134 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 316 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 Fred W. Greene, 2213 15th av., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Peter Schlosser, 502 N. 4th av., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 182, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 John H. Ruas, 1503 1/2 2nd av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Troute, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 217 J. B. Pierce, 9047 Mackinaw av., So. Chicago.
 222 Albert Welland, Box 95, Peru.
 *227 Nic Medinger, 743 Oakdale av., Chicago.
 243 Chas. Masur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolff, P. O. Box, 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 308 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltsman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulaken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 *365 Wilber Hughes, Havana.
 *383 Alfredo B. Fernandez, 2201 Monroe st., Chicago.
 Nicholas Lara, 1206 W. 13th st., Chicago.
 394 J. F. Burcum, 529 S. Locust st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacey, 209 Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochenedel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Jalena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 21 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 371 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 505 LaSalle st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Daily, 1325 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 John H. Angel, 316 W. Michigan st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beissman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gackle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birx, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st av., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 L. A. Mounts, 247 Goettlin st., Hammond.
 339 Wm. Kraft, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 352 Willard Hall, 508 Main st., Brookville.
 *379 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed Gantner, 727 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
 399 Henry Yungmans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1315 26th st., Des Moines.
 *120 John Hartman, 1136 Hershey av., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allaup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Albert S. Aout, 929 W. 6th st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 1405 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 622 3d av., Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigward Olson, 704 1/2 Central av., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Ira Johnson, 5 Wightman bldg., Oskaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 Third av., W. Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhaver, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.

- 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *106 W. A. Cole, 228 Limestone st., Maysville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 Theo. Kenneweg, 641 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3rd st., New Orleans.
 *120 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1923 Mandeville st., New Orleans.
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Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

Liberty and what it really means! Philosophers for years have defined the word, which is one of the greatest in the human language. Nevertheless we find many different concepts. How far can individual liberty extend without infringing upon the liberties of others?

There should be no limitation of liberty in thought and in expression, verbal or written. Liberty of action necessarily has certain prescribed limitations. It is predicated upon law. Individual and collective liberty is in the final analysis protected by laws. Organized society in the State and Nation could not be held together without law. There can be no liberty without organization and laws in so far as society at large is concerned. Individual liberty if carried to its logical conclusion without restrictive law would necessarily interfere with the individual liberty of others.

The same principle applies to the organized workers in the economic field of endeavor. Labor organizations must have laws. They do have laws. They are made through the democratic expression and action of the membership. A scale of wages is made by the democratically expressed will of the majority. It is the law made for the protection of all. The same principle applies to the hours of labor, working conditions, and benefits. All laws are made of necessity to protect the rights and liberties of the membership individually and collectively. Those who disregard these laws or attempt to are working against their own best interests and those of their fellow men and are guilty of action akin to treason against the interests, rights, and welfare of the workers. While liberty of

thought and expression is limitless, freedom of action is limited to obedience to democratically made laws.

If laws are bad, change them through orderly constituted methods. But while they exist they should be obeyed. Any other course will lead to confusion, disruption, and consequent injury to all concerned.

At the close of the Civil War, Lincoln, the martyred President, made a prediction which not only proved sound in that instance, but also in its application to the World War. Its application is world wide as well as national. He said in substance that as a result of that great conflict (the Civil War) capital might take advantage of the opportunity to become enthroned in this country to an extent that might threaten our liberties.

Capital seized the golden opportunity made possible by our haphazard banking and currency system. The years of reconstruction show a looting of the public treasury to the extent of millions of dollars, and that land grabs made possible by a subservient Congress took away from the public domain millions of acres of valuable farming and mineral lands. It was during these years that the foundations were laid on which have been built the enormous fortunes of those who now largely control our natural resources.

The profiteering, money mad gentry now seek, by legislation, inimical to the best interests of the masses, to further enthrone capital. Their policy of controlling money and credits has forced up the profits on invested capital and thus forced down the purchasing power of the wages of the workers. The prices to the farmer on farm products were cut in half almost overnight; these producers it is said suffered a loss on last year's crops estimated at \$8,000,000,000. Extending their process of deflation on everything except profits has helped to throw 5,000,000 workers out of employment. These profiteers and emissaries of the non-union shop and reduced wages are demanding war time profits.

The only well organized resistance against these dollar grabbers is expressed through the American labor movement which is the real American Plan. We demand liberty and justice for all mankind. We protest against the twisting of the Constitution for the purpose of serving the interests of special privilege, and against the pollution of the flag which should be the em-

blem of human rights, justice, and freedom, by the hands of dollar patriots. While we are in no way responsible for the present chaotic conditions we must and shall meet these conditions with a well defined program that will eventually dethrone profit mad Bourbonism and reinstate even handed justice for all mankind.

The privileged few and big interests know the value of propaganda. It is said that a

**False
Propaganda.**

lie travels faster than the truth, that half-truth is often worse than a whole lie. These people know that the constant teaching of false news and erroneous ideas creates a psychology that it takes years to destroy.

The people, the public generally are really hungry for news. They swallow without analysis false statements made for ulterior purposes. It would be much better if the workers got their views on economics from the labor press and from their own official journals. It would be better still if the most of us got down to rock bottom facts and did our own thinking instead of swallowing the sugarcoated bank that we get on the news stands for two or three cents per.

Newspapers are useful as a time killer, for baseball scores, etc. Some like them for divorce news, murders, and dinner parties given to trained monkeys. We have no objection to anybody's reading the daily press. We think they should but when it comes to our own best interests let us be guided by facts and our own deductions.

The most of us know that a good bill of prices, reasonable working hours, and fair shop conditions are the proper things for us, and we moreover know that the only way to get these things is through the trade unions. On this there is no argument. Anyone who disputes it has an ax to grind or has space to rent in the top of his head. He might be, however, repeating parrot-like things he has heard from those with interests divergent from those of the workers.

The records here for the period of five years from January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1921, show that of the

**Significant
Record.**

total deaths, 189 died between twenty years and thirty years, average age 26½ years; 420 between thirty years and forty years, average age 34 7-10 years; 611 between forty years and fifty years, average age 45 1-10 years; 928 between fifty years and sixty years, average age 54 1-5 years; 928 between sixty years and seventy years,

average age 64 years; 428 between seventy years and eighty years, average age 73 3-10 years; 118 between eighty and ninety years, average age 83 1-5 years; 8 between ninety years and one hundred years, average age 91¾ years.

The general average for the five years was 54 3-10. The average of the members who died during the year 1920 was 56 1-5 years.

It is interesting to note that in the five years 928 members died between the ages of sixty years and seventy years or an average of 64 years; that 428 members lived to be over seventy years and less than eighty years at an average of 73 3-10 years; while 118 died between the ages of eighty years and ninety years at an average age of 83 3-10 years; while 8 members died between the ages of ninety years and one hundred years, or an average of 91¾ years.

In 1888 about two years after the eight-hour work day went into effect the average length of life of our members was 31 years, 4 months, and 20 days, while the average for 1920 was 56 1-5 years, or an increase of 24 years and 10 months in thirty-two years. Adding nearly a quarter of a century to the lives of the membership in thirty-two years is some accomplishment.

Many thoughtful people are giving more attention to distributive co-operation. This

**Distributive
Co-operation.**

is particularly true in so far as some co-operative means is concerned whereby the products of the agricultural districts can reach the hands of the consumer in the industrial centers without the payment of enormous tribute to the profiteering transportation agencies, middlemen, and so-called commission agencies. The President of the United States referred, in a sympathetic vein, to this important question, in a recent message to Congress.

A Representative in Congress recently made some illuminating remarks and presented some interesting and valuable statistics on this subject.

He asserted that when the peak of high prices was passed and every business was charging off its losses and endeavoring to begin anew, the railroads were the only concerns that refused to take their losses along with the rest of us. As a contributory cause of unemployment he cited that the lumber industry in his state, giving employment to thousands, has been almost destroyed on account of freight rates; that it cost as much to ship a carload of lumber as

it does to manufacture the lumber and get it ready for shipment.

He gave the following instances of shipments of fruit:

A carload of cantaloupes shipped to Pittsburgh sold for \$586.20; freight, \$361.16; after deducting drayage, commission, crating, etc., the grower received \$38.17.

On a carload shipped to Chicago, which sold for \$417.60, the freight, commission, etc., was \$371.86, leaving \$45.74 for the grower. He cited other cases in which excess rates were as proportionately exorbitant as the freight rates.

The farmers are slowly awakening from their Rip Van Winkle stunt to a realization of the fact that it will be better for them, the workers in the industrial centers, and society at large if the proper means can be devised whereby their products can find their way into the hands of the industrial workers without having all of the profits stick in the hands of the profiteering railroads, commission merchants, warehouse people, and the small army of parasites that do not produce but hog the cream of the land.

This is an economic question so far-reaching in its importance that all should fully realize, and then act. The workers in the industrial centers are dependent for sustenance upon the products of the agricultural districts. Every effort should be made and assistance rendered to the farmers in their co-operative efforts to get their products into the hands of the workers over the heads of and despite the army of parasites who fatten on the misfortune of both. Some may say the farmer would get it all. Suppose he does! What of it? The farmers as a class are the largest class in the country and the more they receive for their produce the more they will have to spend for the things made by the workers in the industrial centers.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An egg pool formed by three men, controls the egg supply of Chicago and makes a profit of about \$30,000 a day, Russell J. Poole, city food expert announced today following an investigation covering two weeks.—Boston Trans., Dec. 1.

At the resumption of the hearing before the Senate Interstate Committee on proposed amendments to the Transportation Act, Frank J. Warne, representing the railroad employes, continued his testimony discussing alleged rebates, discriminations and

concessions on the part of the roads. "Since 1912," he said, "fines of more than \$1,000,000 had been levied on 70 different roads for violation of the laws for prohibiting such practice."

Another year has passed into the vortex of time, a year fraught with trials, tribulations, and much privation, chiefly due to the very serious period of unemployment. It should be forgotten except for the lessons taught.

While we have not reached the placid waters of normal times the general condition of industry in all branches is better. We have reached the apex of dull times and from all indications conditions will grow slowly but steadily better. Under the heavy handicaps we have had to carry the ebbing year now drawing to a close finds us in a position to warrant greeting the New Year with optimistic thoughts, fresh hope, and renewed courage.

Some of our unions have suffered more than others. Those that set their sails to meet the storm are better prepared to renew the fight with strength and vigor.

In a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court we are told that we have a legal right to peaceful picketing and to organize in non-union plants. We are told, furthermore, that picketing as commonly practiced is illegal, or to quote Chief Justice Taft, "Importunity and dogging become unjustifiable annoyance."

There is no likelihood of any injunction being granted to stay the persistent, dogging, boycotting and blacklisting practiced by the open-shoppers in their campaign to line up manufacturers with their policies under this or any other decision although it is generally known and is the sworn testimony of union concerns that such practice is common.

The whole proposition is up to where it was before, that is it's largely up to the petty judge to say when we become importunate and dogged.

Our only hope of relief from this much abused policy of "government by injunction" is the passage of an Injunction Limitation Bill by Congress, or in the several states, that will forever hamstring the pernicious, unconstitutional procedure. In the meantime, however, we shall continue to organize and continue our onward march toward the goal of our ambitions, even handed justice for all and special privilege for none.

Packing House Company Union Blows Up.

Just a few months ago the press carried the tidings to the world that a plan of "Industrial Relations" had been worked out and had become effective between the packing interests and the packing-house employees. According to the flowery press notices this particular plan of Company Union was the best ever; born in the minds of the workers, inaugurated by the workers and protecting their interests against every objectionable thing from frost bite to sudden death. Under its beneficent reign the workers were to fix their own wage, their hours of labor, working conditions 'n everything."

A few weeks later the same press informed us that under their industrial relations plan the packing-house workers had "Voluntarily" reduced their wages approximately ten per cent. At the time the wage cut was posted officials of the various packing-house workers' unions were outspoken in condemnation of the Company Union, declaring that mostly superintendents and foremen represented the employees in plant conferences and that the rank and file of the workers had no voice in any thing that was done in the way of fixing wages, hours or anything else. Their statements and criticisms received very little space in the press which had so loudly proclaimed the excellency of the industrial relations plan.

Dissatisfaction is proven. A strike is now in progress at the various plants of the packing interests. Packing-house officials declare there is no strike of any importance and that business is going on as usual with a full crew of workers. The Public, whose interests are so carefully safeguarded by big business at all times, is receiving the brand of protection usually handed out by these patriotic open-shoppers. We are forced to pay an increase of from five to twenty cents a pound for packing-house products.

The whole proposition is another illustration of the utter fallacy of the Company Union. None of them have protected the workers' wage, their hours of labor, their working conditions or anything else appertaining to the welfare of labor. They serve as a palliative to sooth the susceptible worker into such a state of non-resistance that he will allow his employer to more readily strengthen the bonds of servitude and bind him more firmly to the non-union shop policy.

There is but one avenue of relief open to the worker today, that of membership in the trade union of his craft in affiliation to the American Federation of Labor. Or-

ganized labor has given and will continue to give its membership that degree of protection that is in keeping with its strength and the stronger we make the union the greater the degree of protection.

TRADE NOTES.

The following table, though incomplete due to the fact that complete data are unavailable, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various revenue districts during the month of October, 1921. Instead of comparing these latest figures at hand with the corresponding month of last year, as has been our custom, we herewith compare them with the previous month, September, 1921, and show the increase or decreases. *Indicates decrease:

	Oct., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	Increase or decrease.
Alabama	193,650	264,825	*71,175
Arizona	23,600	26,230	*2,630
Arkansas	125,875	Not reported.	
Sixth California..	2,870,524	2,477,055	393,469
Colorado	2,087,399	1,743,017	344,382
Connecticut	3,650,781	3,676,200	*25,419
Florida	41,045,010	34,129,728	6,915,282
Georgia	1,856,150	1,834,650	*21,500
Idaho	127,916	Not reported.	
First Illinois.....	11,251,240	11,637,445	*386,205
Iowa	5,052,051	6,019,015	*966,964
Kansas	1,214,490	1,088,550	125,940
Fifth Kentucky..	5,471,590	6,769,355	*1,297,765
Louisiana	4,622,834	5,312,437	*689,603
Maryland	11,180,040	9,599,305	1,580,735
Massachusetts ..	12,045,319	Not reported.	
Fourth Michigan	6,239,463	7,143,176	*853,713
Minnesota	3,838,081	3,834,882	*46,801
Sixth Missouri..	3,095,425	Not reported.	
New Hampshire..	5,269,200	Not reported.	
First New Jersey	11,161,922	11,213,256	*51,334
Fifth New Jersey	43,853,143	42,773,939	1,079,204
New Mexico.....	18,000	Not reported.	
First New York..	10,959,798	10,367,670	592,128
Twenty-first New York	13,025,959	12,974,920	51,039
Twenty-eighth New York.....	2,216,220	2,371,595	*155,375
North Dakota....	68,500	69,600	*1,100
First Ohio.....	19,159,169	17,142,409	2,016,760
Tenth Ohio.....	17,711,600	18,006,965	*295,365
Eleventh Ohio....	13,794,657	Not reported.	
Eighteenth Ohio..	14,073,164	12,902,285	1,170,879
Oregon	443,090	485,320	*42,230
Twelfth Pennsylvan-	14,308,665	16,224,110	*1,915,445
Twenty-third Pennsylvan-	11,999,165	13,267,112	*1,267,947
South Carolina..	1,306,472	681,838	624,639
South Dakota....	577,566	Not reported.	
Tennessee	679,545	862,750	*183,205
Vermont	129,100	Not reported.	
Washington	713,750	Not reported.	
Second Wisconsin	7,048,860	6,679,290	369,570
Wyoming	66,750	Not reported.	

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, has issued comparative figures giving the employment and wages paid in the cigar industry during the months of October, 1920, and October, 1921. Reports have been received from 54 cigar factories showing their employment in October, 1920, to have been 16,214 persons, increasing to 16,865 in October, 1921, an increase of 4 per cent. The wages paid in these 54 cigar factories amounted to \$344,232 in October, 1920, dropping off to \$304,794 in the same month of 1921, a decrease of 11.5 per cent.

The Bureau also gives figures showing a comparison between the employment and wages paid in September and October of this year. In September there were 16,945 persons employed in 55 cigar factories as compared with 17,144 in October, an increase of 1.3 per cent. The wages paid in these 55 cigar factories amounted to \$322,910 in September, decreasing to \$310,575 in October, a decrease of 3.8 per cent.

The Bureau has the following to say in regard to changes in wage rates and per capita earnings during the period of September 15 to October 15 in the cigar industry:

"When the per capita earnings for October are compared with those of September, a decrease of 4.9 per cent appears."

The following table shows the number of cigar manufacturers, 1914 to 1920, inclusive:

1914.....	16,754
1915.....	15,732
1916.....	14,576
1917.....	13,217
1918.....	11,291
1919.....	11,483
1920.....	11,110

The decline is continuous year after year except that 1919 shows a slight increase over the previous year.

The reduction of factories from 16,754 in 1914 to 11,110 in 1920, a decline of 5,644 in six years, shows the days of the small cigar manufacturer are rapidly diminishing in number. Our industry, like most others, is becoming more and more centralized in the hands of big business and we must take cognizance of this fact, shaping our course accordingly.

The tables shown below give us, first, the amount of leaf tobacco used in the manufacture of cigars during the calendar years 1911-1920, and, second, the number of cigars manufactured during these years:

Years.	Cigars	
	Large. Pounds.	Small. Pounds.
1911.....	144,680,920	5,236,325
1912.....	145,781,078	3,909,573
1913.....	158,755,358	4,230,400
1914.....	153,954,271	4,802,186
1915.....	141,854,038	4,594,293
1916.....	154,949,262	4,118,650
1917.....	165,360,912	4,215,037
1918.....	158,345,628	3,331,216
1919.....	162,257,051	3,056,055
1920.....	183,042,903	2,552,099

Years.	Cigars	
	Weighting more than 3 pounds per 1,000. Number.	Weighting not more than 3 pounds per 1,000. Number.
1911.....	7,043,605,033	1,213,832,840
1912.....	7,044,257,235	1,055,191,495
1913.....	7,571,507,834	959,409,161
1914.....	7,174,191,944	1,074,699,103
1915.....	6,599,188,078	965,135,187
1916.....	7,042,127,401	890,482,790
1917.....	7,559,890,349	967,228,920
1918.....	7,053,549,402	847,466,421
1919.....	7,072,357,021	713,235,870
1920.....	7,916,758,663	633,222,232

The following comparative data show the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of October, 1921, as compared with October, 1920, as indicated by the monthly sale of revenue stamps:

	October, 1920.	October, 1921.
Cigars (large)—		
Class A.....	152,258,022	205,160,690
Class B.....	203,664,076	167,235,283
Class C.....	326,142,610	248,419,099
Class D.....	16,727,515	11,883,158
Class E.....	6,006,866	3,104,467
Total	704,799,089	635,807,697

We find that all classifications except Class A suffered a reduction over the corresponding month of the previous year. Class A cigars, retailing for 5 cents, show a gain of 52,902,668. The total reduction for the month as compared with the same month of a year ago amounts to 68,991,892.

The following table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured in October, 1921, as compared with September, 1921:

	Oct., 1921.	Sept., 1921.
Class A.....	205,160,690	201,078,775
Class B.....	167,235,283	168,818,445
Class C.....	248,419,099	231,623,592
Class D.....	11,883,158	11,109,720
Class E.....	3,104,467	2,411,297

We find Class A shows an increase of 4,086,915, Class B shows a decrease of 1,583,162, Class C shows an increase of 17,395,507, Class D shows an increase of 787,438 and Class E shows an increase of 693,170.

The increases in Classes A and C and the decrease in Class B, the only class to suffer a decrease, apparently bears out the general impression that the cigar industry is getting back to regular form in so far as retail prices are concerned—that is, 5c, three for 25c, 10c, two for 25c, etc.

There is food for thought in the foregoing figures.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 5, 1921.

Since my last report I have been busy on the job making the different organizations, bringing before them the need of their co-operation and support in calling for union made cigars, urging them to get the dealers with whom they trade to keep union made cigars in their case. Giving them an argument to put up to the dealers as to why they should give union made cigars the preference, as to the ones without the label.

I told the local organizations as to what I had told the retail merchants so he would be in position to meet his argument, which I am sure will help our organization in the drive we are carrying on in this city, making the different factories, giving out circulars, meeting them in person at their homes and explaining to them the dues and benefits of our organization by which they may become members of our organization. I have been assisted on special occasions by P. V. Blake in giving out literature to the girls when they left the factories in the evening. Talking to them in groups, explaining to them what can be accomplished by them through membership in our organization.

I called on the Tonnison Cigar Company, the Sidney G. Cigar Company in reference to our bill of prices and our organization and am looking forward to get good results from these two firms. I expect to have a better report on these firms in the near future.

We are starting a campaign in the daily press calling the smokers' attention to our union made cigars as a Christmas gift. We found this ad to be a good one last year as the firms did not have enough of Christmas goods put up to fill their orders that came to them. They will have more goods this year on account of the shortage last year, which will mean considerable more goods put out during the holidays, due to this ad we are going to run in the papers.

MICHAEL GAZELLA.
Sub Organizer.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: None. Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for Wm. F. Murhey. Union 4, Cincinnati, Ohio, for Wm. F. Glaub. Union 129, Denver, Colo., for Abe Waller. Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y., for E. F. Vaughn. Union 402, Quakertown, Pa., for Wm. Mosher (2).

International Office, for Sam Sliss.

CORRESPONDENCE

Felicitations.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1921.

G. W. Perkins, Pres.,

Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Greetings:—

Permit me to express to you and through you to the organization the heartiest congratulations and most sincere good wishes for the new year, and to say also that there is every reason to believe that the new year will witness events of the most vital importance for our movement and for our cause generally.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) SAM. GOMPERS,
President, American Federation
of Labor.

From The American Federationist.

It is written that once a great many centuries ago a powerful monarch refused to be convinced when there was written upon the wall of his banquet chamber words which meant: "Weighed in the balance and found wanting." The words were a warning, but Nebuchadnezzar failed to comprehend. History is filled with the records of monarchs who lacked the ability to heed the warning of rising resentment against oppression and cruelty.

These monarchs have passed away and most of the oppressions and cruelties for which they stood have passed with them.

The impounding of men and women in slavery has been abolished.

The right of barons to command the unpaid services of herds of human being has been abolished.

States no more make laws forbidding the increase of wages.

The right to organize is no longer denied by law.

The right of kings to enforce obedience to laws in the making of which there has been no popular voice has been abolished.

But though progress has been great, not all oppression and cruelty has been abolished.

One of the most amazing examples of arbitrary action remaining to mar the democracy of our day is the injunction.

The injunction is an order issued by a judge. It is the modern equivalent of the old royal command. The judge commands and he punishes for disobedience of the command. He lays down the law, fixes the punishment for its violation and then executes the sentence.

The principle that is involved when a judge issues an injunction is exactly the same principle that was involved when a king issued a decree.

It is almost possible to envision the war chariots, the fan-waving court attendants, the mercenary soldiery of the ancient courts of medieval ages.

There is no difference in principle between the issuance of an injunction by a judge in a court room in New York or Washington or Indianapolis and the handing down of a decree in the now demolished courts of Solomon or Nero or Wilhelm.

In each case representative government is absent, absolutism is present and the people are ordered in their conduct by an unauthorized autocrat.

When the Clayton law was enacted it was believed the day of the injunction in industrial

disputes was past. That law provided that no more such injunctions should be issued.

The president, in signing the act, declared in effect that certain judges had so conducted themselves in violation of then existing law that it was necessary for them again to be explicitly told where their powers ended and that he was glad to sign a bill that would tell them.

The Clayton Act told the judges where to stop, but they have manifested as little regard for the law of the land as autocrats customarily manifest.

Recently the business of issuing injunctions has been brisk. In the past two months some notably sweeping injunctions have been issued. Judges are getting more ruthless. They are coming to have a more sweeping disregard of the law.

The false position of the injunction judges is clear to all persons who understand the law, but it is proven doubly by the court system itself. Where one judge will grant an injunction another judge, acting in a similar case, will deny an injunction. There is no uniformity of court conduct. This proves that the issuance of an injunction in an industrial dispute is a matter of personal preference with the judge. If he hates labor, if he feels and thinks like an autocrat, if he is irritable, he issues an injunction. So it was with Nero. He had a blue evening and went out and burned Rome.

So flagrant has been the recent violation of law by judges that Artist Baer, the famous congressman-cartoonist, has been moved to express with his pen a very telling sermon on the subject for this Christmas edition.

The wolfish injunction judge, the social poison which the injunction represents and is, and the strong arm of the unions of the workers reaching out in protection of the workers. Mr. Baer has told the story. It isn't a pretty Christmas story, but where the facts of life are hard it is not the business of thoughtful men and women to see only roses and spangles.

The American Federation of Labor has declared that the unlawful injunction must be resisted. That is fundamental doctrine. Men who follow that doctrine will comport them-



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selves in a manner fitting them to the company of the world's champions of freedom. Resistance to tyranny is ever a glorious business. Because of it we have freedom and democracy and opportunity. These things must not perish and to prevent that the injunction must go. The great, vibrant voice of freedom proclaims the death sentence of the unlawful writ of injunction. Judicial tyrants shall not destroy that which freedom's heroes have established.

Special to Cigar Makers Official Journal.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1.—"If the great powers agree to the American program for limitation and reduction of naval armament it will be a magnificent achievement, and one of tremendous importance and significance," declared Samuel Gompers today.

"But," he continued, "if the conference stops with the naval program, it cannot be said to have succeeded. That would be but a beginning of success.

"Reduction of naval power will not end wars. Pruning off proportionate shares of the world's great navies will not get at the things that really cause wars. Relative naval strength will be approximately as it now is, the difference being that each will have less.

"I have no intention of anything except to pay the highest tribute for the American naval proposal. It was a courageous, constructive proposal and its adoption and execution will be a great historic event.

"But it would be idle to think that would solve the problem. Few authorities believe that ships of the line—dreadnaughts, super-dreadnaughts and battle cruisers—would be the chief reliance of any nation in another war. The weapons would be submarines, airplanes, gases and perhaps impending inventions of which we now know nothing.

"Every person who sincerely looks for an end of wars must hope with the deepest fervor that the conference will go beyond naval limitation and strike hard and true at the causes of war.

"To destroy sixty-six ships and to fall on the Far Eastern and Pacific problem would be a transient victory in the shadow of disaster.

"The conference must go on to the deeper questions upon which the issue of continued peace really hangs. It is the duty of the American people to register their conviction and to repeat it over and over again.

"The people of America—particularly the working people—have made known to their representatives in Washington their views, their desires, their demands; they will continue to do so. This is a great, dramatic hour in the history of the world. If the will of the people prevails the hour will end in a great, immeasurable triumph for humanity. If their will does not prevail we shall face tragedy such, I fear, as the world has never known."

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 7, 1921.

We are in receipt of your circular letter asking for our moral support in your fight against the open shop.

This union gladly extends its moral support to your undertakings in this direction and we might say that we at all times demand the Union Label on cigar boxes from which our cigars are taken.

We ask in return that members of your union only patronize theaters employing members of our International Alliance and they will receive greater return for their money and will help us along at the same time.

With best wishes for the welfare of your union, we beg to remain,

THE HAMILTON MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS' UNION

HUGH SEDGWICK,

Secretary.

Be sure, your sin will find you out if you do not give preference to the union label, shop card and working button.

REFERENDUM VOTE.

On appeals of Joint Unions of St. Louis, Mo., against the decisions of the International Executive Board in the Jacob Lampert and Hub Cigar Company cases. The appeal in the Lampert case was defeated by a vote of 4,720 for the decision of the Board and 825 for the appeal, and the appeal in the Hub Cigar Company case was defeated by a vote of 5,221 for the decision of the Board and 1,089 for the appeal.

Lampert.				Hub.				Lampert.				Hub.			
For	For	For	For	For	For	For	For	For	For	For	For	For	For	For	For
Ex.	Bd.	J.U.	Ex.	Bd.	J.U.	Ex.	Bd.	J.U.	Ex.	Bd.	J.U.	Ex.	Bd.	J.U.	Ex.
1..	60	..	59	..	..	90..	..	49	..	49	..	..	..	..	..
2..	42	..	48	..	..	92..	11	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
3..	..	..	11	3	..	93..	8	2	8	2	..	..	..	..	..
4..	81	14	62	20	..	94..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
5..	19	2	23	..	..	95..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
6..	32	..	37	..	..	96..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
7..	12	1	12	1	..	97..	22	12	30	5	..	..	..	..	..
8..	15	..	15	..	..	98..	18	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
11..	10	..	10	..	..	99..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
12..	18	..	24	..	..	100..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
14..	25	37	16	32	..	102..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
15..	..	24	..	24	..	103..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16..	33	2	32	3	..	104..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
17..	15	3	18	3	..	105..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
19..	5	1	5	1	..	107..	12	3	9	6	..	..	..	..	..
20..	10	12	11	9	..	108..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
22..	16	1	17	3	..	110..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
23..	3	5	3	5	..	111..	12	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
24..	7	..	7	..	..	112..	7	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
25..	5	14	5	13	..	113..	3	9	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
26..	10	..	10	..	..	114..	30	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
27..	..	..	4	7	..	115..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
28..	12	..	12	..	..	117..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
30..	9	..	9	..	..	118..	10	2	9	4	..	..	..	..	..
31..	4	..	4	..	..	119..	73	2	78	2	..	..	..	..	..
32..	12	2	11	3	..	120..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
33..	8	..	..	..	..	121..	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
34..	7	..	7	..	..	122..	9	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
35..	..	..	16	..	..	123..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
36..	5	1	6	..	..	124..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
37..	..	40	..	38	..	125..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
38..	..	24	..	24	..	126..	3	6	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
39..	34	10	36	10	..	127..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
41..	11	..	12	..	..	128..	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
42..	18	5	13	7	..	129..	..	52	..	52	..	..	..	..	..
43..	..	..	9	..	..	130..	23	4	10	11	..	..	..	..	..
44..	..	33	..	34	..	131..	19	1	19	1	..	..	..	..	..
45..	9	..	9	..	..	132..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46..	12	..	12	..	..	133..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
47..	14	..	14	..	..	134..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
48..	19	..	19	..	..	135..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
49..	40	10	43	12	..	137..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
51..	..	..	10	..	..	138..	..	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	..
52..	10	..	10	..	..	139..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
54..	14	..	14	..	..	140..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
55..	19	1	20	..	..	141..	342	16	334	23	..	..	..	..	..
56..	7	2	7	2	..	142..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
57..	..	..	11	..	..	143..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
58..	24	..	24	..	..	144..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
60..	10	..	12	..	..	145..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61..	13	..	11	2	..	146..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
62..	7	..	7	..	..	147..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
63..	4	..	4	..	..	148..	106	4	106	4	..	..	..	..	..
64..	4	..	4	..	..	149..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
66..	10	..	10	..	..	150..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
68..	21	..	24	..	..	153..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
69..	8	..	8	..	..	154..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
70..	7	..	7	..	..	155..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72..	10	..	10	..	..	156..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
73..	9	..	9	..	..	157..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
74..	8	..	8	..	..	158..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
75..	5	3	5	3	..	160..	7	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
77..	30	..	30	..	..	161..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
79..	7	..	7	..	..	162..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
80..	9	..	9	..	..	163..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
81..	10	..	10	..	..	167..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
83..	8	..	8	..	..	168..	22	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
84..	3	3	3	3	..	171..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
85..	1	21	..	22	..	172..	30	..	28	2	..	..	..	..	..
86..	5	..	5	..	..	173..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
87..	34	..	34	..	..	174..	5	3	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
88..	11	..	11	..	..	176..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
89..	8	..	8	..	..	177..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
						179..	9	1	6	11	..	..	..	..	..

Lampert.				Hub.				Lampert.				Hub.				Lampert.				Hub.				Lampert.				Hub.					
Ex.	Bd.	J.	U.	Ex.	Bd.	J.	U.	Ex.	Bd.	J.	U.	Ex.	Bd.	J.	U.	Ex.	Bd.	J.	U.	Ex.	Bd.	J.	U.	Ex.	Bd.	J.	U.	Ex.	Bd.	J.	U.		
180.	5	3	1	7	290.	7	8	415.	7	2	7	2	467.	60	60	467.	60	60	467.	60	60	467.	60	60	467.	60	60	467.	60	60			
181.	8	8	8	8	291.	5	5	416.	4	4	4	4	468.	10	10	468.	10	10	468.	10	10	468.	10	10	468.	10	10	468.	10	10			
182.	7	7	7	7	293.	7	7	418.	3	3	3	3	470.	17	17	470.	17	17	470.	17	17	470.	17	17	470.	17	17	470.	17	17			
183.	7	7	7	7	294.	15	1	420.	3	3	3	3	471.	2	2	471.	2	2	471.	2	2	471.	2	2	471.	2	2	471.	2	2			
184.	14	13	13	13	295.	7	7	422.	3	3	3	3	472.	17	17	472.	17	17	472.	17	17	472.	17	17	472.	17	17	472.	17	17			
185.	4	1	4	1	296.	7	7	423.	2	2	2	2	473.	5	5	473.	5	5	473.	5	5	473.	5	5	473.	5	5	473.	5	5			
187.	19	19	19	19	297.	7	7	424.	15	15	15	15	474.	53	53	474.	53	53	474.	53	53	474.	53	53	474.	53	53	474.	53	53			
188.	14	14	14	14	298.	20	20	425.	6	6	6	6	475.	5	5	475.	5	5	475.	5	5	475.	5	5	475.	5	5	475.	5	5			
191.	8	8	8	8	299.	6	6	426.	7	7	7	7	476.	5	5	476.	5	5	476.	5	5	476.	5	5	476.	5	5	476.	5	5			
192.	211	2	191	2	300.	5	5	427.	6	6	6	6	477.	6	6	477.	6	6	477.	6	6	477.	6	6	477.	6	6	477.	6	6			
193.	2	2	2	2	301.	10	1	428.	7	7	7	7	478.	20	20	478.	20	20	478.	20	20	478.	20	20	478.	20	20	478.	20	20			
194.	62	5	5	62	302.	5	5	429.	4	4	4	4	479.	6	6	479.	6	6	479.	6	6	479.	6	6	479.	6	6	479.	6	6			
199.	6	6	6	6	303.	9	9	430.	4	4	4	4	480.	12	12	480.	12	12	480.	12	12	480.	12	12	480.	12	12	480.	12	12			
200.	6	7	7	7	304.	8	4	431.	5	5	5	5	481.	57	57	481.	57	57	481.	57	57	481.	57	57	481.	57	57	481.	57	57			
202.	21	21	21	21	305.	8	4	432.	70	70	70	70	482.	15	15	482.	15	15	482.	15	15	482.	15	15	482.	15	15	482.	15	15			
203.	7	7	7	7	308.	6	6	433.	8	8	8	8	484.	1	4	484.	1	4	484.	1	4	484.	1	4	484.	1	4	484.	1	4			
204.	7	7	7	7	309.	6	6	434.	7	7	7	7	485.	54	3	485.	54	3	485.	54	3	485.	54	3	485.	54	3	485.	54	3			
205.	10	10	10	10	310.	7	7	435.	2	2	2	2	486.	4	4	486.	4	4	486.	4	4	486.	4	4	486.	4	4	486.	4	4			
206.	2	10	3	9	311.	8	8	437.	4	1	4	1	487.	4	4	487.	4	4	487.	4	4	487.	4	4	487.	4	4	487.	4	4			
207.	7	7	7	7	312.	6	8	444.	5	5	5	5	488.	6	1	488.	6	1	488.	6	1	488.	6	1	488.	6	1	488.	6	1			
208.	7	7	7	7	314.	7	7	445.	7	7	7	7	491.	4	1	491.	4	1	491.	4	1	491.	4	1	491.	4	1	491.	4	1			
209.	8	8	8	8	316.	19	16	446.	19	2	17	6	497.	4	4	497.	4	4	497.	4	4	497.	4	4	497.	4	4	497.	4	4			
210.	8	8	8	8	317.	7	7	447.	5	5	5	5	498.	5	3	498.	5	3	498.	5	3	498.	5	3	498.	5	3	498.	5	3			
212.	12	28	28	28	318.	4	4	449.	210	25	215	20	499.	5	5	499.	5	5	499.	5	5	499.	5	5	499.	5	5	499.	5	5			
213.	28	28	28	28	321.	9	9	450.	4	4	4	4	500.	100	30	500.	100	30	500.	100	30	500.	100	30	500.	100	30	500.	100	30			
215.	7	7	7	7	323.	8	8	451.	5	5	5	5	501.	12	9	501.	12	9	501.	12	9	501.	12	9	501.	12	9	501.	12	9			
217.	7	7	7	7	325.	8	1	453.	23	2	25	6	502.	10	10	502.	10	10	502.	10	10	502.	10	10	502.	10	10	502.	10	10			
218.	7	7	7	7	326.	5	1	454.	6	6	6	6	505.	11	11	505.	11	11	505.	11	11	505.	11	11	505.	11	11	505.	11	11			
219.	12	3	12	3	331.	5	6	455.	2	2	2	2	506.	60	38	506.	60	38	506.	60	38	506.	60	38	506.	60	38	506.	60	38			
220.	10	8	10	3	332.	29	3	456.	5	5	5	5	509.	7	7	509.	7	7	509.	7	7	509.	7	7	509.	7	7	509.	7	7			
221.	19	5	18	18	333.	59	5	457.	7	7	7	7	510.	11	11	510.	11	11	510.	11	11	510.	11	11	510.	11	11	510.	11	11			
222.	15	15	15	15	335.	3	14	459.	3	3	3	3	514.	11	11	514.	11	11	514.	11	11	514.	11	11	514.	11	11	514.	11	11			
223.	7	7	7	7	336.	77	81	461.	3	133	3	3	518.	21	21	518.	21	21	518.	21	21	518.	21	21	518.	21	21	518.	21	21			
224.	10	3	13	13	337.	14	14	462.	126	1	127	1	530.	4	4	530.	4	4	530.	4	4	530.	4	4	530.	4	4	530.	4	4			
225.	8	9	9	9	338.	5	1	463.	3	3	3	3	Total	4720	825	5221	1089	4720	825	5221	1089	4720	825	5221	1089	4720	825	5221	1089	4720	825	5221	1089
227.	7	7	7	7	339.	7	7	464.	8	27	7	7																					
228.	6	15	6	9	341.	5	5	466.	11	11	11	11																					

State of Trade Dec. 1, 1921.

FAIR.		DULL.	
74 Poughkeepsie	86 Mansfield	236 Reading	
85 Eau Claire	88 Dubuque	247 Blue Island	
416 Norwalk	89 Schenectady	250 Belleville	
506 Uniontown	92 Worcester	257 Lancaster	
	94 Pawtucket	274 Pekin	
	97 Boston	279 Plattsburg	
	98 St. Paul	280 Owego	
	99 Ottawa	282 Bridgeport	
	102 Kansas City	283 Geneva	
	108 Ansonia	286 Wichita	
	107 Erie	287 Marinette	
	112 Oneonta	300 Michigan City	
	114 Jacksonville	302 Tecumseh	
	115 Canton	310 Manistee	
	121 Ithaca	311 Auburn	
	122 Warren	314 Jackson	
	124 Watertown	315 St. Cloud	
	125 Norwich	320 Athens	
	126 Denver	323 Sheboygan	
	130 Saginaw	331 Crookston	
	134 La Porte	338 Eureka	
	25 Milwaukee	345 Rapid City	
	26 Norwalk	366 Ann Arbor	
	27 Toronto	372 Marshfield	
	32 Louisville	381 Watertown	
	43 Urbana	402 Quakertown	
	44 St. Louis	406 Crawfordsville	
	46 Grand Rapids	409 Kewanee	
	47 Quincy	410 Centuria	
	52 Elmira	433 Mobile	
	56 Leavenworth	438 Kenton	
	57 Champaign	444 Walla Walla	
	60 Keokuk	447 Kenosha	
	61 La Crosse	463 Pontiac	
	68 Albany	468 Albion	
	69 Three Rivers	476 Pontiac	
	72 Burlington	477 Manitowoc	
	73 Alton	479 Wheeling	
	76 Hannibal	480 Orlando	
	70 Sandusky	491 Huron	
	84 Saugerties	510 Fairmont	

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President,
Monon Building, Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New
York City, First Vice President.

L. P. HOFFMAN, 729 N. Diamond St., Jack-
sonville, Ill., Second Vice President.

A. GARIEPY, 238 Ave. Hotel De Ville, Mon-
treal, Canada, Third Vice President.

JOHN REICHERT, 1070 12th St., Milwaukee,
Wis., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis,
Minn., Fifth Vice President.

E. J. STACK, 412 Stock Exchange Bldg., Port-
land, Ore., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo,
N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C,
Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Many requests are received for blank monthly reports about this time. Monthly blanks are mailed from Jan. 13 to 16 to the corresponding secretary, of each union and contain the following supplies for the year:

- 24 Financial statements.
- 12 Label reports.
- 12 State of trade.
- 12 Sick and out of work.
- 2 Officers' reports.
- 10 Supply orders.

Secretaries who do not receive the package within a reasonable time should make inquiries at the post office, and if it is not there, they should notify this office at once so the proper inquiries may be made.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children, and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free, and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members, secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal will" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if there is no such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

M. Salzer appealed against Union 113 Tacoma, Wash., for enforcing the law in regard to failure to vote at the International election. The appeal was not sustained.

E. F. Quinn appealed against 298 Glens Falls for fining him \$25 for selling cigars not bearing the label. Mr. Quinn admits that while waiting to start a factory he had his father, who is a cigarmaker but engaged in another occupation and not working at our trade, make up samples of a brand which he (Quinn) owned and had formerly used on a prior occasion when manufacturing cigars. He admits that these cigars did not bear the union label. The union states that 2,700 of these cigars were made, most of which were sold, and bases its right to fine Mr. Quinn on the Constitution, and shows that the facts are substantially as stated. The appeal was not sustained. However, since there are extenuating circumstances and owing to the fact that the cigars were not made by a non-unionist or a non-union shop engaged in the trade the union is strongly urged to remit the fine and substitute a reprimand.

G. J. Bose appealed against Union 22 Detroit, for suspending him for nonpayment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

H. Himmelsbach appealed against 6 Syracuse for paying the death benefit of Martin Smith to Jacob Sigel. The appeal was not sustained.

J. C. Mayer appealed against 98 St. Paul for disallowing his claim for sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

F. F. Ustruck appealed against 163 Oshkosh, for refusing his claim for \$5 sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

CIGAR MAKERS OFFICIAL JOURNAL

MONON BLDG, CHICAGO, ILL.

HEADQUARTERS
440 S. DEARBORN ST.



VOL. XLV. NO. 12.
DEC. 15, 1921.

KNOWLEDGE
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POWER

BETTER WORKING
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ORGANIZATION

JUSTICE



OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C.M.I.U. OF A.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, ILL.

Funds of Union.

Nov. 1, 1921, in defunct Scandinavian-American Bank.....	\$875.00
In Trades Union Savings and Loan Bank	330.00
In possession Secy. Ed. Coenen	39.75
Total	\$ 1,244.75

Surplus

The Union refunded \$22.80 to replace \$22.79 illegal sick benefit paid M. C. Coon, who also owes this local \$28.02 overdrawn delegates' salary and expense to the Cleveland Convention, and who allowed himself to be suspended still owing this money.

Union No. 202, Portland, Ore.

The accounts here are really in very fair shape. Some of the members at times owe more dues than the constitution permits. This of course is a thing that must not be continued. Sure and certain trouble will follow unless it is stopped at once. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for March 1, 1918..	\$ 657.80
Int'l receipts to Nov. 1, 1921.....	14,001.18
Expended over percentage in 1917....	25.22
Due to Int'l Union on examination...	42.20

Total \$14,726.40
Int'l expense to Nov. 1, 1921..... 14,221.86

Financier's balance for Nov. 1, 1921..\$ 504.54

Funds of Union.

Nov. 5, 1921, in Ladd and Tilton's Bank	\$387.56
In possession Secy. T. J. Estabrook	74.98

Total \$ 462.54

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1921...\$ 42.00

The Secretary has paid since the 1st of November \$75.00 death benefit.

Union No. 325, Spokane, Wash.

The books and accounts here are just now in the best condition they have shown for several years. An honest effort has been made, which at last results in success. Good luck to you, Mr. Secretary. The deficiency here, except \$1.20 error in dues of a former secretary, is sick benefit paid to members while on the 90-day limit, for which the present Secretary is not responsible. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for March 1, 1918..	\$ 443.26
Int'l receipts to Nov. 1, 1921.....	4,682.30
Due to Int'l Union on examination.....	44.20

Total \$5,169.76
Expense to Nov. 1, 1921..... 5,043.25

Financier's balance for Nov. 1, 1921..\$ 126.51

Funds of Union.

Nov. 1, 1921, in Old Nat'l Bank...\$61.48
In possession Secy. John A. Reddy 20.83

Total \$ 82.31

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1921...\$ 44.20

Union No. 338, Eureka, Cal.

If this local had vouchers for expense on file the accounts here would be in excellent condition. I believe that Secy.-Treas. Pierson will have them in the future, as he is a capable and clean-minded man. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1918....	\$ 282.68
Int'l receipts to Nov. 1, 1921.....	2,528.95

Total \$2,811.63
Int'l expense to Nov. 1, 1921..... 2,515.95

Financier's balance for Nov. 1, 1921..\$ 295.68

Funds of Union.

Nov. 1, 1921, in Home Savings Bank	\$297.50
In possession Secy.-Treas. G. E. Pierson	13.15
Total	\$ 310.65

Nov. 1, 1921, cash surplus.....\$ 14.97

This surplus is entered in the accounts as deficiency refunded, to cover amounts expended over percentage during year 1921.

Union No. 357, Vancouver, B. C.

The books and accounts here are in very nice condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Have suggested a little change in entering dates in the ledger where the members are charged with their dues, etc. Our trade in this vicinity is bad. The O. B. U.'s are mostly a thing of the past, except for the bad smell they left. You would hardly believe they ever were alive here. May they never return. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for March 1, 1918..	\$ 761.61
Int'l receipts to Nov. 1, 1921.....	12,237.96
Due to Int'l Union on examination....	120.35

Total \$13,119.92
Expense to Nov. 1, 1921..... 11,124.26

Financier's balance for Nov. 1, 1921..\$ 1,995.66

Funds of Union.

Nov. 1, 1921, in Bank of Commerce	\$1,865.00
In possession Secy. R. J. Craig	10.31

Total \$ 1,875.31

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1921...\$ 120.35
 This deficiency is illegal sick and strike benefit.

Union No. 375, Anaconda, Mont.

The books and accounts here are in fine condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger correctly and promptly posted. We have been fortunate in having not only willing but also capable young men handling the accounts. Trade conditions here are terribly quiet. The mines and smelters practically closed for more than six months. It is remarkable that the people have lived even as well as they have when almost everybody was idle. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance Feb. 27, 1918.....	\$ 50.06
Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1921.....	4,266.60

Total \$4,316.66
Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1921..... 3,760.44

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1921..\$ 556.20

Funds of Union.

Dec. 7, 1921, in Anaconda Nat'l Bank	\$532.20
In possession Secy.-Treas. Jos. Turtle	24.00

Total \$ 556.20

Union No. 380, Wallace, Idaho.

The books and accounts are really in excellent condition. Benefit cards and vouchers nicely filed for every item of expense. Cash and stamp accounts correct. The funds of this Union are always in bank by the last day of the month since Alex. Cheyne became secretary-treasurer. Ledger posted to date. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for March 1, 1918..	\$ 146.50
Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1921.....	2,363.35

Total \$2,509.75
Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1921..... 2,363.70

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1921..\$ 146.05

Funds of Union.

Nov. 30, 1921, in First Nat'l Bank.....\$ 146.08
 Union No. 391, Bellingham, Wash.

The ledger here is in nice condition. Cash and stamp accounts now correct. But the day book accounts were not in good order. Only a few vouchers for expense on file. This must not continue. It is necessary to have the vouchers endorsed by whoever receives the money, including salary of any officer. The bank account was verified over the phone. Secy. Rundquist promised me that the funds would be deposited in bank at once. Failure of a previous secretary to properly account for the receipts and expense made necessary the entry due to Union No. 391 on examination, \$23.50. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for March 1, 1918..\$ 166.88
 Reported Int'l receipts to Nov. 1, 1921..\$90.50
 Expended over percentage in 1918..... 2.90

Total\$1,150.28
 Reported expense to Nov. 1, 1921\$908.51
 Due to Union No. 391 on examination 23.50

Total 932.01

Financier's balance for Nov. 1, 1921..\$ 218.27

Funds of Union.

Nov. 1, 1921, in Bellingham Nat'l Bank\$135.45
 In possession Secy.-Treas. O. E. Rundquist 79.92

Total\$ 215.37

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1921....\$ 2.90

This is the amount expended over percentage in 1918, and must be replaced at once.

Union No. 425, Astoria, Ore.

If they had expense vouchers on file continuously here and the members, some of them, more punctual in the payment of dues, the accounts here would look better. The present Secretary, if he continues in office, I am sure, will have this Union's affairs in better shape than they have been for some time. This local is one of those that must meet present conditions. Business is getting better. Make more steady jobs for yourselves and have regular employment. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for March 1, 1918..\$ 230.88
 Int'l receipts to Nov. 1, 1921..... 2,074.55

Total\$2,305.43
 Int'l expense to Nov. 1, 1921..... 2,023.90

Financier's balance for Nov. 1, 1921..\$ 281.53

Funds of Union.

Nov. 1, 1921, in Astoria Nat'l Bank\$258.09
 In possession Secy. H. Kennell... 24.06

Total\$ 282.15

Cash surplus Nov. 1, 1921.....\$.62
 Same as at last examination.

Union No. 444, Walla Walla, Wash.

The books and accounts here are in a splendid condition. The Secretary here deserves much credit for his work. A trades unionist doing his duty all the time. Statement as follows:

Balance for March 1, 1918.....\$ 128.79
 Receipts to Dec. 1, 1921..... 1,236.80
 Expended over percentage in 1917..... .06

Total\$1,363.65
 Expense to Dec. 1, 1921..... 1,187.85

Balance for Dec. 1, 1921.....\$ 195.80

Funds of Union.

Dec. 1, 1921, in First Nat'l Bank..\$178.00
 In possession Secy. Geo. Surbeck 17.80

Total\$ 195.80

Union No. 496, New Westminster, B. C.

At this time I have the cash and stamp accounts correct. Quite a few expense vouchers missing, also a few monthly reports. They have had some real trouble here, but now that we have the accounts correct to date, I believe they will keep them that way. The Secretary is capable, and, I believe, willing. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for March 1, 1918..\$ 168.11
 Int'l receipts to Nov. 1, 1921..... 2,300.99
 Expended over percentage in 1917..... 15.03
 Due to Int'l Union on examination.... 10.76

Total\$2,494.89
 Expense to Nov. 1, 1921..... 2,229.07

Financier's balance for Nov. 1, 1921..\$ 265.82

Funds of Union.

Nov. 1, 1921, in Bank of Montreal\$227.81
 In possession Secy.-Treas. A. G. Miller 38.01

Total\$ 265.82

Union No. 487, Baker, Ore.

The books and accounts here are in very nice order. Our trade slow, beside there is an unsatisfactory condition, otherwise—shop conditions are in a precarious position. Most likely will become worse before the necessary adjustment will come about. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Feb. 27, 1918..\$ 340.20
 Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1921 1,720.00

Total\$2,060.20
 Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1921 1,784.89

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1921..\$ 275.31

Funds of Union.

Dec. 5, 1921, in 1st Nat'l Bank..\$ 80.00
 In Citizens' Nat'l Bank 147.50
 In possession Sec'y C. L. Milliken 26.51

Total\$ 254.01

Deficiency of union Dec. 1, 1921.....\$ 21.30

Union No. 498, Everett, Wash.

The books and accounts here are now in the best condition I ever found them in. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Benefit cards and vouchers on file for every item of expense. Ledger promptly posted. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for March, 1918....\$ 235.76

Int'l receipts to Nov. 1, 1921 2,540.67

Total\$2,776.43
 Int'l expense to Nov. 1, 1921 2,444.96

Financier's balance for Nov. 1, 1921 ..\$ 331.47

Funds of Union.

Nov. 1, 1921, in 1st Nat'l Bank...\$215.87
 In possession Secy. J. C. North... 115.60

Total\$ 331.47

Since Nov. 1st Secy. North has deposited in 1st Nat'l Bank \$100.80. He usually has the funds in bank all the while as he deposits union money also his own in an east side bank and then transfers it to the 1st Nat'l Bank at least twice each month, so the union funds are really in bank all the while.

Yours fraternally,

International Financier.
 W. A. CAMPBELL,

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER, 1921.

2 Buffalo	\$300	463 Pontiac	\$150
5 Rochester	200	464 Tampa	250
16 Binghamton	250	468 Albion	50
17 Cleveland	250	469 Bakersfield	100
25 Milwaukee	300	470 Portland	200
26 S. Norwalk	150	471 Macon	100
32 Louisville	250	474 Tampa	150
34 Chippewa Falls	100	477 Manitowoc	200
312 Livingston	250	479 Wheeling	200
338 Eureka	100	480 Orlando	200
344 Atlanta	100	500 Tampa	400
425 Astoria	150	502 Pittsburgh	250
444 Walla Walla	200	505 Uniontown	200
456 Albia	100	510 Fairmont	150
462 Tampa	400		

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

3 Paterson	\$ 3.25	187 Covington .....	.75
4 Cincinnati	1.95	221 South Bend	1.35
11 St. Albans .....	.60	228 San Francisco	7.70
12 Oneida	2.00	278 London	1.00
13 New York	6.50	290 Janesville	3.00
20 Decatur	11.85	297 Canton	3.05
23 Springfield	3.25	308 Muncie	3.00
30 Moberly	3.05	314 Jackson	2.10
32 Louisville	2.10	335 Hammond	2.95
33 Indianapolis	1.90	337 Key West	6.20
34 Chippewa Falls	1.90	338 Eureka	1.90
48 Toledo	1.90	373 Sherbrooke	2.75
90 Albany	1.50	409 Kewanee	5.15
93 Omaha	3.10	416 Norwalk	3.25
97 Boston	12.00	432 Ponce	2.00
100 Milbank	4.70	434 Faribault	1.90
112 Oneonta	6.15	437 Cairo .....	.75
124 Watertown	1.90	450 End	1.90
130 Saginaw .....	.75	470 Portland	2.25
133 Richmond .....	.45	472 Juncos	4.70
149 Brooklyn	1.00	477 Manitowoc	2.15
156 Suffield	3.80	501 Wheeling	3.90
184 Bay City .....	.10	502 Pittsburgh	1.05

From J. W. Capron on deficiency of	
319, Waukegan	\$ 4.00
Journal .....	.10

Receipts for November	\$ 5,844.55
Balance October 31, 1921	5,032.59
Total	\$10,877.14

EXPENDITURES FOR NOVEMBER, 1921.

Office rent	\$ 115.00
Salary to Int'l President	240.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers	911.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as Org.	250.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. and exp. as Org.	250.00
J. A. Sullivan, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
M. Gazella, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as Org.	300.00
Sol. Sontheimer, sal. and exp. as Org.	250.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as Org.	250.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as Org.	240.56
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as Finan.	250.00
J. C. Hilsdorf, sal. and exp. as Finan.	250.00

Printing—

October Journal	316.58
Strike applications (J. A. B., New York, 357, 114, 61, J. A. B., Chicago, 68, 102)	
1,500 postals, Form 1	79.00
5,000 due books	6.75
Stationery for local unions	157.00
1,000 class envelopes	45.00
3,600,000 labels	11.00
500 organization circulars to C. M. I. U. locals	540.00
400 organization circulars to labor press	11.00
400 organization circulars to labor editors	4.00
	5.00

50,000 organization circulars to wage earners	125.00
35,000 organization circulars to A. F. of L. unions	150.00
35,000 organization circular envelopes	114.00
Translating and printing French organization circulars	28.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for November	330.00
Tax to U. L. T. Dept. for November ..	160.00
Postage on organization circulars	150.40
A. F. of L. addressing organization envelopes	15.45
Postage on letters and supplies	106.75
Postage on October Journals	19.78
1,500 postal cards for Form 1	15.00
55 156/500 reams white union M. F. paper for Journal	379.45
Storage on Canadian labels and supplies	48.00
Carrying labels to Union 14, Chicago ..	.80
Express on supplies	27.69
Towels service	3.00
Light .....	.63
Telephone service	6.19
Office supplies	12.50
Spanish translations	1.75
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	17.75
War tax on express from Victoria, B. C. ....	.33
Addressograph plates .....	.22
Telegrams	14.14
Exchange on checks	2.01
Stenographic work for Ex. Board meeting	20.00
Returned charter fee to Springfield, Mass.	5.00

Expenses for November	\$ 6,826.72
Balance November 30, 1921	*4,050.42
Total	\$10,877.14

*Included in balance, \$1,200 Liberty Bonds.

Union 251, New York, N. Y.

The accounts here are kept very accurate and complete, all benefit cards and vouchers for all expense are nicely filed, cash and stamp account correct, ledger posted to date showing standing to date of the members Statement follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1918, should be	\$ 790.13
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1921	35,502.71
Expended over percentage in 1918	529.66
Expended over percentage in 1919	645.78
Due Int'l Union on this examination	2.90
Total	\$37,471.18
Expenses to Nov. 1, 1921	36,379.07

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1921

Funds of Union Nov. 1, 1921—	
In Harlem Bank	\$ 16.35
In Manhattan Bank	33.78
In Union Square Bank	29.12
In U. S. Savings Bank	29.28
In Phenix and Chatham Bank ..	41.00
In Yorkville Bank	362.47
In possession of Sec'y C. Lindiau ..	217.50

Total 729.50

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1921 \$ 362.61

Fraternally yours,

JOHN C. HILSDORF,
Int. Financier.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied, of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall

pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter. In the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months, a member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments, and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices), shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequently thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example—a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 130. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

(Do not endorse two or more amendments on the same sheet of paper. Send in a separate endorsement for each amendment, as they have to be filed separately.)

The amendment of 500, Tampa, providing for an \$8 a week strike benefit for the whole duration of a strike, as published in the October Journal,

Received the endorsement of Unions 337, Key West; 150, Sioux City; 44, St. Louis; 353, Brooklyn; 179, Bangor; 514, Tampa; 383, Chicago; 336, Tampa; 266, Memphis; 474, Tampa.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 462, Tampa, providing that the next convention be held in 1924 instead of 1922, as published in the October Journal,

Received the endorsement of Unions 90, New York; 229, Binghamton; 141, New York; 308, Muncie; 218, Binghamton; 301, Akron; 150, Sioux City; 316, McSherrystown; 58, Montreal; 336, Tampa; 168, Oshkosh; 266, Memphis; 81, Peekskill; 474, Tampa.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 187, Covington, Ky., as published in the November Journal, as follows:

Amend Section No. 166, page 45: On line 7 after the words manufacturers' license, add the following: Interested financially, holding stocks or bonds in any cigar company. Section to read as follows: No member holding a manufacturer's license, interested financially, holding stocks or bonds in any cigar company shall hold any office either in the International or Local Union. Neither shall they have charge of the granting or distribution of the label.

Received the endorsement of 41, Aurora; 218, Binghamton; 168, Oshkosh; 317, Wilkes-Barre; 172, Davenport; 1, Baltimore; 187, Covington; 88, Dubuque; 118, Peoria; 184, Bay City; 315, St. Cloud; 266, Memphis; 83, Nashville; 394, Sycamore; 301, Akron; 396, Northampton; 160, Milford; 274, Pekin; 144, New York; 257, Lancaster; 247, Blue Island; 381, Watertown; 20, Decatur; 37, Fort Wayne; 294, Duluth; 248, Jacksonville; 206, North Adams.

The amendment of 336, Tampa, as published in the November Journal, as follows:

Strike out all of section 117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129 and insert the following:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of two years shall be entitled to an out-of-work benefit of \$3 per week, and 50 cents for each additional day. No benefit shall be paid for the first one week after a member was discharged from employment or laid off. Members drawing benefit for less than six days shall be stricken off the list. (Sec. 144 provided no sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged insane.)

Sec. 118. Any member receiving benefit for six weeks shall not be entitled to any benefit for seven weeks thereafter, and no member shall receive more than \$54 during the period of one year, commencing from July 1 of each year. Any member receiving \$54 benefit shall not be entitled to any benefit until after he shall have worked for four weeks, but this four weeks' proviso shall not include members over 50 years of age.

Sec. 119. Any member obtaining employment before receiving six week's benefit, who shall be discharged from employment before eight weeks have elapsed, shall be entitled to the balance of the benefit.

Sec. 120. Any member having received four weeks' strike or sick benefit shall not be entitled to out-of-work benefit for four weeks thereafter; a sick member incapable of doing a day's work shall not be considered out of work. Members shall not be deprived of benefits on legal holidays, except on Sunday and Labor Day. Any member registering immediately preceding and the day following any legal holiday shall be considered registered on such holidays.

Sec. 121. Members shall not be allowed to register from June 1st to Sept. 16th, and from Dec. 16th to Jan. 8th of any year. No member shall be entitled to any benefit from June 1st till Sept. 23d, and from Dec. 16th to Jan. 15th of any year. Members out of work at such time shall obtain a certificate from the Financial Secretary of whom they received the last benefit, which certificate shall be signed and sealed by the Secretary to whom said member has reported during such periods. Any member reporting out of work to the Financial Secretary at least once a week, from June 1st to Sept. 23d of any one year, shall not be subject to suspension, but should such member obtain employment he must pay ten per cent of his weekly earnings until he has established himself within the constitutional limit. Should he remain out of employment until he is entitled to out-of-work benefit, all dues and assessments shall be deducted from said benefit.

Sec. 122. Any member losing his employment through intoxication, or courting his discharge through bad workmanship or otherwise, shall not be entitled to any benefit for eight weeks thereafter, and shall be so recorded in his loan

book; inability to hold a job shall not deprive a member of his benefit.

Sec. 123. Each local union shall be provided by the International Union, free of cost, with a book or books suitable for registering the names of the unemployed entitled to the out-of-work benefit. In places where the local unions employ a secretary for his full time the unemployed shall report daily, at the secretary's office, between 9 and 11 o'clock a. m., or between 2 and 4 o'clock p. m., and sign their names in the book. In places where the union has no office, the unemployed shall sign his or her name in the book in the place provided for that purpose, between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., except traveling members, who have a certificate of registration, who shall be granted the privilege of signing the book between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. Members failing to sign the book shall forfeit their benefit for that day. In cities where the members are unable to reach the secretary's office or place of registration without incurring expense, such union or unions shall be permitted to establish a further place of registration.

Sec. 124. Any traveling member in search of employment arriving in a place where a union is located shall, after reporting to the Financial Secretary, be placed on the out-of-work roll and entitled to the benefit as provided in Sec. 117. Every traveling member must provide himself with a certificate of registration; said certificate shall bear the signature and seal of the Financial Secretary as evidence of registration. Any traveling member registering for six days in any one union shall deposit his card with the union before receiving his benefit.

Sec. 125. Any member engaging in any other occupation, domestic or otherwise, shall not be entitled to any benefits. Any member failing for three consecutive days to register shall forfeit the benefit of previous registration. Any member obtaining employment for two days or longer shall forfeit the benefit of previous registration, providing that such registration was for less than one week, for which no benefit was allowed. Members doing their own domestic work shall not be entitled to any benefit.

Sec. 126. Jurisdiction members unable to report at least every second day to the Financial Secretary shall report at least twice every week in writing, countersigned by the town and shop collector, otherwise no benefit shall be paid. In case of doubt the union may demand additional evidence. But in no case shall a member be entitled to out-of-work benefit if he remains in a place where no union shop exists.

Sec. 127. Any member obtaining or endeavoring to obtain any benefit under false pretenses shall be suspended, and be subject to a fine of from \$5 to \$25, as the union may deem proper.

Sec. 128. Any member refusing to work in a shop where work is offered him, or who neglects to apply for work in a shop if directed by the Financial Secretary or any officer of the union, or shop collector, shall not be entitled to any benefit until he has secured employment

for at least one week. This shall apply to jurisdiction towns within a radius of ten miles. Shop collectors shall immediately report to the Financial Secretary (if known by name) any member refusing to work where work is offered him; failing to so report, he shall be fined \$2 for each offense.

Sec. 129. The Financial Secretary of each local union shall report at every regular meeting the names of members having obtained out-of-work benefit, including the cause why each member has lost his employment. Where the unions do not meet weekly the Financial Secretary shall make his report to the Executive Board.

Sec. 130. Any member quitting a job shall not be entitled to the benefit provided for until said member shall have again obtained employment for at least one week.

Sec. 131. Every union shall establish a Labor Bureau for the purpose of designating work to the unemployed.

Sec. 132. It shall be the duty of every shop collector to report to the Financial Secretary such jobs as are open in his factory the same day he receives notice thereof, in order to enable the Secretary to direct the unemployed to the factory. Should this be neglected by either of the above officers, they shall be subject to a fine of not less than one dollar. Any member knowing where a job is open and not reporting the same to the Financial Secretary shall be fined one dollar.

Sec. 133. Any member about to apply for out-of-work benefit shall, after being discharged or laid off, receive from the collector of the shop in which he has been working a certificate stating the cause of the discharge or lay-off, which shall be presented to the Financial Secretary before being allowed to register. These certificates shall be kept on file for inspection by the Finance Committee and International Financier.

Received the endorsement of Unions 108, Lock Haven; 353, Brooklyn; 160, Milford.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Charles R. Gall would like to hear from Paul Jensen in reference to Havre, Mont. Address 1389 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Will member No. 44789 please communicate with the International Treasurer.

Otto Hitzler wishes to correspond with George Sens, formerly of Hornellsville, N. Y. Address care F. Moldenhauer's Hall, 2077 W. 25th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Walter F. Malewicz, 53 Valley Ave., S. W., Grand Rapids, Mich., would like to hear from John De Young.

If Sam Adelburg will correspond with Maime or Aaron Velleman, 11 Appleton St., Boston, Mass., he will hear of something to his advantage.

The union label directs and concentrates public sentiment against the evils peculiar to many industries.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 248, Jacksonville, Fla., to fine Antonio Camba, Jose Martinez, Sr., and Jose Martinez, Jr., for strike-breaking in the J. B. Smith shop, but reduced the fine from \$50 to \$25. Vote—Affirmative, 4. Four approved a fine of \$25. The \$50 fine failed to be approved because of the tie vote.

Approved the application of Union 83, Nashville, to fine Rupert Pfeiffer (22784) \$25 for working in a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved the fine but not the suspension.

Approved the application of Union 10, Providence, to annul the card of Ph. Plants (80870) and fine him \$50 for working in a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 4; one member approved the fine but not annulment of card; two members approved only \$25 fine.

Approved the application of Union 157, Rockford, to fine J. L. Brundage \$50 for allowing himself to become suspended for the purpose of running a non-union factory. Vote—Affirmative, 5.

Approved the application of 12, Onelda, N. Y., to fine John Serc 88605 for working in the strike shop of Powell and Goldstein, but reduced the fine from \$50 to \$25. Vote: Affirmative, 4; negative, 1; three members voted for \$25.

Approved the application of 157, Rockford, Ill., to fine Fred Zwiger 68110 \$200 for working in a nonunion factory and for other conduct unbecoming a union man. Vote: Affirmative, 6; one member approved \$50.

Approved the application of 15, Chicago, Ill., to fine August Kabbe 3379 \$100 for working in the nonunion Lennert Cigar Factory. Vote: Affirmative, 5; two members voted for \$25.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

43 Urbana	\$100	73 Alton	200
44 St. Louis	250	75 Columbus	50
45 Springfield	150	76 Hannibal	200
46 Grand Rapids	150	77 Minneapolis	250
47 Quincy	100	79 Sandusky	150
49 Springfield	350	80 Danville	150
50 Terre Haute	100	81 Peckskill	150
51 Holyoke	100	83 Nashville	50
53 New Orleans	150	85 Eau Claire	100
54 Evansville	150	86 Mansfield	100
56 Leavenworth	100	88 Dubuque	100
57 Champaign	150	91 Allentown	100
60 Keokuk	200	92 Worcester	250
61 La Crosse	100	93 Omaha	150
62 Richmond	100	95 St. Joseph	200
64 Lebanon	200	96 Akron	100
66 Lewiston	250	97 Boston	500
69 Three Rivers	50	98 St. Paul	100
70 Winona	100	100 Milbank	150
72 Burlington	150		

PRIVATE LOANS

Secretaries holding cards of following members please collect and remit to Local 306, Pueblo, Colo.: Chas. Alderdice (81506), 50c; Louis Knocke (79154), 50c; A. J. Hamp (83790), 50c; Fk. Wilson (31713), 50c; Peter J. Rutz (110985), 50c; T. E. Hanman (88030), \$2.50, local assessment.

LOST CARDS

100428, Ed La France. Initiated August 3, 1914, by No. 491.

2901, Wm. Lowney. Initiated June 27, 1882, by No. 25.

42275, H. Kestner. Initiated April 23, 1886, by No. 138.

24622, Joe Sachs. Initiated Oct. 21, 1899, by No. 100.

UNION NOTES

Cigar makers are requested to stay away from Los Angeles. No jobs here. Members walking streets. Open shops not recognized here by the union.

Donations from sister unions received by Union No. 12, Onelda, N. Y., up to Dec. 5, 1921, and acknowledged.

PETER ROGERS, Sec'y.

Union No. 39, \$10; Union No. 242, \$5; Union No. 17, \$10; Union No. 337, \$10; Union No. 144, \$5; Union No. 501, \$25; Union No. 44, \$10; Union No. 132, \$5; Union No. 206, \$5; Union No. 97, \$100; Union No. 500, \$10; Union No. 81, \$2; Union No. 92, \$10; Union No. 125, \$3; Union No. 228, \$10; Union No. 118, \$5; Union No. 83, \$2; Union No. 16, \$10; Union No. 305, \$2; Union No. 209, \$1; Union No. 316, \$10; Union No. 248, \$5; Union No. 38, \$5; Union No. 149, \$5; Union No. 20, \$5; Union No. 76, \$2; Union No. 469, \$2; Union No. 179, \$5; Union No. 4, \$10; Union No. 122, \$5; Union No. 470, \$12.50; Union No. 162, \$2; Union No. 402, \$5; Union No. 168, \$5; Union No. 410, \$2; Union No. 60, \$2; Union No. 125, \$3; Union No. 49, \$50; Union No. 192, \$50; Union No. 466, \$2; percentage collected in L. Bennett & Son's shop, \$17.69; Union No. 81, \$5.25; Union No. 6, \$25; Union No. 339, \$5; Union No. 107, \$2; Union No. 85, \$5; Union No. 46, \$5; Union No. 125, \$3; Union No. 294, \$5; Union No. 97, \$300; Union No. 39, \$100; Union No. 239, \$3; Union No. 188, \$1; Union No. 416, \$4; Union No. 114, \$31.25; Union No. 9, \$25; Union No. 282, \$1; Union No. 462, \$5; Union No. 17, 10. Total, \$863.

The union label teaches us to forget the mistakes of the past and press on to success in the future.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) ..	.56
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) ..	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4½, duplicate ..	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3½ .....	.75
Year dates for label canceler .....	.30
Type holder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps ..	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x¼ in. ..	.30
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x¼ in. ..	.35
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4½x1¼ in. ....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3.....	1.00
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200-page label record .....	.75

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4¼-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and ledgers.			Ledgers only		
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 mi. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 mi. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3d zone, 150 to 300 mi. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20

5th zone, 600 to 1,000 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 mi. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads 500 sheets, prepaid	3.25
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.90
*Envelopes, 500 prepaid	3.25
*Envelopes, 250 prepaid	1.90
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES. LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN OCTOBER, 1921.

Union	Card No.	Name of member.	Date	Length By member- ship.			Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr.	M.			
1	S. B. Hasson	712	June, 1879	133	42	3	Fractured skull	66	\$550.00
2	David Moss	1032	Nov., 1879	2	41	10	Heart disease	82	550.00
5	Wife Jacob Miller	13964	Nov., 1899	2	11	10	Kidney trouble	50	40.00
6	Martin Pekarsky	38193	Oct., 1890	6	30	10	Pul. Tub.	53	550.00
9	Jas. Lyons	81527	Mar., 1907	9	14	10	Heart trouble	49	275.00
12	Wife Chas. Duffany	74701	Nov., 1895	199	25	11	Cancer	41	40.00
14	Thos. Starkey	68602	June, 1901	165	20	..	Total disability	54	350.00
14	H. Kostinec	3539	Nov., 1886	14	34	11	Total disability	54	350.00
14	Wife H. Hensler	30091	Sept., 1884	14	37	..	Cirrhosis liver	59	40.00
20	Wm. Wehrly	24153	Nov., 1882	20	38	11	Enlarg. prostate glands	65	550.00
35	H. C. Mack	90060	Mar., 1902	35	19	6	Tuberculosis	39	475.00
35	C. H. Held	54792	July, 1899	35	22	2	Tuberculosis	55	550.00
44	Wm. J. Kring	67800	Feb., 1891	44	30	7	Shot—homicide	47	550.00
44	Wife Wm. Ingoldsby	2112	Sept., 1879	44	42	..	Cancer stomach	59	40.00
49	Rudolph Wiskocil	41180	Feb., 1890	49	31	7	Cirrhosis liver	65	550.00
87	John Koch	27503	June, 1916	87	5	4	Tuberculosis	39	125.00
87	Wife Herman Riester	31982	June, 1884	87	37	..	Cardiac dilatation	60	40.00
90	Nic Sofka	56304	May, 1886	90	..	2	Balance on tot. dis.	..	50.00
90	Wm. Kage	56919	July, 1916	90	5	2	Myocarditis	65	75.00
90	Julius Jaskulek	57879	Oct., 1900	90	20	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	64	550.00
97	Chas. Whitton	67508	Jan., 1892	97	29	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	72	550.00
97	Wife G. Eichelboom	64935	Apr., 1905	97	16	6	Septicaemia	28	40.00
112	F. H. Berg	96116	June, 1901	112	20	3	Bright's disease	72	75.00
129	Max Diamond	1464	Nov., 1917	527	3	11	Auto accident	50	75.00
129	Wm. J. Appel	87775	Feb., 1900	397	16	9	Bright's disease	42	450.00
129	Wife C. H. Watson	13565	Dec., 1887	20	33	10	Cancer	58	40.00
132	Wife L. Relsenberger	185	Mar., 1907	132	14	7	Cerebral apoplexy	53	40.00
141	Frantiska Paderick	54143	Apr., 1890	141	31	5	Myocarditis	66	550.00
141	Johanna Bruka	54187	Sept., 1912	141	9	..	Cancer stomach	55	125.00
144	Aug. Bockenberger	18452	Mar., 1886	144	35	5	Chronic bronchitis	75	550.00
151	Gustavo G. Zazas	12276	July, 1890	500	11	1	Tuberculosis	43	200.00
172	Wife Jno. Mennig	30345	June, 1912	172	9	3	Cholera morbus	47	40.00
192	John Diells	88182	Mar., 1901	165	20	6	Cirrhosis liver	44	550.00
132	R. F. Steever	35435	Jan., 1885	1	36	6	Heart disease	54	550.00
208	Thos. Dermody	2114	Dec., 1899	340	21	8	Heart disease	58	550.00
240	Edgar Keefe	60976	Nov., 1887	240	33	9	High blood pressure	61	550.00
251	John Novak	92356	Dec., 1900	251	20	9	Pul. Tub.	50	550.00
295	Elizabeth Williams	106950	Sept., 1906	295	14	10	Golter, throat	38	268.00
335	Wife J. Heine	15985	June, 1881	14	40	..	Pneumonia	60	40.00
336	W. B. Conklin	17681	July, 1889	186	32	3	Tot. dis.—paralyzed	..	350.00
350	Wife Juan M. Colon	28731	July, 1913	460	8	3	Heart trouble	29	40.00
350	Ramiro Padro	42019	Apr., 1917	350	4	6	Heart trouble	27	75.00
449	Miguel Gerico	35374	Jan., 1914	449	6	5	Suicide	39	125.00
453	Paula Morales	54587	June, 1917	453	4	3	Fever	31	75.00
462	Vicente Balseira	10871	Apr., 1905	449	16	4	Heart failure	53	475.00
462	Rafael Pantaleon	10138	Oct., 1912	500	8	11	Auto accident	41	125.00
481	Carlos Hernandez	116015	Mar., 1908	481	13	6	Pul. Tub.	40	200.00
481	Angelo Castro	36583	June, 1916	481	5	4	Septicaemia puerperal	40	75.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

‡Are cigar packers.

§Are selectors.

§Stogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- *219 A. Leland, 606 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *405 C. J. Hill, 1408 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, S. E. Scott and Savannah sts., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 293 Wm. J. Doyle, 616 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 F. E. Andrews, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 †228 Phil Hanson, 808 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 †Isidor Holtzer, 808 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 ‡238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 ‡253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. C. Stroup, 1040 19th st., San Pedro.
 332 H. P. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 338 G. R. Pierson, Box 284, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
 409 A. H. Sidler, 1019 K st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *58 Wm. Wren, 168 Hess st., Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Gariepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 140 D. W. Kennedy, 73 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 C. H. Stevens, 108 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 357 Robt. J. Craig, 86 Kootenay st., Vancouver, B. C.
 *373 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 *120 J. Geo. McCool, Box 325, St. Thomas, Ont.
 423 Chas. Shpanowski, 26 Louise st., Kitchener, Ont.
 436 W. B. Ross, 820 Av. Q. S. Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. B. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 498 A. G. Miller, 318 6th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- *129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
 *305 J. J. Listerman, 608 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 499 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 10 Henry st., S. Norwalk.
 †39 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Mance, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 138 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 156 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
 *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
 *233 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *289 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.

- *321 John Schurman, Box 608, New Britain.
 *383 Val Hahn, 420 Willow st., Box 660, Waterbury.
 *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 O. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *206 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 822 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. B. Ruth, 822 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 248 Luis Rodriguez, 1130 E. Church st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. O. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 †386 Manuel Gonsales, Box 896, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 419 United st., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonsales, Box 185, W. Tampa.
 †474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 966, Orlando.
 †490 Angel Oneto, Box 1881, Ybor Sta., Tampa.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a506 Sara Martinez, P. O. 723, Ybor City, Tampa.
 b512 Dolores Gonsales, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a513 Mary Carstena, 504 White st., Key West.
 L. Carstena, 504 White st., Key West.
 c514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Manendes, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 b517 Mabel L. Lowe, 1119 Margaret st., Key West.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Alex Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
 †15 I. Sommerfeld, 119 E. Throop st., Chicago.
 *20 D. O. Neilhart, 778 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 38 W. L. Morken, 211 E. 1st st., Springfield.
 † Elmer Ford, 408 4th av., Aurora.
 C. H. Patterman, 457 Watson st., Aurora.
 *47 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.

- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *78 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *80 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elser, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Philip Seifert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zieler, 134 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 816 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kauffman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Peter Schlosser, 502 N. 4th av., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swarts, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 John H. Russ, 1030 7th av., Rock Island.
 *207 V. E. Trout, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 217 J. B. Pierre, 9047 Mackinaw av., So. Chicago.
 222 Albert Welland, Box 95, Peru.
 *227 Nic Medinger, 743 Oakdale av., Chicago.
 243 Chas. Masur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolf, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David Gorge, 308 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltsman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 *297 Patrick O'Connor, 879 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 *306 Wilber Hughes, Havana.
 *353 Alfredo B. Fernandez, 2201 Monroe st., Chicago.
 Nicholas Lars, 1206 W. 13th st., Chicago.
 394 J. F. Burcum, 529 S. Locust st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacey, 209 Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochndel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 473 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 371 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 505 LaSalle st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 John H. Angel, 816 W. Michigan st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beisman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birx, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis Blvd., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st av., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 306 Geo. P. Ooster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 339 Wm. Kraft, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 352 Willard Hall, 508 Main st., Brookville.
 *379 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed Ganter, 727 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
 399 Henry Yunghans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. O. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1315 26th st., Des Moines.
 *120 John Hartman, 1136 Hershey av., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 309 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Albert R. Aout, 929 W. 6th st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heusermann, 222 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 1405 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 *239 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3d st., Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigurd Olson, 704 1/2 Central av., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Ira Johnson, 5 Wightman bldg., Oskaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burianek, 219 Third av., W., Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albion.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhagen, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.

- 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *106 W. A. Cole, 223 Limestone st., Maysville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 Theo. Kenneweg, 641 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1923 Mandeville st., New Orleans.
 • R. E. Favageau, 1528 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 20 Washington st., Biddeford.
 96 Max Lautenschlager, 511 Winter st., Lewiston.
 170 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Patrick McAuliffe, 27 Water st., Rockland.
 470 J. C. Malampy, 244 Cumberland av., p. o. Box 954, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, Room 22, Electromechanical Bldg., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 *49 John W. Russell, 272 Orange st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
 52 Geo. Apholt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 339, Worcester.
 *97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *160 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 F. B. Lewis, Magnolia Ter., P. O. Box 366, North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 324 Manual Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawlor, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 160 Water st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 10 Stanley Smith, 417 Dawson st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 217 High st., E., Labor Temple, Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
 69 C. S. Swarts, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 1005 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 *167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Gardfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. O. Menton, 1816 Liberty st., Flint.
 *205 Wm. White, 13 1/2 N. Jefferson av., Battle Creek.
 *208 Samuel Bliss, 426 Denadel st., Kalamazoo.
 209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *268 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. R. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 789 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 366 Jno. E. Kranich, 1113 Pontiac st., Ann Arbor.
 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Del., Port Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 203 1/2 S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 228 Blenhuber av., Marquette.
 452 Roy O. Kellogg, 1301 Howard st., Potosi.
 *467 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *468 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 Wm. A. Zick, 309 S. Superior st., Albion.
 530 Charles Renker, Ludington.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 606 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Paul Rick, 423 Daily Star Bldg., Minneapolis.
 *99 Henry Feyder, 75 W. 7th st., St. Paul.
 271 L. Reimer, 114 4th st., S. W., Rochester.
 294 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *315 J. M. Scharenbroich, 233 14th av., S., St. Cloud.
 331 J. C. Pratt, Box 230, Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 428 Wm. Moehlenbrock, 207 7th st., S., Virginia.
 434 John Burmeister, Box 123, Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 22 D. C. Squibb, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 E. S. Harter, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *78 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 L. L. Jacobs, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 J. W. Steinmetz, 745 Minn. av., Kansas City
 (Kan.).
 193 Fred J. Neutaler, 206 Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 John D. Meyer, 122½ S. Ohio st., Sedalia.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 362 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., So., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Turtle, 221 E. Commercial av., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *83 F. J. Huller, 2792 S. 9th st., Omaha.
 143 John Steiner, 945 N. 22nd av., Lincoln.
 *76 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 *58 Wm. Feinauer, 64 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg.,
 Manchester.
 *289 Daniel Sullivan, 46 McKean st., Box 269, Nashua.
 *519 John F. Howe, 330 Auburn st., Manchester.
 *530 Miss Blanche Franceour, 270 Spruce st., Man-
 chester.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 John Ritenour, 25 Park av., Paterson.
 *8 Max Schuencke, 133 Bowers st., Jersey City
 Heights (Hoboken).
 *121 Henry J. Hulsh, 25 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 *128 Henry F. Hiltner, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 *146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland Park,
 New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koefig, 522 Monastery st., W. Hoboken
 (Union Hill).
 190 W. P. Nelson, 140 St. James pl., apt. 19, Atlan-
 tic City.
 *206 Robt. M. Hartman, 18 N. 23d st., Camden.
 224 R. Neubert, Box 200, Grantwood (Guttenberg).
 *427 G. W. Moehle, 190 Patterson st., Perth Amboy.
 *428 Alois Klalber, 1009 Lyndale av., Trenton.
 324 Mrs. H. Schroeder, Carteret (Chrome).
 Mary Planke, Carteret (Chrome).

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Julius De Gryse, 1032 N. 8th St., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
 15 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 75 Jacob B. Siegel, 224 Bastable blt., Syracuse.
 7 Alex Rosenthal, 308 Mary st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, Room 10, 18 State st., Troy.
 * Wm. D. Wilson, Room 10, 18 State st., Troy.
 *12 Peter Rogers, 68 N. Willow st., Oneida.
 *12 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 *16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *53 E. G. Cuthbert, 750½ Livingston st., W. Elmira.
 66 John J. Dillon, 45 2nd st., Albany.
 * Jsa. L. McHale, 106 State st., Albany.
 * Geo. F. Hitz, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 78 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
 *81 Henry J. Hess, 1421 Main st., Peekskill.
 *84 Michael Fitzgerald, 90 Partition st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 *89 Alva King, 834 Stanley st., Schenectady.
 190 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.
 *112 E. E. Dcnham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 121 M. F. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 Jas. W. Grey, 105 E. Main st., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, Box 252, Norwich.
 *122 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Mrs. Hattie Sterrett, 13 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 *144 J. Melhado, Room 308, 190 Bowery, New York
 City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 580 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Ziegler, 207 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 175 Frank Rist, 25 Park st., Kingston.

- 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Abraham Wolfertman, 1313 Clinton av., Bronx,
 New York.
 John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *248 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 *251 C. L. Lindau, 1551 2d av., New York.
 265 J. A. Miller, 320 Broad st., Waverly.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Oswego.
 *283 F. P. Gnilford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 *292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 *311 John L. Kaupp, 16½ E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 334 J. H. Pepper, 240 Church st., Saratoga.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 *353 Jose Bustillo, 2026 Lexington av., New York
 (Brooklyn).
 370 Andrew Lunn, 12 Main st., Jamestown.
 *389 Rudno Alonso, 227 E. 84th st., New York.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 512 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 430 John D. Mahar, 183 W. Third st., Fulton.
 483 Bruce P. Dick, 20 Bleeker st., Gloversville.
 *488 Henry J. Yeager, 7½ Dolson av., Middletown.

OHIO.

- *4 Wm. Lemke, 1411 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *17 John Hetsner, 409 Superior av., W., Room 309,
 Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 John Roth, 219 N. Main st., Urbana.
 *45 E. L. Craver, 823½ W. Main st., Springfield.
 *48 Jacob Freeman, 1019 E. Bancroft st., Toledo.
 75 C. A. Cashdollar, 380 Lexington av., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 1312 Carr st., Sandusky.
 *86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 *96 Chris. Freudemann, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1380 Garfield av., S. W., Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 506 S. Front st., Hamilton.
 * A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 137 Joe Ketti, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 118 E. Boardman st., Youngstown.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutzler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 *290 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 Wm. Hantisch, 88 Easton st., Delaware.
 *416 W. F. Horlacher, 87 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. B. Doline, 627 Lima st., Kenton.
 *504 N. D. Gill, Box 316, Bethesda.
 519 H. W. Gilham, Belmont.
 H. C. Galloway, Box 7, Belmont.

OKLAHOMA.

- 450 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON.

- *202 T. J. Estabrook, 301 Worcester bldg., Portland.
 425 Herman Kennell, 472 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 C. L. Milliken, Box 393, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corry.
 *4 Wm. Speece, 12 S. 4th av., Lebanon.
 *81 Wm. T. Kinsley, 137 S. Jefferson st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. Glover, 608 W. Norwegian st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Matheuer, 505 S. 9th st., Erie.
 *108 Lewis Young, 100½ Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 *122 Henry True, 1305 Penn av., W. Warren.
 *128 C. M. Hammond, 223 Washington av., Ephrata.
 F. E. Emig, 222 Washington av., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 440 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 * John A. Mowery, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *105 J. P. Pinter, 45 N. 13th st., Rm. 34, Philadelphia.
 L. Hernfeld, 45 N. 13th st., Rm. 34, Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, 354 Main st., E. Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 308 Washington av., Sellersville.
 286 M. L. Wolfskill, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 * A. P. Bower, 106 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 John Russell, 224 W. Maple st., York.
 Peter Hollinger, 609 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 * Jacob L. Glick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotswinkle, 419 Birch st., Scranton.

- 301 D. S. Leib, Box 92, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 22, Akron.
 303 Frank Bartholomew, Perkasee.
 309 John L. Schaar, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Rothsville.
 1316 Francis K. Colgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
 *317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
 320 Earl Goetchius, 301 S. Main st., Athens.
 353 A. Eberhardt, Jr., 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 *402 Harvey F. Smoll, 520 W. Broad st., Quakertown.
 *408 C. J. Arm, 22 S. 7th st., Easton.
 *502 Fred W. Meyer, 2104 Stroub Lane, Pittsburgh.
 * Philip Miller, 163 Middle st., R. F. D. No. 1,
 Mount Olive P. O. (Pittsburgh).
 *505 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.
 521 Victoria Bedofski, 23 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke.
 Mamie Gillis, 120 W. Union st., Nanticoke.

PORTO RICO.

- 119 Julio Aponte, P. O. Box 112, Pta. de Tierra, San Juan.
 148 Pilar Torres, Box 298, Federacion Libre Caguas.
 Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libre Caguas.
 190 Jos. Montones, 4 Telegrafo st., Box 13, Gurado.
 Anelizo Candelan, 8 Antonio st., Box 78, Gurado.
 194 Pedro R. Colon, Box 8, Cayer.
 Angel Figueroa, Box 75, Cayer.
 333 Juan R. Colon, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 350 Pastor Valentin, Box 147, Manati.
 J. N. Cabellero, Box 147, Manati.
 376 Francisco Collazo, Federacion Libre, Box 807,
 Utuado.
 Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
 378 Armando Ferrer, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 Juan Maruccci, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 388 Ramon Cupril, Salsquede st., Yanco.
 Pedro Iquiereo, Federacion Libre, Yanco.
 c414 Carmen Oquendo, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Rosa M. LaBarca, Box Y, Federacion Libre,
 Bayamon.
 1418 Salvador de Jesus, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Juan Bermudes, Sanchez, Box Y, Bayamon.
 424 Eduardo J. Mendes, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
 Pusto Morales, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
 1432 Lugo Capitan, Corea N. 7, Ponce.
 Ramon Munis, 50 Cruz, Ponce.
 446 Luis Forastery, Box 152, Aguas Buenas.
 Antonio Moreno, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
 449 Genaro Perelas, 40-42 Jobo st., Ponce.
 Pedro Torres Dias, Nuevo Paris st., Ponce.
 453 Juana Peres Avila, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra,
 San Juan.
 Francisco R. Caban, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra,
 San Juan.
 1458 Jose Martinez, Utuado Rafael, Villarino, Utuado.
 460 F. Paz Granala, Box 270, San Juan.
 Santiago Carreras, Box 270, San Juan.
 c461 Sixto Monra, Federacion Libre, Ponce.
 Jose Agullu, Intendente Ramirez st., Ponce.
 467 Felix Gonzales, Box 773, Arecibo.
 472 Agapito Gonzales, Box 67, Juncos.
 Salvador Silvestris, Box 67, Juncos.
 478 Ramon Garcia, Federacion Libre, Juana Dias.
 Hermilio Schmidt, Federacion Libre, Juana Dias.
 481 Pedro R. Perez, Box 404, Bayamon.
 * Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.
 1485 Julio Rodriguez, Puerta de Tierra, Box 182, San Juan.
 Fernando Rivera, Box 182, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 a507 Ramonita Ramos, Morovis, P. R.
 Candelaria Ortega, Morovis, P. R.
 b508 Dolores Sierra, Federacion Libre, Manati.
 Juana Barbosa, Federacion Libre, Manati.
 c509 Ramon Ortiz, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.
 Antonio Rodriguez, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 M. Hercov, 294 Swan st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohler, 380 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 100 E. H. Duesing, Box 423, Milbank.
 *153 John Goebel, 634 S. Dakota av., S. E., Sioux Falls.
 345 L. Metzler, 712 Main st., Rapid City.
 *387 Herman Roulan, 518 E. 4th st., Yankton.
 491 Earle Walz, 409 Frank st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- *83 A. J. Jones, 1722 Nassau st., Nashville.
 *261 H. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
 *266 E. B. Hansen, 267 N. Main st., Memphis.
 318 Matt Gerlach, 715 Cherry st., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 Conrado La Fargo, Box 678, El Paso.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
 286 U. M. Lee, 1601 Alston av., Ft. Worth.
 *346 Omas. W. Bosny, 508 S. Fresa st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 55, Nacogdoches.
 389 G. Leo Forrest, 223 N. Wood st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 1502 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 378 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
 264 Jas. J. Reedy, 48 Woodstock av., Rutland.
 371 Wesley Hoffman, 365 N. Main st., Barre.

VIRGINIA.

- *133 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 27th st., Richmond.
 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.
 F. W. Dedenhoff, 229 W. 20th st., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 S. Blattner, Box 291, Hoquiam.
 *118 E. Lewis, 259 S. 13th st., Tacoma.
 188 Ed. Coenen, 614 W. Mercer pl., Seattle.
 *325 John A. Reddy, 4207 E. Frederick av., Spokane.
 *391 O. E. Runquist, Labor Temple, Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2nd st., Walla Walla.
 498 J. C. North, 2912 Walnut st., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbricht, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 * Frank C. Nolte, 57 22nd st., Wheeling.
 1501 H. D. Clarke, 19 Masonic Temple bldg., Wheeling.
 *510 Carl Belts, 312 Water st., Fairmont.
 a516 Mrs. Mable Melcher, 130 19th st., Wheeling.
 Mrs. Emma L. Wagener, 2204 Wilson st., Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 Jac. Hahn, 965 1/2 20th st., Milwaukee.
 † Jno. Kammer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 34 Ernest De Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 John Wursel, 1564 Denton st., LaCrosse.
 *85 Felix Roberge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
 *135 E. A. Heldeman, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
 *162 Sam Nys, 121 S. Irwin av., Green Bay.
 109 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
 *182 Thos. Dunbar, Box 257, Sun Prairie (Madison).
 *212 Richard Braun, 1803 14th st., Superior.
 245 Fred H. Boshelm, 512 Willis av., Ashland.
 *287 Wm. Asgard, 3610 Parkridge av., Marinette.
 290 Phil Sullivan, 405 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
 304 F. B. Corbelle, 1735 N. Main st., Racine.
 *323 Joe Gerbold, 718 Superior av., Sheboygan.
 *329 L. A. Martin, 76 Fifteenth st., Fond du Lac.
 *363 S. P. Malaglan, 228 E. Broadway, Waukegan.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 212 N. Central av., Marshfield.
 *381 August Otto, 1118 Ruth st., Watertown.
 447 August Denig, 584 Garden st., Kenosha.
 *477 Hugh Goldie, 918 S. 18th st., Manitowoc.
 *482 Louis Ziebell, 712 Chicago av., Wausau.

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Cigar Makers' Official Journal

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Issued Monthly.

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Fellow Workers:

Greetings.

Happiness and Success to you for the new year and the years to come.

Some have fallen into the belief that the labor movement can not survive this present crisis. This feeling should not exist. A few have lain down on the job. This ought not be. We are struggling through the inevitable readjustment following the world war. We are in the midst of a period of unemployment. We can not escape either. We can live through both. We will.

We have had severer crises before, much unemployment, and of longer duration. They hurt, but did not destroy us. They won't this time. Real union men and women will take the hurt without flinching. The trade union movement refuses to be destroyed.

Some are discouraged. They should be helped and encouraged. "Gloomy Gus" and "General Fault Finder" are also among us. Shoo them away with optimistic confidence.

Don't let partisan politics, race or religion divide us. There are plenty of partisan political parties where we can divide on political issues. There is only one trade union movement. We can and should all unite in our unions on the undisputed principle of better wages, less hours, and better working conditions. To accomplish these necessary things we must work in harmony in our economic movement. The open shop battle is still on. He who skulks behind or fails to stand true to the trade union movement and its undisputed principles is giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Courage, self-restraint, and faith in our movement will carry us through.

We fully realize your privation, suffering, and the heroic struggle and sacrifice you are

making. We sympathize with you. We glory in your steadfast determination to stick.

We pledge you our individual and collective effort and co-operation to make the year 1922 the best ever in achievements.

Cordially and fraternally yours,

G. W. PERKINS, President.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

1st Vice-President.

I. M. ORNBURN,

2nd Vice-President.

D. W. KENNEDY,

3rd Vice-President.

MANUEL GONZALEZ,

4th Vice-President.

E. G. HALL,

5th Vice-President.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY,

6th Vice-President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS,

7th Vice-President.

GIBSON WEBER, Treasurer.

Executive Board, Cigar Makers' International Union.

The struggle for existence economically and politically has its periods of progress of reaction and stagnation. The pendulum of progress and reaction never long remains in the same position. It is always swinging backward and forward.

**Always
Gaining.**

So it is with our trade union movement. It has its normal periods, its period of progress and unfortunately its periods of stagnation and reaction. The battle line is always changing. Following the periods of reaction and stagnation the upward trend always continues beyond the point of vantage it had when the reaction set in. The trade union movement in its upward trend always goes forward with a velocity which carries it to higher peaks numerically and greater strength than ever before.

In the writer's time and recollection in the labor movement the trade union movement of the world did not exceed two million members. We have seen it jump to five million and then recede to four million and then rebound to ten million. This has been the process. Backward and then always forward. Today the combined membership of the trade union movement of the world is nearly fifty million. Such has been the history of the labor movement. History will repeat itself. It will soon go to seventy-five million. It may drop to sixty-five million. It will then go forward to one hundred million.

There is no such thing as the "open shop" among large employers of labor. They do

Organized not practice it even to the extent the press
Capital would have us understand the term, "Individual bargaining."

You find each firm of meat packers, for instance, paying exactly the same price for work of similar kind. There is no manifestation of their much praised American Plan that will allow Mr. A to pay a different price for common labor than does Mr. B, even if Mr. A did as an individual see fit to do so. We find, in fact, that Mr. A pays the scale agreed upon by himself and all other meat packers. This scale is the bill of prices of the packing house bosses' organization. Their "Union's" bill of prices?

We cannot "individually bargain" with a railroad to haul our commodities or our persons to a certain point, no matter how many roads enter there, unless we pay the regular and prescribed tariff. This tariff is their bill of prices and they supposedly enforce it to the letter.

Capital is against collective bargaining as a principle and a practice for the workers. They are a unit in its use in every angle of their business relations with each other. They refuse to deal with the business agent of a union or its regularly appointed representative. They reserve for themselves the right to be represented by counsel at any and all times. They are in fact and in practice a union, maintaining their selling prices, bills of prices, hours of labor and shop conditions.

Despite the abject failure of "Can't Strike" legislation abroad and its very doubtful and apparently barren results

"Can't Strike in this country, we find
Legislation." the big business interests of New York clamoring for a bill they say will "protect the interests of the public, the employer and the employee."

The draft of the proposed bill provides for the Court of Industrial Relations, a thing very much in favor among the labor-hating open-shoppers, no doubt from the fact that when workers for cause cease work they can be thrown into jails.

Workers jailed because they exercise the right to quit work under conditions or wages that are not considered fair and just, and compelled by law to give service against their will, thus forced to accept involuntary servitude, are not going to have very much respect for such one-sided legis-

lation, which, to say the least, is unconstitutional.

The workers will resent the heavy hand of involuntary servitude if pressed upon them. We stand for the ideals of equality before the law. This country's government is dedicated to freedom.

Laws that separate the workers from other groups and install the hand of state control into the worker's life can never be popular in this land of the free. Enactment of such legislation will serve to fan the flames of resentment. Any attempt along this line will fail miserably in its purpose of disrupting organized labor.

Unity and Organization.

We may bark at the employer but it does not mean anything. We may denounce the avarice, greed and brutal oppression of non-union manufacturers. But it will require more than talk to accomplish our objective, the protection and advancement of the best interests of the workers. Petty bickering among ourselves won't get us anything except disappointment.

We need organization. We need harmony and united action in unions. Our salvation lies in our own hands and in the hands of those yet unorganized. Organize them! No power on earth can deny justice or long withhold it from the workers if they will organize and properly and wisely use their united power and strength. This is vitally important.

A power misused reacts with injurious effect. We must work out our destiny through our organization and in our own way. The paramount need and urgent necessity now is to organize and use the power gained through organization for good and always on the principle of justice to all and malice toward none. No organization, fraternal, commercial or otherwise, however strong, can long endure unless predicated upon the principle of justice and fair dealing, the more intelligently and skillfully conducted the greater the results.

No cause is more just than the trade union cause. No other movement is more necessary to success and the protection of the masses than the trade union movement. No man or woman has a right to stand in the way of organization. He who does stands in his own best light, and is a stumbling block to the best interests of the toiling masses.

In times of peace prepare against war.

(Written by G. W. Perkins for the American Federationist.)

Industrial waste is the greatest stumbling block to economic progress. Contributory causes are inefficiency, ignorance, greed, selfishness and indifference.

If improved machinery, the helpful inventions in sight, were effectively used for the benefit of mankind, we could be living in the age of plenty for all.

A few are living in the House of Plenty. Frightful industrial waste causes many to live in the House of Want. Many a few jumps ahead of dire want. Others are lock jumps ahead of poverty.

Waste, greed and selfishness are in the saddle. We plunge ahead carelessly indifferent. Labor knows that wonderful inventions and improved machines can be utilized for the benefit of those who live in the House of Want, in dire need and in poverty. This can be done without confiscation.

With improved machinery we produce more than we can consume with the wages received. This causes underconsumption and unemployment.

Inventive genius, capacity and brains are entitled to a just share of what they help to create. Save the waste and they can get it. The masses, the workers, must get their just share. Drones, non-producers, incompetents and watered stock must go.

Production can not carry on to capacity results without right methods. That intended for a blessing to humanity, if not used for all of our people, will destroy civilization and be a curse to mankind. Wasting golden opportunities within our grasp is dissipation of money, wealth and property and is worse than confiscation. Mr. Hoover's committee of experts say that over fifty per cent of inefficiency in industry is due to management, less than twenty-five per cent to labor, the balance to other causes. That there is a more efficient plant of production and distribution is undisputed. It should be utilized. If it is, the cost of production and living will come down. Wages will increase. Profits will be more secure and unemployment a thing of the past.

The constructive Trade Union movement is dedicated to the cause of justice for all with special privileges to none. It will do its share. Its cause is just. It can not fail.

We wonder if the predatory rich, the greedy and profiteering monsters, will wake up before it is too late. We hope so. We think so.

What the workers of all countries want is less of armament and none of bloody, brutal, devastating war.

The amendment of 187, Covington, having received the required number of seconds, will be submitted to popular vote. Since my name has been used without authority in connection with this amendment and since a circular was sent out by someone who had no authority to do so, in which it was implied that I had suggested the amendment, I take this occasion to say that I never suggested this amendment to anybody.

Section 62 reads as follows:

Sec. 62. No manufacturer, employer or foreman, except as provided in Section 61, shall be eligible to become a member of the union, but this action in nowise shall debar members of co-operative factories from membership.

Section 166 reads:

No member holding a manufacturers' license shall hold any office either in the International or in any local union. Neither shall he have charge of the granting or distribution of the label.

The amendment is as follows:

Amend Section No. 166, page 45: On line 7 after the words manufacturers' license, add the following: Interested financially, holding stocks or bonds in any cigar company. Section to read as follows: No member holding a manufacturer's license, interested financially, holding stocks or bonds in any cigar company shall hold any office either in the International or Local Union. Neither shall he have charge of the granting or distribution of the label.

I am not in favor of the amendment.

One union has made the untruthful assertion that Union 4, Cincinnati, sent out a circular urging local unions to second and vote for this amendment, and that I had suggested the amendment, both of which statements are untrue. The facts are that Union 4, Cincinnati, is opposed to the amendment. They have issued a circular recommending its defeat.

The amendment proposed is not a personal matter. It does not personally concern me in any way. I own no stocks or bonds and have no money invested in any cigar company or any cigar co-operative concern, or in any other manufacturing concern of any kind or nature, and never did have any money or thing of value invested in any cigar shop, co-operative or otherwise, or in any other commercial enterprise. However, for five years I have been and am now chairman of a standing committee

on co-operation of the American Federation of Labor.

G. W. Perkins,
International President.

The dawn of the new year finds big business preaching optimism and practicing pessimism.

Middle class business expresses hope and keeps one eye on the big fellow who is up in front.

Small business, swayed largely by doubts and fears, steers a course as closely to the shore as possible in the ever-shifting ebb and flow of the business current.

Organized labor feels that, while the way is not yet clear, the worst of the road is behind. We face the future with high hope, relying as we do on the known power of organization. We have stood the acid test in the past. We will stand it in the future. The onslaughts of those whose expressed determination is to destroy us have failed.

Unorganized labor has suffered and has found no haven of relief and no degree of protection afforded by the "company unions" foisted on it by employers who sought to divert their employees' attention from the real road to relief, the bona fide trades union of their particular craft. For them the future holds no ray of hope. As individuals they can not expect to be able to cope with organized capital. However, there is no cloud so dark that it is void of the proverbial silver lining. The brighter side of this cloud of adversity that now seemingly envelopes unorganized labor is ORGANIZATION. This is not a new remedy nor is it any quack palliative, useful for the moment only. It is the old tried and true remedy that has proven itself the bulwark of defense for the workers through past storm and strife. It is the one sure cure for the ills of a sorely man-handled working class.

Blood cannot be extracted from a stone. Nobody knows how to do the impossible. The trade union movement is just what its membership minds to make it. The sooner the membership realizes its responsibility and carefully, judiciously and fully considers any situation that may confront it and then acts wisely in compliance with the plain facts the sooner it will get to the goal of its ambitions. We can not do the impossible or perform miracles, and the sooner we stop trying to do the better, it will be for all concerned. We can always strive for the best. If we do we shall get it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

W. M. Tippy, secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, declares that investigations by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor have revealed that the death rate of children in homes where wages of the father are low averages one out of three, while in the homes of men who are well paid it is one out of twelve.

"Abuse of the American courts of their own power will ultimately destroy public confidence in their integrity," declared President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in a statement issued today.—New York Times, December 14.

Samuel Untermyer, of New York, in an address before the Building Trades Employers' Association in Boston, yesterday, declared that the increased cost of labor was "more properly an effect than cause" of high living costs, adding that "when the price of everything that labor uses to create the product as artificially controlled it is hardly fair to place upon labor the responsibility for increased costs."—Chicago Tribune, January 5.

Organization as expressed through the trades union is the only barrier between the workers and abject misery. Destroy organization and the old era of long hours, low wages and bestial working conditions will follow as night follows the day. Destroy labor organizations and the foundations of good government will be undermined. All progress starts primarily and rests finally on the welfare of the masses. The welfare of the masses is made secure and progressive only when decent, humane conditions of labor are enjoyed. The justly right working conditions of those who toil are secured only through organization. The worker who refuses to become a part of this organized force for betterment is cheating himself and is mortgaging his posterity to the powers of greed and avarice.

Most of life's shadows result from standing in our own light. You stand in your own light every time you fail to patronize the union label, card and button.

To pass an idea on is to multiply its power. Tell your friends to patronize the union label, card and button.

The union label is not a "cure all" for industrial injustices, but it is the best tonic to prescribe for many of them.

Get the habit of asking for the union label, card and button.

By helping others we help ourselves. Always demand the union label. Look for the shop card and working button.

Be true to your brother trade unionist—patronize his union label, card or button.

The union label, card and button assure better living conditions for the children.

Be particular—demand the union label, shop card and working button.

Safeguard your health—refuse sweatshop products. Demand the union label.

There would be no necessity for an "unfair" list if we all did our share in boosting the union label.

No one is more worthy of contempt than the trade unionist who ignores the union label, card or button when spending money.

Don't leave it to the "clique" to do all the work of the local union, including agitation for the label, card and button, as many minds and hands make the job easier.

Confidence and leadership are necessary in any movement; hence the necessity for you to always demand the union label, shop card and working button.

What you do today will have an effect tomorrow. Remember this when inclined to spend your union-earned money for non-union products.

Harsh criticism of our associates for failure to do their full duty toward the union label, card and button does not always bring the desired result, but setting a good example usually does.

Not what it is, but the human principles it stands for should be our motive for patronage of the union label, shop card and working button.

TRADE NOTES.

The following comparative data of tax paid products as indicated by monthly sales of revenue stamps show the number of cigars manufactured during the month of

November as compared with the same month of 1920:

Cigars (large).	Nov., 1920.	Nov., 1921.
Class A, No.	154,273,685	195,534,715
Class B, No.	192,539,495	158,201,200
Class C, No.	295,793,200	245,148,492
Class D, No.	18,147,135	12,398,440
Class E, No.	7,306,500	3,968,411

Total 668,060,015 615,251,258

Analysis of the report shows that there was a total loss for the month as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year amounting to 52,808,757. This loss is distributed over all classifications except Class A, cigars retailing for 5c, which shows a gain of 41,261,030.

* * *

The following table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured in November, 1921, as compared with October, 1921:

	Nov., 1921.	Oct., 1921.
Class A	195,534,715	205,160,690
Class B	158,201,200	167,235,233
Class C	245,148,492	248,419,095
Class D	12,398,440	11,888,158
Class E	3,968,411	3,104,467

Total 615,251,258 635,807,697

Analysis of the above figures shows a total loss of 40,556,469 for the month when compared with the previous month. All classifications show a loss except D and E. Loss and gain by classifications follow: A, loss, 9,625,975; B, loss, 9,034,083; C, loss, 3,260,607; D, gain, 510,282; E, gain, 853,944.

* * *

The following table, though, shows the number of cigars manufactured for the month of November, 1921, as compared with the previous month. *Indicates decrease:

	Nov., 1921.	Oct., 1921.	Increase or decrease.
Arizona	14,360	23,600	*9,250
Arkansas	149,060	125,875	23,175
6th California	2,998,645	2,870,524	128,121
Connecticut	3,878,926	3,650,781	228,145
Florida	39,456,181	41,045,010	*1,588,829
Kansas	1,097,885	Not repled.	
5th Kentucky	5,781,155	5,471,590	309,565
Louisiana	5,281,740	4,622,834	658,906
Maryland	10,136,073	11,180,040	*1,043,967
Massachusetts	14,556,771	12,045,319	2,511,452
4th Michigan	6,782,693	6,289,463	493,230
Minnesota	4,285,221	3,838,081	447,140
6th Missouri	2,400,370	3,095,425	*695,055
New Hampshire	4,084,700	5,269,200	*1,184,500
1st New Jersey	10,535,830	11,161,922	*626,092
5th New Jersey	43,997,647	43,853,143	144,504
1st New York	13,670,173	10,959,798	2,710,375
21st New York	11,485,620	13,026,959	*1,540,339
28th New York	2,204,210	2,216,220	*12,010
N. Dakota	78,700	68,500	10,200
1st Ohio	16,777,919	19,159,169	*2,381,250
10th Ohio	15,687,365	17,711,600	*2,024,235
11th Ohio	14,874,215	13,794,657	1,079,558
13th Ohio	12,099,041	14,073,164	*1,974,123
Oregon	490,313	443,090	47,223
12th Penna.	13,727,890	14,308,665	*580,775
23rd Penna.	12,546,024	11,999,165	546,859
Tennessee	612,685	679,545	*66,860
Vermont	146,700	129,100	17,600
Virginia	37,313,320	Not repled.	
Washington	673,455	713,750	*41,295
2nd Wisconsin	7,261,740	7,048,860	212,880

The figures of the Bureau of Internal Revenue show that the total taxes collected on tobacco products in November, 1921, totaled \$22,600,996.58, as compared with \$19,367,199.91 for November, 1920. Large cigars yielded a revenue of \$4,184,799.74 in November of 1921, as compared with \$4,847,020.05 in November, 1920. The collections on small cigars amounted to \$79,443.38 in November, 1921, as compared with \$82,539.75 in the same month of last year.

* * *

In the November report of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, a decrease is shown of 1.0 per cent in the number employed for that month, and a decrease of 20 per cent in the amount of the payroll, in the cigar industry. When compared with the previous month of October, 1921, there is shown a decrease of 2 per cent in the number employed and a decrease of 7.5 per cent in the amount of payroll.

Curtailed operations caused a decrease of 5.7 per cent in per capita earnings for November as compared with the per capita earnings for October.

CORRESPONDENCE

GET THE HABIT.

E. G. Hall, President, State Federation of Labor.

When the men and women of the labor movement realize the benefits that have come to them through co-operation of union labor then we will grow. But we must come to know first the value of the union label, the working card, the button, etc., and what a valuable weapon it is, handled as it should be by the millions of members and those in sympathy. But as it is now when we buy non-union goods we say: "Mr. Manufacturer, we want you to keep down wages, to grind down labor, and to maintain as poor conditions as possible." When we buy union made goods and employ union members it is just the reverse.

The union label is necessary to tell union made goods from non-union goods.

The store or shop card is necessarily displayed in the store or shop that all may know that the workmen enjoy at least fair conditions.

A working card shown by a workman is a guarantee that he is a member in good standing and deserves to work with, and the assistance of, his fellow trade unionists.

Likewise, the button issued monthly shows the standing of a member; it is the official receipt from the secretary that he is paid for that month.

The union stamp on cooperage, shoes, leather goods, etc., also guarantees fair products.

And last, but not least, if we complain of lack of support for our emblem, have we been as much interested in patronizing sister crafts? Moral: "Do unto others as we would have others do unto us."

Organization Bureau,
State Federation of Labor.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 20, 1921.

Enclosed we are sending you copy for an article which the Central Labor Council and the Building Trades Council of Los Angeles request be printed in your Journal.

We are hopeful that you can give this a prominent place in your publication.

Thanking you in advance, and with best wishes, I am, Fraternally yours,

JOHN S. HORN,
Sec.-Treas. Los Angeles Central Labor Council.
Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 20, 1921.

Four moving picture studios locked out every union mechanic in their employ last July when the latter refused to work a ten-hour day instead of eight and accept a cut in pay ranging from \$1 to \$3 per day. The committee representing the two councils is sending letters to every national and international union and every central body in the United States and Canada, and to every city throughout the world where there is a labor movement. The following Los Angeles studios are the ones involved: Goldwyn, Lasky-Famous Players, Realart, William Fox and Universal.

Following are the "stars" employed by the four producers:

Goldwyn Studios—Mary Alden, Will Rogers, Helene Chadwick, Richard Dix, Colleen Moore, Pauline Frederick, Tom Moore, James Kirkwood, Ralph Lewis, Howard Davy, Cullen Landis.

Universal Film Co.—Herbert Rawlinson, Priscilla Dean, Harry Carey, Art Acord, Hoot Gibson, Eileen Sedgwick, Gladys Walton, Marie Prevost, Frank Mayo, Miss DuPont.

Famous Players-Lasky, Realart Corp.—Wanda Hawley, Bebe Daniels, Mary Miles Minter, Constance Binney, Theodore Roberts, Monte Blue, Jack Holt, Walter Hires, Conrad Nagle, Lois Wilson, Mildred Harris, May McAvoy, Wallace Reid, Thomas Meighan, Gloria Swanson, Elliott Dexter, Dorothy Dalton, Betty Compson, Ethel Clayton, David Kirkwood, Agnes Ayres, Julia Faye, "Fatty" Arbuckle, Lila Lee.

Wm. Fox Productions—Tom Mix, Barbara Bedford, Eileen Percy, Jack Gilbert, Buck Jones, Dustin Farnum, Wm. Russell, Shirley Mason, Chester Conklin, Al. St. John, Clyde Cook, Harry Debbs.

Every person who reads this article is requested to cut out the above list of producers and "stars" and to consult the list before entering a "movie" picture show. If any one of these names appear on the program in front of the theater or the handbills the Los Angeles trade unionists ask that you do not spend your money on the enemies of labor.

Newark, N. J.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of Union No. 138 of Newark, N. J., held Jan. 3, 1922, I was instructed to have the following letter published in the January issue of the Cigar Makers' Journal, in opposition to the amendment proposed by Union No. 187 of Covington, Ky., to amend Section No. 166, the amendment reading as follows:

"No member holding a manufacturer's license, interested financially, holding stocks or bonds in any cigar company, shall hold office either in the International or Local Union, neither shall they have charge of the granting or distribution of the label.

If this amendment is carried it would mean practically the dissolving of the Newark Union Co-operative Cigar Company. Briefly stated, this company has somewhat over 100 stockholders, of which about 65% are cigar makers and members of Union No. 138. In fact, every officer of Union No. 138 is a stockholder. The other stockholders are members of other unions or the union itself, such as Typographical Union, Hatters' Union, Sheet Metal Workers, Brewery Workers and others.

This corporation was primarily organized for the purpose of selling union label cigars to stores such as confectionery, news stands, office building cigar stands, drug stores, etc., who did not handle union label goods, and whose trade was entirely ignored by our manufacturers for the reason that their orders were small, running from 100 to 300 per week, and who wanted a cigar that was equal to the average, as the union label goods had to compete with the best advertised brands in the market.

In 1921 this co-operative factory manufactured and sold about one million, thirty thousand cigars, of which at least nine hundred thousand went to these small cigar dealers, who did not handle union cigars before.

This corporation is not in competition or hurting our other union manufacturers in any way. They are getting higher prices for their cigars and putting out a high grade class of goods that can compete with the best upon the market, whether union or non-union.

The factory has been employing about seven-teen men in the past year and they have been working steady and two-thirds of the men who would have otherwise been idle are working in this factory at the present time.

Every officer of Union No. 138, including the Executive Board, is a stockholder in this concern and if this amendment will carry they will either have to refuse to hold office or withdraw from the co-operative factory.

This company was not organized for the purpose of profit, but for the purpose of bringing the union label cigar into places where they formerly had not been sold; secondly, to manufacture a cigar with the union label on the box that could compete with the best in the market; thirdly, to give steady employment to cigar makers that otherwise would have been idle if this company had not been organized.

In our opinion this amendment is unfair and unjust, and will in no way benefit the organization at large. It should be voted down by all means, and at least so worded that it would not include strictly co-operative factories.

We may state that the officers and Board of Directors, who are all cigar makers, are not being paid any salary by the co-operative cigar company, neither has the co-operative cigar company paid any dividends up to date, for the reason that it is using what little money it has made to extend its business.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF UNION NO. 138.
Henry F. Hilfers, Secretary.

Union No. 4 of Cincinnati, O., earnestly requests you to read this letter to your members when the vote is taken on the proposed amendment to Section 166 of the International Constitution.

Union No. 4 makes the following reply to the misleading letter forwarded to you by a few dissatisfied members of Union No. 4 who sign themselves Fred Fisher, president, John Koenig, secretary, and what they are officers of is more than we know.

In their letter to you they say they were unable to have this matter considered by Union No. 4, and we say this is untrue, as the matter was up for consideration at the regular meeting of the union held on Nov. 2, 1921, and voted down almost unanimous.

They try to draw a picture to you that Union No. 4 is using their officers and their money in the interest of but one cigar company, which also is untrue.

The facts of the case are as follows: We have a Co-operative Cigar Co. in our city employing 52 cigarmakers and many of our members and a few of the officers we believe have some stock in this company. The Co-operative Co. is run by a board of 5 directors and Union No. 4 has always held that a director of the Co-operative Co. can not hold office in the union, and none of the directors hold any office in the union, but we do contend that there would be no way to find out where a member of the union invests his money or who has stock in this or any other company and no good reason to try to find out who has stock, as we believe it is better for our members to invest their money where union cigarmakers will be employed than to invest in some other industry.

We also call your attention to the unfair method used in mailing the circular to you, several having been returned by local unions to us and we note that they were sent out in the

official envelopes of Union No. 33 of Indianapolis of which union one of their number, F. Haas, years ago was secretary, and no doubt this action was taken to make the letter appear to be official.

Union No. 4 has a membership of 905 members and we note they say in their letter that they consist of 21 members, and we ask you in all fairness if you believe 21 members should rule the union and when they can't get control go out and start another organization.

Perhaps your union, not knowing the true situation, has already seconded this amendment, we therefore request that when the amendment goes to popular vote you will vote against the amendment and in this way assist Union No. 4 to retain what they have and uphold majority rule.

Yours fraternally,
FRED G. SCHNABEL, President.
WM. F. LEMKE, Secretary.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 7.

Another year has been recorded on the calendar of time; 1922 has just been ushered into the arena to play its part in the cycle of the endless chain that paves the way for the onward march of humankind. We should all stand ready to do our "bit" within the course of the ensuing year which will tend to make it more eventful, and more prosperous than the old one that the curtain has lately been rung down on.

The past year was marked with semi-industrial depression in almost every line of business, and in some almost complete stagnation was suffered in industry. Slight fluctuations from time to time seemed to revive a more favorable condition, but in the major part business dragged on slowly and trade lapsed into a state far below the normal standard throughout the country.

Prosperity can only be enjoyed and a state of comfort exist in a land where mine, mill and factories are in operation, and the consumers are profitably employed producing, so that earnings may be circulated to stimulate the pulse of business, and the great waste entailed by the unemployed and the idle class be curtailed by the earning capacity where the dividends are devoted to housing and clothing the workers, who are the producers. It has been charged, and indications point strongly in that direction, that "big business" has systematically manipulated things in the past twelve months to create an industrial depression so that organized labor might be destroyed and the "open shop" established, with the inevitable cut and slash in wages that follows in the wake of their program.

Considerable injury has been done by the insidious propaganda directed by the forces arrayed against organized labor, but the unions refuse to be vanquished and the membership is holding intact with a greater tenacity than ever before, as they now realize the great necessity of organization and the benefit of maintaining it. In sections of the country where the cigar makers have been organized and a strong agitation made for the demand of goods bearing the union label, trade has been better during these times of depression, work more steady, with conditions and wages at a higher standard than in the servile centers where the non-union open shop holds sway.

R. S. SEXTON.

Fremont, Neb., Dec., 1921.

They have a co-operative general merchandise store here that did over \$301,000 business during year 1920, and over \$350,000 to date this year. It is the largest concern of the kind I ever saw. Anyone interested in distribution co-operative enterprise will be furnished with any information possible to give by addressing Wm. Feinauer, secretary of Union No. 353, Fremont, Neb., who is manager of this store.

W. A. CAMPBELL,
Int. Financier.

Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 1, 1921.

To All Organized Workers:

There are times when the attention of all workers must be called to their duty in behalf of some particular industry which is facing a crisis. Just at the present time we are confronted with the necessity of bestowing our collective support to prevent the disintegration of the Cigarmakers' Union of the state, one of the oldest and foremost groups in the fight for justice. These workers, with the assistance of other organized groups, have time and again prevented the destruction of their organization by its opponents. Today we have occasion to urge organized labor and its friends to respond to a brother's call. We are not requesting financial assistance for the cigar makers. We are appealing to you to fulfill a duty to which we are all pledged.

**When Buying Cigars, Be Sure the Box or Package Bears the Union Label.
Cigars as Holiday Presents.**

Many men buy cigars regularly. It is their duty always to look for the Blue Union Label. Many men and women about this time of the year purchase cigars as Christmas and New Year's presents. It is the duty of every member of a labor union to urge that these cigars bear the Union Label.

We suggest this letter be read at your meetings and that your families, men and women, and all friends of organized labor, be acquainted with the necessity of looking for the Union Label whenever making a purchase.

Above All, Union Men and Women Should Set the Example for Others.

Your co-operation in this respect will mean:
1. Less child labor in cigar factories. 2. More children in school. 3. More adequate wages for adult men and women. 4. Better and more sanitary work shops. 5. A cleaner product to smoke. 6. Better workmanship. 7. Elimination of sweat shops. 8. A stronger Cigar Makers' Union, and consequently a stronger labor movement.

The workers of the state have uniformly heartily responded to a request for co-operation when appealed to by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. We are confident this message will receive the same consideration.

Buy only union made cigars, as you buy other union label products.

THE WISCONSIN CIGAR MAKERS' LABEL CONFERENCE.

F. J. Janda, Sec'y-Treas.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 29, 1921.

In the official Journal of the month of November, 1921, appears an amendment, proposed by Local Union No. 187, Covington, Ky., which reads as follows:

Amend Section No. 166, page 45, on line after the words "manufacturer's license," add the following: Interested financially, holding stocks or bonds in any cigar company. Section to read as follows: No member holding a manufacturer's license, interested financially, holding stocks or bonds in any cigar company, shall hold any office either in the International Union or Local Union. Neither shall they have charge of the granting or distribution of the label.

This amendment is chiefly aimed at the co-operative cigar factories, of which there are several of them in existence in this country.

We received a circular letter from Local Union No. 4, Cincinnati, asking of us to support Union No. 15 think it is an insult to their import such an amendment. The members of intelligence to ask for their support. In this same circular letter, on the footnote, it states the following: It is through the suggestion of President Perkins that this amendment is introduced.

Is it the intention of some to kill the spirit of co-operative cigar factories?

Or is it the fear that should the co-operative spirit grow and be a success some questionable officers might lose their jobs?

Why is it that our President Perkins suggested such an amendment?

Are you, Mr. President Perkins, opposed to co-operative enterprises?

What is the real motive behind this move?

Let us have an open statement through the official Journal so the members will know.

By order of Local Union No. 15.

I. SOMMERFELD.

Resolutions adopted by unanimous vote by the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor, at A. F. of L. Headquarters, November 19, 1921.

RESOLVED, That the magnificent proposal for the reduction and limitation of naval armament laid before the International Conference Limitation of Armaments by the American delegation on behalf of the government and the people of the United States be endorsed in most emphatic terms and in relation thereto the following be adopted as expressive of our convictions upon the issues as they stand:

The American delegation spoke for America in proposing the wholesale destruction of warships.

The American delegation spoke for America in proposing the absolute cessation of warship construction for a period of ten years.

America is unitedly in favor of those proposals.

America, we believe, is willing and ready to place its fullest trust in the methods of democracy and in the efficacy and integrity of democracy.

America, we trust, will continue on the inspiring course laid down at the outset by its delegation, for whom Secretary Hughes was the spokesman, and will on every point take the same lofty and advanced position, transcending if possible, the note which was struck on that first memorable day.

We record the position of America's workers, for whom we speak, as being in absolute accord with the utmost degree of disarmament, with the utmost effort to destroy the machinery of war and to make unnecessary and impossible the appetites, the jealousies, the rivalries and the intrigue that lead to war.

And we trust that America will blaze the way even beyond consideration of the armaments of nations and the rivalries of nations and will seek to bring them into some permanent accord which will be organic and definite, to the end that there may be made possible those necessary recurring adjustments and adjudications which are vital to permanent harmony and peace between peoples and nations.

Chicago, Jan. 9, 1922.

Fellow Craftsmen:

Cognizant of the strained relations as existing between the Manufacturers' Association and the union cigar makers of Cuba, the J. A. B. Chicago, urges that all International Union members give to our fellow craftsmen in Cuba the full measure of their moral support.

Cuban cigar manufacturers are making an attempt at this time to break the cigar makers' organization thereby demanding the privilege of seating not less than 4 per cent non-union help. Coupled with this is a demand that certain shop rules and regulations heretofore recognized be abrogated. This would mean at least the entering wedge of disintegration and would lead to a wage cut in the very near future, which is in fact one of the demands, though thinly veiled, at the present time.

We can never forget the loyal support given our International Union during the Tampa strike by these Cuban cigar makers, and it is with a feeling of the deepest sympathy that we now extend to them in their hour of tribulation the hand of craft fellowship.

(Signed)

J. A. B., Chicago.
R. E. Van Horn, Sec'y.

Oshkosh, Wis., Jan. 5, 1922.
I am asking you for a small space in the next month's Journal on behalf of the Wisconsin Cigar Makers' Label Conference. You will find enclosed a circular letter that this organization had distributed throughout the state of Wisconsin to the organized workers. In connection with this letter the Wisconsin Cigar Makers' Label Conference had distributed 4,500 window circulars, or better known as holiday posters. We have received very good results throughout our label agitation that we have continued to carry on since this organization has been organized.

On behalf of the Wisconsin Cigar Makers' Label Conference we will more than thank you for a space in the next month's Journal.

Wishing you a happy New Year. I am,

Yours fraternally,

F. J. JANDA,
Sec. and Treas.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 6, 1922.

The request of the Frankel Gerds & Co., cigar manufacturers of San Francisco, that a price be arranged by the union so that they could make a La Natividad cigar that could be retailed at 2 for 25c has been granted by Union 238. The firm closed down for the Christmas holidays and the men were informed to return to work Jan. 4th, 1922.

At Sacramento, Calif., the old Johnson Bros. factory that had been a strict union factory for many years was sold to the firm of Samules & Cohen a little over a year ago. The firm moved to Los Angeles and is running a non-union factory. The cigars are now coming into the Sacramento market and an effort is being made to sell them on their past reputation. The agitation committee of Union 238 and myself are engaged in a campaign of agitation for the sale of union made goods and in the last week have addressed the following unions: The Federated Trades Council, Plasterers' Union, Butchers' Union, Molders' Union, Hod Carriers' Union, Building Laborers' Union, Material Teamsters' Union, Laborers' Union, Bricklayers' Union, Machinists' Lodge, Boller-makers' Union, Truck Drivers' Union, Building Trades Council, Carpenters' Union, Plumbers' Union, Engineers' Union, Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Millmen's Union, Piano Workers' Union, and are meeting with considerable success. J. E. FARRELL,
General Organizer.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 7.

Cincinnati is bearing up in our industry in a manner creditable to the activity of our members there. Agitation is being carried on for the union label, with endeavors being put forth to bring the unorganized into the fold. Trade in fair condition. Dayton is moving on much more slowly and less activity on the part of the members to forge to the front with a demand for home-made union label cigars. Paducah, trade very quiet and the membership small there, which makes the battle harder in combatting the trust goods that flood that section. Clinton, Iowa, trade quiet, but our boys are awake to the necessity of organization and the needs for agitation. The future looks hopeful there for some revival in business. Organized labor of the Tri-City Congress has just dedicated their new labor temple, all shares in it being owned by trades organizations and members of unions.

Decatur just now is feeling the press of dull times; home industry in the trade not as active as it should be; a little more energy on the part of our members in boosting would help greatly to put "pep" into the less active ones of the labor movement and the public in turn would assist in consuming a greater share of union made cigars. Wherever the occasion presented in all cities visited I have addressed all meetings of our union and all organizations avail-

able and urged stronger and greater organization of the workers and consistency in patronizing products bearing the union label. Have called attention to non-union trust made cigars and the machine-made Blackstone cigar as unfair to organized labor. Self preservation of the workers demands organization; organize and hold fast to that which is good.

R. S. SEXTON,
General Organizer

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1922.

On my arrival in York, Pa., I took up work of reaching the unorganized if possible. After a conference with some of the representative men in the union and the labor movement in general, I concluded to send circulars to as many non-union cigar makers as could be reached by addressing them at their homes and also by sending them a copy of the local labor paper with an article on organization. The time being near the holidays and many shops preparing to lay off for the holidays to take stock and inventory, the local representatives of labor thought it inopportune to call a meeting for organization, as they said few would attend just at this time, but possibly would later. I spoke at all the meetings of local unions that could be reached in York and at several meetings in other towns nearby. Visited Lancaster and spoke at several meetings there. In most of the towns the workers looked for a long lay-off and in some cases a reduction in prices. The workers in that belt now realize what an opportunity they lost some two years ago when they did not organize and prepare to resist a reduction when it would come, but accepted the voluntary raises, believing they, the workers, could without united action maintain these prices and that they were going to receive them for ever. The time came shortly after the war when the manufacturers took these raises away from the cigar makers and step by step they reduced them until now they have all the increases taken away and in some cases more, and the cigar maker is working for pre-war prices. Some have hopes that the workers will wake up after the New Year and take on a new resolve to join with their fellow workers in helping to get a fair standard of wages and a regulation of hours that will permit them to make a decent living without working a week and a half in one week for only an existence. Let us hope this spirit will prevail. Trade here is stagnated just after the holidays, but many businesses are looking for a revival shortly after the first of the year and if so no doubt it will help the cigar trade. Hoping this is true, and with best wishes for a prosperous year for 1922, Fraternally yours,

W. A. McCabe, Org.

Hamilton, Jan. 6, 1922.

Dear Sir:

Nov. 6 to Dec. 4 at Montreal; met with considerable encouragement in label and organization campaign started by Union 58. Although general depression still prevails and the unemployment situation is quite serious, good results are expected from the campaign. Since my last report the unsettled condition of the cigar industry has been further aggravated by the renewed activities of those seeking an increase on the duty of raw leaf; but improved business is looked for from the general election held recently, as there is an entire change in the government.

Nov. 6 to 12—Visited cigar stores and distributed advertising matter in the interest of the label. Also visited cigar factories in the interest of organization campaign. Consulted with officers of 58 on local situation. Attended meeting of label committee, who have taken an interest in this work and have appointed Mr. Drolett to assist in campaign.

Nov. 13 to 19—Worked with Mr. Drolett in label agitation along the lines mentioned. Visited cigar factories in a drive for new members. During the week I attended the following meetings. Label committee, Executive Board

of 58, Carpenters' local, Printers' local and Trade Council.

Nov. 20 to 26—Addressed meetings of Carpenters, Electrical Workers No. 492, Painters, Shoe Workers, Sheet Metal Workers No. 252, Granite Cutters, mass meeting of Allied Printing Trades, also mass meeting of Boot and Shoe Workers. The latter two organizations are resisting the open shop proposition. Also attended open meeting of Plumbers, Ship Carpenters, Electrical Plant Employees and Carpenters' local. Distributed special organization circulars. Committee was appointed by Union 58 to assist in organization work.

Nov. 27 to Dec. 4—Attended the following meetings: Painters, No. 354; Bakers, Blacksmiths, Longshoremen's union, Musicians, Harbor Employees, Carmen's union, Fur Workers. At all meetings distributed advertising matter in the form of match boxes, score cards, cards and circulars. Meetings were addressed in English and French. I addressed regular and special meetings of Union 58 on the need of co-operation and label agitation. Quite a number of applications for membership were received and this work will be continued after the New Year.

Dec. 5 to Jan. 5 at Hamilton. Devoted time to label agitation, distributing cards and circulars. Called on cigar dealers in the interest of label campaign started by Union 55; also attended executive meeting of Union 55. A committee appointed by Union 55 to assist in label campaign composed of Mr. Brewin and Mr. Crawford. We are covering all meetings and distributing advertising matter. I addressed the following meetings to date: Painters, Printing Pressmen, Shoe Workers No. 236, Carpenters No. 68, Plumbers, Plasterers, Stone Cutters, Building Trades Council, Pattern Makers, Delegates to Trade and Label Council, Steam Operating Engineers, special meeting of Letter Carriers, Maintenance Way Men, Railway Machinists, all meetings of Executive Union 55. At regular meeting of Union 55 spoke on local situation and urged members to take an active part in the label campaign and to put into practice that principle of co-operation if we wish to advance the cause of label.

Hamilton, being an industrial center, has been hit hard by the general depression and the cigar industry is one of the first to feel the effects. However, a change for the better is looked for in the New Year and members of Union 55 should continue on with the label agitation and build up their conditions by boosting for the label, as it is the only protection against the open shop. Manufacturers never were so active as they are at present trying to establish the open shop, which is really a closed shop to union men and women; and they are being encouraged in their work by those members who are indifferent to the propagation of unionism and who believe in letting the "other fellow" do the work. Let our resolution for 1922 be co-operation and sincerity and our motto be, "Boost, boost, boost for the label."

JAS. A. SULLIVAN, Int'l Org.

The conditions in the cigar industry in New York are quiet just now, but expect by the next couple of weeks that shops will resume work and that most of the cigar makers will be back at their tables. Although we have suffered some the past year, yet the general depression in business has allowed the International Union to hold its own fairly well in New York compared to other industries. During the abnormal conditions a great many manufacturers have moved their shops from New York, but according to good information the change had not benefited them much and a good many would welcome a shop in New York again. I have been working steadily with the J. A. B. of New York to retain our footing and can only say at this writing that the outlook for the cigar makers in New York and the International Union looks very bright for 1922.

We have held many conferences in New York with manufacturers and negotiations are pending that we feel will start up shops in New York again that will give employment to our

members and make it possible for them to earn a living under union conditions. The J. A. B. of New York has appointed an organization committee to work in harmony with me for a campaign of organization and the local unions are taking that question to their local meetings to get the entire membership interested for a thorough co-operation in this campaign, and as everyone is in harmony for this campaign I feel sure we will get good results. The Women's Trade Union League, as well as the labor press, has promised their co-operation in a campaign for organization and with everything moving in the right direction we hope to increase our membership in New York and make a better condition for the cigar maker.

Trusting that 1922 will be a prosperous year for the cigar makers and the International Union, I remain.

Yours fraternally,
MAURICE SIMONS, Org.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Jan. 4, 1922.

Since my last report I have continued my efforts along the line of agitation, visiting the various locals in behalf of our label and the different brand cigars we are opposed to, under the methods by which they are made, due to the reason these people are not organized, therefore are greatly imposed upon by these unfair employers. I was ably assisted by P. V. Blake and a committee from the members from the Polish Federal Union, making personal visits to their homes, meeting them as they came out of the factory and urging them to appoint a committee to meet with us to talk over the conditions that confront them in their everyday life, and by so doing we would be in a position whereby we could show them by coming into our organization that these unfair methods could be greatly rectified, not only in getting them better wages, but far more better working conditions.

In reference to my last report as to the Sidney G. Cigar Company, known as the Manny Blanc firm of Chicago, and also the Tennyson Cigar Company, also of Chicago. I could not come to any agreement with the Sidney G. shop. Mr. Isaacson, manager of this said concern, said he would like to run a union shop but he wanted to have a bill of prices suitable to his own ideas, which is entirely out of the question.

In reference to the Tennyson shop, they are laid off until after the holidays and they seem to be more reasonable to our bill of prices. There has been a committee appointed and I am working in conjunction with this committee. I am looking for favorable results in the near future. I am working hard with this end in view. This local is contemplating on a more aggressive campaign this year than they did in the past. There is a meeting in the near future of the different trades to arrange to meet the coming conditions due to building trades' new contract and also to build up a stronger organization of all crafts.

Yours fraternally,
MICHAEL GAZELLA,
Sub-organizer.

Easton, Pa., Jan. 7, 1922.

A large part of my time has been spent in the Powell & Goldstein, Onelda, N. Y., controversy, this firm having opened non-union factories in Littlestown, Marietta and Hanover. I also met with the International Executive Board in New York City. At this meeting plans were formulated for an intensive campaign of organization, and when I returned to Pennsylvania I worked to arouse a more energetic spirit among the members there. The Executive Board detailed Organizers McCabe and Sontheimer to assist in the work in these districts, and many meetings were addressed and hundreds of circulars issued by the International Executive Board were distributed. Conditions during the holidays were not favorable to organization work, but the campaign will now be taken up with renewed vigor. At present I am working in Easton, Pa., where the cigar makers are on strike against a reduction of wages. Yours fraternally,

J. P. KEENE, Org.

Forward, Onward and Upward in 1922.

The best that American labor can pledge to the cause of progress for the coming year is a continuance of its best effort to promote that cause in every possible manner by every possible constructive effort. Labor is the one force in our social life that is compelled by its very character to strive to the utmost always for progress, freedom, democracy and justice. It would be fortunate if other elements were under similar self-imposed compulsion.

The year through which we have just passed has been a year of concentrated struggle.

Certain employers greeted the year 1921 with the battle cry of destruction. They felt a sense of power without responsibility to the social entity. They felt that the road was clear for the amassing of fabulous wealth and for the re-establishment of industrial dictatorship. Two things were clear in their minds: To reduce wages and to destroy the unions, the voluntary organizations of the workers in order that wages might be permanently held down and in order that working conditions might be determined likewise in arbitrary manner, to the detriment of the workers.

Organized labor stood firm against this destructive movement. It has maintained its position with such tenacity and purpose that wage reduction has made but comparatively trifling headway, while the destruction of the unions has made no progress at all. Labor is as united and as determined as ever—and a great deal more so.

Labor had more than this to contend with, however. The courts contributed their share. Judicial power has been thrown on the side of predatory wealth. Destruction of law by usurped power has continued apace. Injunctions have grown and multiplied.

On the other hand, the propagandists of various political and industrial cure-alls and fantasies have been busy in an attempt to eat at the vitals of our movement. A great, vicious circle of destructive, undemocratic, oppressive influences has sought to the limit of its capacity to destroy the one great constructive force in American industrial life.

Our movement has stood the test with flying colors. No movement less responsive to the needs of the workers, less qualified to serve, less able to resist, could have stood so completely unscarred through such a year of conflict.

Through the year, despite the slanders and attacks, the movement developed a vast amount of constructive thought, contributed constantly in the development of construc-

tive work, gave constantly in service to humanity.

In the midst of an unemployment crisis which need not have been, it was the voice and the counsel of labor that made it possible for the national conference on unemployment to survive and to succeed to such an extent that it is estimated a million and a half of workers have been re-employed.

The world today stands upon the threshold of a ten-year naval holiday, from which

BY COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION



it is hoped the world will emerge into everlasting peace. Labor led the way to the present conference, with its record from the beginning of our movement and with its declaration adopted by the Executive Council in May and by the convention in Denver in June calling for such an international conference as the President later determined to call.

These are evidences of labor's temper and spirit and willingness to serve.

There is no intent to draw a bill of particulars. The old year has gone. The efforts of reactionary employers, of hostile newspapers, of courts, of legislatures, of Congress, to harass, to undermine and to destroy, have been unavailing. And even the presidential proposal for judicial tribunals to arbitrarily force labor and all industry

under the tyrannical rule of courts, will not succeed.

The conclusion, at the end of the year, is that reaction has tried with all diligence, and has failed to shake the progressive, enlightened, constructive purpose of the great masses of our people.

The conviction is inescapable that progress is in store. Our people understood too well the implications of the proposals of reaction to be deceived. Reaction can not win by logic because the logic of the equation is all against it. It can not win by threats and force because the might of the masses in their determination to go forward is unconquerable and insurmountable.

"Lay on MacDuff," we said a full year ago. MacDuff has laid on with vigor, but with the customary blindness of those who will not see the tide of human affairs and who will not listen to the burden of the human story as it is spoken from the lips of the masses.

Freedom's cause is safe because it is in the keeping of so many.

And so, at the dawn of the New Year—1922—we greet our fellow workers, our fellow citizens. We bid them look forward, we bid them envision the rising sun, we bid them forward, onward and upward toward a better day, a brighter day, a better, richer, fuller life for all mankind.—From the American Federationist.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 2, 1922.
Since last report I have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz:

No. 93, Omaha, Neb.

The books and accounts here are in very nice order; benefit cards and expense vouchers all on file; cash and stamp accounts correct. Sec'y Huller has deposited \$150 in bank since Dec. 1st, leaving \$18.45 on hand at date of examination.

Statement as follows:
Financier's balance for June 1, 1917...\$ 423.20
Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1921.....7,463.05
Total\$7,886.25
Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1921.....7,315.30

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1921...\$ 570.95
Funds of Union.
Dec. 1, 1921, in Merchants Nat'l Bank\$338.80
In possession Sec'y T. J. Huller... 143.05

Total\$ 481.85

Deficiency of Union Dec. 1, 1921.....\$ 89.10
This is a balance on old deficiency and must be replaced. Section 173 will explain why this must not longer be neglected.

No. 100, Milbank, S. D.

The accounts here are in good condition. Explained to the secretary how to balance each member's dues account in the ledger with every credit given, also how to balance the funds in the day book at the end of each month. Cash

and stamp accounts correct; benefit cards and expense vouchers nicely filed. Very nice work.

Statement as follows:
Int'l receipts from organization, March 1919, to Dec. 1, 1921.....\$1,785.48
Correction in accounts, due on exam... 2.50

Total\$1,787.98
Expense to Dec. 1, 1921.....1,431.28

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1921....\$ 356.70

Funds of Union.
Dec. 1, 1921, in 1st Nat'l Bank....\$353.00
In possession Sec'y E. H. Duesing 3.70

Total\$ 356.70
No. 143, Lincoln, Neb.

The books and accounts here are as neat as any I ever saw; benefit cards and expense vouchers all on file; ledger nicely posted; everything in excellent condition so far as the work of the secretary-treasurer is concerned, except that one member received some sick benefit while on the 90-day limit.

Statement as follows:
Financier's balance for June 1, 1917...\$ 385.40
Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1921.....3,839.05
Expended over percentage in 1917.....8.14
Expended over percentage in 1918.....34.01
Due Int'l Union on examination.....56.00

Total\$4,322.60
Expense to Dec. 1, 1921.....3,771.41

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1921....\$ 551.19

Funds of Union.
Dec. 1, 1921, in Lincoln State Bank\$393.50
In possession Sec'y-Treas. John Steiner101.69

Total\$ 495.19
Deficiency of Union Dec. 1, 1921.....\$ 56.00
This is the illegal sick benefit paid to F. Fink. No. 55274, during Dec., 1920, and Jan. and Feb., 1921. Secretary-treasurer deposited in bank since Dec. 1, \$75; in fact "his" money in bank will cover much more than the amount reported in his possession Dec. 1, as he carries a personal bank account.

No. 150, Sioux City, Iowa.

The books and accounts here are now in the best condition I ever found them at No. 150, Sioux City. Cash and stamp accounts correct; benefit cards on file; vouchers and original bills are all on file since Sec'y Martin has had the books. So far as figures are concerned, I did not find any differences since last examination.

Statement as follows:
Financier's balance for July 1, 1917.....\$ 98.14
Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1921.....6,698.90
Expended over percentage in 1917.....17.74

Total\$6,814.78
Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1921.....6,461.10

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1921....\$ 363.68

Funds of Union.
At time of examination, in Sioux Nat'l Bank\$331.00
In possession Sec'y C. H. Martin 32.68

Total\$ 363.68

No. 153, Sioux Falls, S. D.

The accounts here are really in nice condition; cash and stamp accounts correct; benefit cards all on file. There has been a little mistake made here because of not making out expense vouchers for certain expenditures. There should be a real voucher endorsed by whoever receives the money for every item of expense. There has been a nice effort made here to have the accounts correct.

Statement as follows:
Financier's balance for July 1, 1917.....\$ 141.96
Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1921.....5,221.25

Total\$5,363.21
Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1921.....4,984.87

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1921....\$ 378.34

Funds of Union.

Dec. 1, 1921, in Minnehaha Nat'l Bank \$370.76
In posses. Sec'y John Goebel..... 7.58

Total \$ 378.34

No. 177, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
The books and accounts here are at this time in very fair condition. They had a fire here and some of the union property was lost.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for July 1, 1917.... \$ 102.01
Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1921..... 2,375.92
Expended over percentage in 1917..... .17
Due to Int'l Union on examination..... 1.89

Total \$2,479.99
Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1921..... 2,354.98

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1921.... \$ 125.01

Funds of Union.

Dec. 1, 1921, in State Savings Bank \$116.78
In possession Sec'y P. H. Heuermann 8.06

Total \$ 124.84

Deficiency of Union Dec. 1, 1921..... \$.17
This is the amount expended over percentage in 1917.

No. 276, Plattsmouth, Neb.

If only our trade were as fine as the accounts of Secretary Bajek here at Plattsmouth there would be work for a lot of cigar makers. The accounts here are just as we want them; cash and stamp accounts correct; day book shows the accounts balanced at the end of month; benefit cards and expense vouchers correctly filed; ledger correctly indexed and the funds always in bank to correspond with the monthly report.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for June 1, 1917.. \$ 119.47
Int'l receipts to Dec. 31, 1921..... 2,197.00

Total \$2,316.47
Int'l expense to Dec. 31, 1921 2,179.75

Financier's balance for Dec. 31, 1921.. \$ 136.72

Funds of Union.

Dec. 1, 1921, in 1st Nat'l Bank. \$125.00
In possession Sec'y-Treas. Mike Bajek 11.75

Total \$ 136.75

Surplus same as at date of last exam.. \$.03

No. 312, Livingston, Mont.

The books here are accurate; benefit cards and vouchers all on file; stamp account correct; but the funds in bank showed that extreme neglect has been continuous. However, today all the funds of the union are in bank. I am quite sure that after this experience the attention necessary will be given union affairs here.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for March 1, 1918.. \$ 304.53
Int'l receipts to Dec. 12, 1921..... 3,096.40
Expended over percentage in 1917..... 38.91
Expended over percentage in 1918..... 38.57

Total \$3,478.41
Expense to Dec. 12, 1921 2,854.13

Financier's balance for Dec. 12, 1921.... \$ 624.28

Funds of Union.

Dec. 12, 1921, in Park Nat'l Bank..... \$ 624.28

No. 345, Rapid City, S. D.

The books here are fine; benefit cards all on file; recently treasurer's vouchers for local expense have been omitted. Am promised that they will have them in the future. There was \$5 more in bank than was reported; this was corrected when the bank account was verified at time of examination. The stamp and cash accounts are now correct.

Statement as follows:

Receipts from organization, Sept. 1918, to Dec. 1, 1921 \$1,114.60

Expended over percentage in 1919..... .41

Total \$1,115.01
Expense to Dec. 1, 1921..... 929.52

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1921.... \$ 185.49

Funds of Union.

Dec. 1, 1921, in 1st Nat'l Bank. \$151.78
In possession Sec'y Louis Metzler, Jr. 33.30
Total \$ 185.08

Deficiency of Union Dec. 1, 1921..... \$.41

This deficiency is the amount expended over percentage in 1919. Sec'y Metzler deposited the \$33.30 in his possession on Dec. 3rd.

No. 358, Fremont, Neb.

The books and accounts here are in very nice condition. Some of the members run over the limit in dues and it must stop. Benefit cards and endorsed vouchers on file for all expense.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for June 1, 1917.. \$ 97.54
Int'l receipts to Dec. 25, 1921..... 1,585.35

Total \$1,682.89
Expense to Dec. 25, 1921 1,531.27

Financier's balance for Dec. 25, 1921.... \$ 151.62

Funds of Union.

Dec. 27, 1921, in Com. Nat'l Bank. \$145.00
In possession Sec'y Wm. Feinuer 6.62

Total \$ 151.62

No. 491, Huron, S. D.

The books and accounts here are now in the best condition they ever have been at No. 491. Huron. Cash and stamp accounts correct; benefit cards and expense vouchers filed in the rotation in which the items are entered; ledger nicely posted and funds are at all times promptly deposited.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for July 1, 1917.... \$ 196.66
Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1921..... 5,618.95

Total \$5,815.61
Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1921..... 5,583.31
Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1921.... \$ 292.30

Yours fraternally,

W. A. Campbell,
Int. Financier.

State of Trade January 1, 1922.

FAIR.	88 Dubuque	250 Owego
	96 Akron	282 Bridgeport
	97 Boston	293 Geneva
	98 St. Paul	286 Wichita
	99 Ottawa	287 Marinette
74 Poughkeepsie 505 Uniontown	103 Ansonia	300 Michigan City
	107 Erie	302 Tecumseh
	1'2 Oneonta	310 Manistee
	115 Canton	311 Auburn
	121 Ithaca	315 St. Cloud
DULL.	124 Watertown	320 Athens
	125 Norwich	323 Sheboygan
	126 Ephrata	331 Crookston
	130 Saginaw	338 Eureka
	135 Appleton	345 Rapid City
5 Rochester	154 Lincoln	359 Atchison
6 Syracuse	137 Rockford	372 Marshfield
7 Utica	158 Lafayette	381 Watertown
20 Decatur	161 Denver	395 Waterbury
24 Muskegon	162 Green Bay	402 Quakertown
25 Milwaukee	163 Marysville	406 Crawfordsville
26 So. Norwalk	168 Oskosh	409 Kewanee
27 Toronto	173 Zanesville	410 Centralia
32 Louisville	193 Jefferson City	433 Mobile
34 Chippewa Falls	206 No. Adams	435 Kenton
46 Grand Rapids	209 Coldwater	447 Kenosha
47 Quincy	221 Logansport	457 Benton Harbor
52 Elmira	221 South Bend	463 Pontiac
58 Leavenworth	225 Los Angeles	469 Bakersfield
57 Champaign	231 Amsterdam	480 Orlando
69 Keokuk	233 Sedalia	476 Pontiac
61 La Crosse	236 Reading	477 Manitowoc
69 Three Rivers	250 Belleville	479 Wheeling
72 Burlington	257 Lancaster	491 Huron
73 Alton	274 Pekin	502 Pittsburgh
76 Hannibal	279 Plattsburg	510 Fairmont
79 Sandusky		
85 Eau Claire		
86 Mansfield		

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President,
Monon Building, Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., Hartford, Conn., Second Vice President.

D. W. KENNEDY, 73 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont., Third Vice President.

MANUEL GONZALES, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Nevada City, Calif., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children, and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free, and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members, secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the

request carefully study section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if there is no such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

The amendment of Union 312, Livingston, to postpone the May, 1922, convention, was adopted by popular vote. The vote was 4,571 for postponement and 685 against postponement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts, December, 1921.

3 Paterson	\$250.00	96 Akron	\$100.00
4 Cincinnati	500.00	98 St. Paul	100.00
6 Syracuse	200.00	341 S. Bern'd'n	50.00
10 Providence	150.00	345 Rapid City	50.00
14 Chicago	500.00	353 New York	100.00
15 Chicago	400.00	359 Atchison	50.00
18 Brattleboro	75.00	366 Ann Arbor	150.00
20 Decatur	200.00	368 Port Huron	100.00
28 Westfield	150.00	409 Kewanee	150.00
31 Connersville	100.00	445 Billings	150.00
35 Dayton	100.00	450 Enid	200.00
37 Ft. Wayne	200.00	455 Galena	50.00
39 New Haven	300.00	457 Benton Hbr.	100.00
40 Biddeford	150.00	466 Easton	100.00
42 Hartford	200.00	476 Pontiac	100.00
43 Urbana	100.00	482 Wausau	100.00
44 St. Louis	250.00	483 Gloversville	100.00
60 Keokuk	200.00	484 Meriden	150.00
72 Burlington	150.00	487 Baker	100.00
73 Alton	200.00	498 Everett	150.00
75 Columbus	50.00	501 Wheeling	400.00

Miscellaneous Supplies.

2 Buffalo	\$ 3.25	282 Bridgeport	\$ 4.00
4 Cincinnati	1.35	283 Geneva	2.95
5 Rochester	5.10	285 Ft. Worth	3.80
6 Syracuse	1.10	299 Middletown	1.10
7 Utica	2.20	306 Pueblo	1.10
10 Providence	8.00	311 Auburn .....	.35
14 Chicago .....	.75	329 Fond du Lac	1.10
16 Binghamton	6.30	331 Crookston .....	.75
20 Decatur	3.20	337 Key West	6.50
24 Muskegon .....	.75	112 Washington	4.00
25 Milwaukee .....	.60	110 Oneonta .....	.25
26 S. Norwalk .....	.10	114 Jacksonville	5.70
28 Westfield	3.25	129 Denver	1.10
39 N. Haven	14.60	135 Appleton	3.05
42 Hartford .....	.75	140 Niag. Falls .....	.75
81 Peekskill .....	.75	379 Rochester	1.90
87 Brooklyn	3.15	384 St. Aug.	3.25
149 Brooklyn	3.15	389 New York .....	.75
168 Oshkosh	1.70	443 Albuquerque	1.35
171 E. Greenville	12.05	462 Tampa	4.00
172 Davenport	3.80	469 Bakersfield .....	.75
192 Manchester	9.10	474 Tampa	7.15
225 Los Angeles	1.50	491 Huron	1.50
247 Blue Island	7.45	500 Tampa	19.65
248 Jacksonville .....	.70	506 Tampa	1.00
268 Escanaba .....	.60		

Journal subscription, Ill. Pub. Wks.
Dept. 50
For sale of 44 142/500 Rms. Trade
Union Bond 243.01

Receipts for December \$ 7,391.56
Balance November 30, 1921 4,050.42
Total \$11,441.98

Expenditures for December, 1921.

Office rent	\$ 115.00
Salary to Int'l President, five weeks	300.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers	1,154.00
J. A. Sullivan, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
M. Simons, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. & exp. as org.	250.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
Sol Sontheimer, sal. & exp. as org.	250.00
M. Gazella, sal. & exp. as org.	100.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. & exp. as org.	345.52
D. Vinckerlergel, sal. & exp. as sub-org.	35.00
W. A. Campbell, sal. & exp. as financier	300.00
J. C. Hilsdorf, bal. sal. & exp. as financier	240.26
C. H. Stevens, 7th V. P. exp. for 1921	11.68
Printing—	
November Journal	313.48
Strike applications (Tampa, 11, 77, 2, 130 and 253)	113.50
Circ. & voting blank amend. 312	9.50
Org. circ., order blanks	9.50
500 Receipt, exp. blanks	5.25
5,000 Envelopes, No. 10, for Int'l office	27.50
10,000 Envelopes, No. 6%, for Int'l office	35.00
1,250 Officers' blanks	8.00
11,000 Mo. financial statement blanks	110.00
6,000 Sick benefit report blanks	27.00
10,000 Address slips	12.50
Envelopes and letterheads for locals	23.55
3,000,000 Labels	450.00
Spanish organization circulars	35.00
Constitutions in French	120.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for December	320.00
Tax to U. L. T. Dept. for December	160.00
Postage on letters and supplies	87.57
Postage on November Journals	19.03
Express on supplies	24.02
Express on package from 192, Manchester	55
Spanish translations	2.61
Telephone service	10.79
Telegraph service	26.46
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	29.40
Towel service	3.00
Addressograph plates	2.23
Light	2.25
Office supplies	37.79
Exchange on checks	2.81
Journal paper	456.37
Carrying Labels to Union 14	40
Storage on records and returned property	25.00
Expenses for December	\$ 7,009.52
Balance December 31, 1921	4,432.46
Total	\$11,441.98
Included in balance, \$1,200 Liberty Bonds	

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

John D. Werner, 1301 S. 19th St., Manitowoc, Wis., would like to hear from Nick J. Schreiner.

Madame Terneven, of Rue Notre Seigneur 21, Brussels, Belgium, is very anxious to receive some information of her father, Henri Herbener, a cigar maker, who left Brussels for the United States in September, 1882. Any information sent to the International office will be sent to her.

A person, Chicago, wants to locate George Beattie. Had good singing voice. It will be to his interest to send his address, care International office.

John P. Cummings would like to hear from Wm. Uhlein. Address 7406 S. May St., Chicago, Ill.

Dick O'Brien wants to hear from Curvin Julius, and Matt Backman wants to hear from Charles Slater. By Union 192, Manchester, N. H.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 262, Dallas, to fine G. C. Spiegel, 78315; A. B. Kingon, 30871; Roland Cline, 15473, and Alex Winkle, 105879, \$25 each for quitting work in a union shop and going to work in a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of 27, Toronto, to fine C. A. Crossley \$100 and annul his card for working in the non-union factory of Andrew Wilson Company. Vote—Affirmative, 4; two members approved \$25; one member approved the fine but not annulment of card.

Approved the application of 335, Hammond, to fine Max Succoff, 3440, \$25 for quitting his job and allowing himself to be suspended because he was notified that he would have to pay percentage on international indebtedness of \$30.00. Vote—Affirmative, 6.

Approved the application of 12, Oneida, to fine Fred Dedrick \$50 for working in the strike shop of Powell & Goldstein. Vote—Affirmative, 5; negative, 1; one member approved \$25.

Approved the application of 140, Niagara Falls, to annul the retiring card of Harry Locke, 80549, for conduct demoralizing to the welfare of the union. Vote—Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of 6, Syracuse, to fine the following \$50 each for dropping their cards and working in a non-union shop: Andrew Weaver, 2383; Joseph Charles, 80514; Marcus Lipshutz, 2383; W. Melnick, 33436; Chas. Buch, 68198; Philip Muth, 2386; and to fine Joseph Silneo, 105129, \$100 for dropping his card and manufacturing cigars with non-union men. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of 497, Kankakee, to fine Frank R. Cartin, 18068, and annul his retiring card for going to work in the strike shop of Herman Becherer, but reduced the fine from \$200 to \$50. Vote—Affirmative, 4; two members approved \$50, and one member approved \$25.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

J. I. Merrill appealed against 129 Denver for levying a fifty-cent weekly assessment and later on a one-dollar weekly assessment for the unemployed. No facts were given. The union replied that they had levied assessments to assist the unemployed totaling five dollars all told on each member. The appeal was not sustained.

The J. A. B., New York, appealed against 132 Brooklyn, a member of the J. A. B., for refusing to annul the retiring card of H. Mitchell. The J. A. B. shows that Mitchell was employed as foreman in a shop in New York City, formerly union but that is now and has been for some time running strictly non-union, and in which an authorized strike occurred. The decision is that Mr. Mitchell must quit this strike bound shop or forfeit his retiring card.

N. J. Martin appealed against 27 Toronto for refusing to annul the retiring card of Miss Edna Cronin. The appeal was not sustained.

John Arboix appealed against 92 Worcester for finding him guilty of slandering the officers of the union. The appeal was not sustained.

Support Your Cause.

The General Committee on the Limitation of Armament, founded by Samuel Gompers, is fighting for the public interest for the fullest possible degree of limitation of armament, for final disarmament and lasting international peace.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

102 Kansas City ..	\$150	131 Jersey City ..	\$100
103 Ansonia	100	133 Richmond	150
104 Pottsville	100	134 La Porte	100
105 Maysville	50	135 Appleton	50
107 Erie	100	137 Massillon	100
108 Lock Haven	100	138 Newark	250
109 Hoquiam	50	139 Long Hill	150
110 Washington, D.C.	100	142 Lockport	100
111 Des Moines	150	143 Lincoln	150
112 Oneonta	150	145 Williamsport	50
113 Tacoma	200	146 New Brunswick	150
114 Jacksonville	200	149 Brooklyn	100
115 Canton	100	150 Sioux City	100
118 Peoria	200	152 Youngstown	100
120 Muscatine	100	153 Sioux Falls	150
121 Ithaca	100	154 Lincoln	150
122 Warren	150	155 Mt. Pleasant	150
123 Hamilton	100	157 Rockford	150
124 Watertown	150	160 Milford	150
125 Norwich	100	161 Denver	100
126 Ephrata	200	162 Green Bay	150
127 Mattoon	100	163 Marysville	150
128 El Paso	100	167 Owosso	100
129 Denver	100	168 Oshkosh	150
130 Saginaw	150		

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

(Do not endorse two or more amendments on the same sheet of paper. Send in a separate endorsement for each amendment, as they have to be filed separately.)

The amendment of 187, Covington, Ky., as published in the November Journal, as follows:

Amend Section No. 166, page 45: On line 7 after the words manufacturers' license, add the following: Interested financially, holding stocks or bonds in any cigar company. Section to read as follows: No member holding a manufacturers' license, interested financially, holding stocks or bonds in any cigar company, shall hold any office either in the International or Local Union. Neither shall they have charge of the granting or distribution of the label.

Received the endorsement of 41, Aurora; 218, Binghamton; 168, Oshkosh; 317, Wilkes-Barre; 172, Davenport; 1, Baltimore; 187, Covington; 88, Dubuque; 118, Peoria; 184, Bay City; 316, St. Cloud; 266, Memphis; 83, Nashville; 394, Sycamore; 301, Akron; 396, Northampton; 160, Milford; 274, Pekin; 144, New York; 257, Lancaster; 247, Blue Island; 381, Watertown; 20, Decatur; 37, Fort Wayne; 294, Duluth; 243, Jacksonville; 206, North Adams; 416, Norwalk; 402, Quakertown; 154, Lincoln; 312, Livingston; 54, Pawtucket; 68, Albany; 35, Dayton; 123, Hamilton; 225, Los Angeles; 81, Peckskill; 466, Easton; 150, Sioux City; 107, Erie; 55, Hamilton; 46, Grand Rapids; 250, Belleville; 282, Bridgeport; 228, San Francisco; 215, Logansport; 338, Eureka; 122, Warren; 383, Chicago; 325, Spokane; 3, Paterson; 114, Jacksonville; 245, Ashland; 24, Muskegon; 105, Maysville; 410, Centalla; 337, Key West; 188, Seattle; 9, Troy; 447, Kenosha; 38, Springfield; 516, Wheeling; 98, St. Paul; 313, Lima; 331, Crookston; 77, Minneapolis.

Having received the required number of endorsements, it will be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 336, Tampa, providing that the out of work law be changed back to what it was before changed by the Cleveland convention.

Received the endorsement of Unions 108, Lock Haven; 353, Brooklyn; 160, Milford; 228, San Francisco; 98, St. Paul; 150, Sioux City; 14,

Chicago; 130, Saginaw; 500, Tampa; 146, New Brunswick; 44, St. Louis; 129, Denver; 68, Albany; 337, Key West; 188, Seattle; 9, Troy; 94, Pawtucket; 37, Boston.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied, of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter. In the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months, a member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and

rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments, and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices), shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequently thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example—a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 130. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

The amendment to postpone the May, 1922, convention was adopted. Any time after April, 1922, a convention may be called by a majority vote of the membership at large. Any local union may propose that we hold a convention any time after that date, April, 1922.

UNION NOTES

By 97, Boston.

Label Section of Boston Central Labor Union held a very successful mass meeting. Addresses were made by Philip Byrnes of the Shoe Workers; Frank McCarthy and Austin Kaveney of the Cigar makers, and Dennis D. Driscoll of the Horseshoers.

The sale of label goods has increased over 100 per cent in Quincy, the patrons being mostly business and professional men. Finn has

done good work.

Our label committee has scoured greater Boston, covering the entire jurisdiction of this union, placing calendars in all the stores, interviewing proprietors and labor men. Persistent, energetic label agitation is what counts.

Number of students in trade union college is on the increase, 97 has encouraged this college from its inception.

Another bill for a free state university will be introduced in our legislature this year. There should be no monopoly of education.

The label is the greatest weapon labor has. While you are creating a demand for your own label don't forget the union button and show card of the other fellow. Too many of us forget the other fellow's label, button and window card while we boom our own.

New England Label Conference is a live organization and has justified its existence.

Despite the efforts of the big interests the trade union continues to do business at the same old stand. Remember, the Irish have fought for freedom for 800 years, defeated often, but never conquered. This is an example for organized labor.

Don't forget the bakers' label or the barrel's union window card.

Are your shirts, collars and neckties union made?

The men and women who have realized what organized labor has done for them will never give up.

The Central Strike Committee of the Cigar Makers and Tobacco Workers of Porto Rico uses this means to thank all the unions, bodies and individuals making donations to our strike that was inaugurated on January 1st and brought to an end on the 27th of September, 1921. The donations received were as follows:

J. A. B. of P. R., \$1,935.23; Banders' Union of Ponce, 70c; Union 461, \$3.70; Union 449, \$31.20; Suction Table Workers of Ponce, \$2.25; Binder Selectors of Ponce, \$1; Porto Cuba Strippers, Ponce, \$7; 461, \$3.30; Cigar Makers of Ponce, \$10.10; Wrapper Selectors of Ponce, \$2.15; Wrapper Selectors of Utuado, \$1.20; 194, \$30; 432, \$107; 148, \$11; 378, \$80; 467, \$18; 119, \$50; Typographical Union 478, \$5; Carpenters' Union 1589, \$5; Carpenters' Union 588, \$5; Machinists' Union 778, \$45; E. Conde of San Juan, \$2; Bakers' Union 353, \$8.50; Carpenters' Union 1195, \$5; collected by Carreras, \$143.76; collected by Isaac Garcia, \$9.65; collected by A. Garcia, \$2.80; Agricultural Union 15563, \$18.50; collected by J. Gautier, \$79.15; Agricultural Union 16704, \$18.75; Carpenters' Union 2104, \$8; 481 of Bayamon, \$50; Carpenters' Union 1450, \$5; Agricultural Union 15563, \$7.50; Carpenters' Union 1821, \$5; 481 of Bayamon, \$50; 481 of Bayamon, \$84; 509, \$9.60; 432, \$43.80; 509, \$10.40; 333, \$42.40; 148, \$7.20; 460, \$13.20; 378, \$33.60; 309, \$10; 148, \$3.60; 449, \$79.20; 378, \$35.20; Carpenters' Union 2104, \$8; 350, \$90; 418, \$36; 414, \$156; J. Rosado, \$12.50; Agricultural Union 14817, \$17; Longshoremen 598, \$6; 148, \$3.60; 446, \$44; 460, \$39.60; 194, \$25.40; 376, \$44.20; 461, \$43; 119, \$98.80; 446, \$22; Agricultural Union 14817, \$6.65; 478, \$22; 141, \$10; 467, \$13.20; 481, \$189.60; 410, \$2; 402, \$1; 282, \$2; 162, \$5; 44, \$100; 333, \$106.03; 481, \$100; 350, \$94.80; 509, \$20; 432, \$131.55; 194, \$56.40; 187, \$10; 2, \$25; 6, \$10; 132, \$10; 39, \$10; 90, \$25; 114, \$20; 138, \$20; 38, \$15; 481, \$86.40; 376, \$75; 449, \$311.20; 453, \$498.80; 119, \$199.44; 446, \$60; 432, \$43.20; 329, \$1; 238, \$5; 332, \$25; 107, \$5; 446, \$36; Shoemakers' Union 443, \$5; 481, \$186.80; Agricultural Union 14817, \$7.40; Agricultural Union 12005, \$3; 485, \$67.60; 353, \$5; 339, \$5; 478, \$27.85; 350, \$64; 467, \$23.40; 446, \$17.20; 461, \$210.50; 34, \$2; 299, \$3; 224, \$5; 333, \$123; 460, \$39.60; 449, \$239.40; 453, \$130.40; 446, \$17.20; 148, \$10; 331, \$5; 491, \$1; 481, \$100; 378, \$18; 485, \$23.20; 446, \$17.20; 194, \$29.40; J. A. B., Chicago, \$755.25; C. Santana, \$1.50; 119, \$99.72; 424, \$34.05; 481, \$80.80; 414 and 418, \$250; 461, \$4.30; 446, \$17.20; 485, \$22.80; 628, \$60; 76, \$10; 294, \$5; C. Santana, \$1.50; 432, \$131.40; 478, \$20.78; Retail Clerks' Union 1314, \$10.57; C. Santana, \$1.50; \$1; 461, \$85.20; 446, \$17.20; 194, \$36; C. Santana, \$1.50; J. A. B., Chicago, \$388.50; 192, \$300; 192, \$100; 485, \$68.40; 119, \$99.72; 509, \$70; 453, \$130.40;

376, \$98.33; 481, \$186.80; 461, \$42.60; 449, \$319.20; 432, \$20.40; 446, \$17.20; 446, \$5.85; 432, \$45.80; C. Santana, \$1.50; 119, \$99.72; 509, \$20; 453, \$130.40; 418 and 414, \$200; 485, \$45.60; 461, \$83.40; 481, \$186.80; 461, \$58.30; 460, \$52.80; 478, \$20; 446, \$5.60; 376, \$93.60; C. Santana, \$1.50; 194, \$42; 467, \$23.08; 449, \$160; 481, \$74.72; 432, \$91.60; J. A. B. Chicago, \$553.50; C. Santana, \$1.50; 9, \$10; 192, \$90; Cigar Makers' Co-operative, Tampa, \$17. Total, \$13,021.35.

Receipts have been sent to all the unions and individuals sending any donation and we should be very much obliged if our attention is called to any omission. Yours fraternally,

FELIPE RIVERA, Treasurer.

Any secretary knowing the whereabouts of a member by the name of E. Beckwith will please notify John A. Mowrey, secretary of Union 161, Denver, Pa.

Union cigar makers are warned to stay away from Jacksonville, Fla., as many are walking the streets, no jobs. By Union 248.

Union 431, Litchfield, Ill., reports that J. Horregan was suspended in June.

Secretary holding card of Chas. Schaller, 62354, please duplicate and send old one to Int'l office.

At our smoker held at labor temple, Hammond, Ind., Dec. 17, 1921, an Elgin six automobile was given away. Mr. R. A. Schroeder of Peoria, Ill., was the lucky recipient.

Yours fraternally,

L. MOUNTS, Sec'y.

PRIVATE LOANS

Secretaries holding any of the following cards are requested to collect private loans as follows and forward to Union 224, Salt Lake City: D. Altman, 94176, \$10; C. Brunner, 16415, \$2; J. Feely, 20128, \$2; L. Miller, 120828, \$2; H. A. Hayes, 80616, \$2; E. Collins, 49646, \$2; W. L. Felsch, 113143, \$2; P. L. Price, 87134, \$2; H. Gold, 1306, \$2; D. Williams, \$5; E. Hull, 1318, \$2; E. A. Millette, 107375, \$2; R. Geiger, 69356; F. Wilson, 31713, \$2, and R. J. Quinn, 98506, \$5.50, illegal benefit drawn from Union 224.

Some of the above amounts have been owing for a long time; ample opportunity has been given to all to pay, as none of them are less than six months old. Kindly do the fair thing and pay up so that some other good fellow can get a piece of change when he comes along. He may need it as much as you did.

All persons owing private loans to the J. A. B., Chicago, must make some provision for paying them at once. A list of those owing loans will be published in next issue of the Journal and secretaries are asked to collect from those owing such loans who may be working under their jurisdiction.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Nick Andres, 31014, who died Nov. 8.

Union 228, San Francisco, Calif.—Wm. Scott, 97456, who died December 26. Committee attended funeral.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: Joe Saxe, B. Monjeau.

Union 218, Binghamton, N. Y., for Harry Willson.

Union 312, Livingston, Mont., for Dona Cormier.

International office for John Burch.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) .....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) .....	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4½, duplicate	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3½ .....	.75
Year date for label canceler .....	.20
Type holder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x¼ in. .....	.30
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x¼ in. .....	.35
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4¼x1¼ in. ....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.00
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200-page label record .....	.75

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4½-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and Ledgers only					
	ledgers.					
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.49
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3d zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice

tice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid,	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.25
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.90
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied with the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES. LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates;

*financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

We shall have international organization for permanent peace and a radical reduction of armaments if the Washington conference is not only wisely supported but at the same time persistently urged forward by public opinion.

We must press for results. As Samuel Gompers said at the beginning of the conference:

"The people of the world do not want an excuse for failure. They do not even want a reason for failure.

"The people of the world demand freedom from the burden of armament and they demand a world organized for peace.

"We have been urged not to arouse too great an expectation, not to agitate the mind of our people too energetically. Let me say that the expectation exists and the mind of the people is determined."

Mr. Gompers concluded with this stirring pledge:

"I pledge to you that for myself, hopeful as I am, confident as I am, determined as I am to help, if failure becomes apparent I shall speak and I shall proclaim to the people the truth as I see it, sparing neither institutions nor persons."

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN NOVEMBER, 1921.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN NOVEMBER, 1927.									
Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date Initiated.	Length By member-			Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				Union No.	Yr.	M.			
6	Jno. Crouse	17338	June, 1895	6	26	4	Chro. hepatitis	75	\$550.00
7	Wm. Payne	23820	June, 1882	39	39	4	Cerebral embolus	62	550.00
9	Ed W. Pearce	48404	July, 1886	87	34	3	Rheumatism	74	550.00
14	Jule Gellhausen	21564	Sept., 1887	150	34	2	Tot. dis., gen. brkdown.	70	350.00
14	Louis Winter	75302	Mar., 1894	329	27	6	Tot. dis., senility	71	350.00
14	Peter Koberger	86762	July, 1900	217	19	..	Pneumonia	68	475.00
17	Harry Schrumm	27624	Oct., 1893	173	28	1	Bright's disease	56	550.00
17	Josephine Netesnick	58008	Jan., 1891	90	30	10	Gangrene	68	550.00
17	T. L. Bailey	15207	Dec., 1906	17	14	10	Cancer tongue	42	275.00
22	Frank J. Walther	22950	Oct., 1900	284	21	..	Cancer	59	550.00
25	Ben Kroening	45850	Sept., 1889	25	32	1	Heart disease	62	550.00
32	Wife Louis Roehrig	7402	Sept., 1880	32	41	..	Cirrhosis liver	65	40.00
33	Louis Brackensick	31660	Apr., 1888	62	33	5	Paralysis	68	550.00
39	Al. Somers	10826	June, 1886	144	..	..	Balance benefit	..	50.00
39	Mrs. Nellie Higgins	59028	Nov., 1890	218	31	..	Tot. dis., par. hand.	60	350.00
44	Henry Verrell	20819	Sept., 1881	44	40	1	Nephritis	64	550.00
44	Aug. Scheske	1908	Dec., 1879	44	39	5	Accident (bal. tot. dis.)	61	50.00
55	J. Burns	60680	Sept., 1903	55	18	2	Pul. tub.	38	475.00
61	Mike Cibulka	33817	May, 1884	61	37	5	Dropsy	67	550.00
67	John C. Horstman	58905	Oct., 1890	90	30	..	Carcinoma	55	550.00
90	H. Fuerstenberg	57306	Sept., 1891	90	30	1	Bronchial asthma	63	550.00
90	Christine Teegen	56101	Aug., 1894	90	27	4	Cerebral apoplexy	64	550.00
90	H. L. Wilson	36457	Apr., 1885	72	36	6	Softening brain	58	120.40
97	H. Peterson	58474	July, 1882	90	39	2	Chro. empyema	65	550.00
97	Wife M. J. Grishaver	71902	July, 1897	97	24	..	Diabetes	48	40.00
97	Wife Ed Kirk	38928	Feb., 1886	97	35	2	Heart disease	43	40.00
129	Dec. Journal death of wife should be			H. C. Walser	Instead of	C. H. Watson.			
129	Nick Andres	31014	Jan., 1893	129	28	5	Pneumonia	49	550.00
141	Aloisie Krapicek	54219	Oct., 1894	141	27	..	Fracture skull	76	550.00
141	Josefa Pokorny	54186	Apr., 1890	141	31	6	Myocarditis	61	550.00
141	Emma Svandrik	90537	Apr., 1903	141	18	6	Lobar pneumonia	68	475.00
141	Antonle Kallina	53097	Mar., 1892	141	29	6	Total disability	..	350.00
144	Wife Simon Fuchs	47293	Mar., 1892	10	29	6	Cancer liver	60	40.00
149	Chas. Loeffler	1029	Jan., 1878	2	43	9	Cancer larynx	61	40.00
165	W. J. Olmer	1922	Apr., 1882	100	29	..	Heart disease	58	550.00
165	G. Staudenmeyer	42391	Jan., 1889	100	32	..	Cerebral oedema	54	550.00
168	Wife J. Gallatin	109959	June, 1905	168	15	5	Tuberculosis	25	40.00
174	Jas McBride	46603	Apr., 1917	174	4	7	Tuberculosis	23	75.00
176	Jos. G. Avery	27635	Apr., 1891	173	30	5	Pneumonia	64	550.00
192	Wife J. A. Wessels	60594	Oct., 1918	97	3	..	Pul. tub.	52	40.00
192	Thos. Daly	543	Jan., 1906	269	14	6	Paresis	49	305.00
202	Martin Gardner	94668	Feb., 1918	202	3	6	..	54	75.00
208	Harry Hastings	22833	Dec., 1910	208	10	9	Tub. of bones	32	275.00
225	I. Brodsky	55408	Oct., 1895	90	26	..	Tuberculosis	44	550.00
238	Dave H. Sanders	762	Apr., 1882	144	39	4	Cardiac dilation	61	400.00
250	J. J. Reutermann	59758	Nov., 1888	250	32	11	Gallstones	69	550.00
251	Arthur Sandt	51535	Mar., 1902	251	18	7	Suicide	65	475.00
257	Harry Pontz	101069	Apr., 1903	301	18	6	Apoplexy	51	475.00
304	H. F. Ittner	71822	June, 1901	304	20	3	Accident	56	550.00
316	Buchman Engelhart	90618	June, 1901	316	20	3	..	61	550.00
350	Juan Robles	7638	Oct., 1919	350	2	1	Tuberculosis	23	75.00
376	Belin Rivera	116739	May, 1907	376	14	6	Tuberculosis	45	275.00
381	Mother Otto Witthum	49149	June, 1886	17	35	5	Old age	83	40.00
432	Gregoria Martinez	122115	Feb., 1918	432	3	8	Cancer	39	75.00
447	Chas. Ungemach	78847	Nov., 1895	304	25	11	Cancer	64	550.00
481	Jose Juan Santos	48499	Sept., 1915	440	6	..	Pul. tub.	38	50.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:-

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

‡Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Leland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *405 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, S. E. Scott and Savannah sts., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Boesche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 293 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 F. E. Andrews, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 *228 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidor Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 ‡253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. C. Stroup, 1049 19th st., San Pedro.
 332 E. P. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 338 G. R. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
 460 A. H. Sidler, 1919 K st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *35 Wm. Wren, 168 Hess st., Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Garlepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 140 D. W. Kennedy, 73 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 C. H. Stevens, 102 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 357 H. Wheatcroft, 3545 Powell st., Vancouver, B. C.
 *373 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 *420 J. Geo. McCool, Box 325, St. Thomas, Ont.
 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louise st., Kitchener, Ont.
 450 W. B. Rose, 320 Av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. B. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 486 A. G. Miller, 315 6th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- *129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
 *306 J. J. Listerman, 608 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 490 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 10 Henry st., S. Norwalk.
 ‡39 F. A. Grube, 218 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 103 J. Ziegler, 13 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 156 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
 *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
 *232 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *280 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.

- *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *385 Val Hahn, 420 Willow st., Box 590, Waterbury.
 *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 248 Luis Rodriguez, 1130 E. Church st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 ‡330 Manuel Gonzalez, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 419 United st., Box 63, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonzalez, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Salvatore Chillura, Box 116, Ybor City Sta., Tampa.
 ‡474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
 ‡486 Angel Cueto, Box 1831, Ybor City, Tampa.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 ‡506 Sara Martinez, P. O. 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 5512 Dolores Gonzalez, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 ‡513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 L. Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 ‡514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Alex Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- 114 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
 115 I. Sommerfeld, 119 S. Throop st., Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Neilhart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 W. L. Morken, 211 S. 1st st., Springfield.
 41 Elmer Ford, 403 4th av., Aurora.
 C. H. Patterman, 487 Watson st., Aurora.
 *47 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.

- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *80 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
 *99 Joseph Elzer, 1237 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Philip Seifert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zieher, 134 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 816 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kaufman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Peter Schlosser, 602 N. 4th av., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 John H. Russ, 1030 7th av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Trout, Box 202, 218 Adams st., Carthage.
 217 J. B. Pierce, 9047 Mackinaw av., So. Chicago.
 222 Albert Welland, Box 95, Peru.
 *227 Nic Medinger, 743 Oakdale av., Chicago.
 243 Chas. Masur, 1669 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolf, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David Gorge, 308 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 *385 Wilber Hughes, Havana.
 *383 D. Indesta, 17 N. Lincoln st., Chicago.
 Nicholas Lara, 1206 W. 13th st., Chicago.
 394 J. F. Burcum, 629 S. Locust st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacey, 209 Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Barry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochmedel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galea.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 33 Amos A. Gregg, 918 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 371 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 *37 Sam H. Randolph, 505 LaSalle st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 John H. Angel, 816 W. Michigan st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beissman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaeke, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birx, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st av., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 *308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 L. A. Mounts, 247 Goetlin st., Hammond.
 339 Wm. Kraft, 700 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 *352 Willard Hall, 508 Main st., Brookville.
 *379 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed Gantner, 727 N. Morzan st., Rushville.
 *399 Henry Yungmans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John MacGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *80 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1315 26th st., Des Moines.
 120 John Hartman, 1136 Hershey av., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Geo. Peterson, 802 S. Concord st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 1405 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3d st., Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigurd Olson, 704 1/2 Central av., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Ira Johnson, 5 Wightman bldg., Oskaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 Third av. W., Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- *36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhaver, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.

- 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *105 W. A. Cole, 228 Limestone st., Maysville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 Theo. Kenneweg, 641 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1923 Mandeville st., New Orleans.
 * R. B. Favageau, 1528 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 20 Washington st., Biddeford.
 68 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Patrick McAuliffe, 27 Water st., Rockland.
 470 J. C. Malampy, 242 Cumberland av., P. O. Box 951, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, Room 22, Electromechanical bldg., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 *40 John W. Russell, 272 Orange st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
 92 Geo. Aptholt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 339, Worcester.
 *97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *100 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 F. B. Lewis, Magnolia Ter., P. O. Box 306, North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 324 Manuel Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawlor, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 160 Water st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Stanley Smith, 417 Dawson st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E. Labor Temple, Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E. Grand Rapids.
 69 C. C. Swartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 1005 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 *167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 *205 Wm. White, 13 1/4 N. Jefferson av., Battle Creek.
 *208 Samuel Bliss, 426 Denadel st., Kalamazoo.
 209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *268 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. R. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 *396 Jno. E. Kranich, 1113 Pontiac st., Ann Arbor.
 398 Peter J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Del., Fort Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 203 1/4 S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 228 Blenhuber av., Marquette.
 452 Roy C. Kellogg, 1301 Howard st., Petoskey.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 650 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 Wm. A. Zick, 809 S. Superior st., Albion.
 530 Charles Renker, Ludington.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Paul Rick, 423 Daily Star Bldg., Minneapolis.
 *98 Gust. E. Erickson, 75 W. 7th st., St. Paul.
 271 L. Reimer, 114 4th st., S. W., Rochester.
 294 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *315 J. M. Scharenbroek, 233 14th av. S., St. Cloud.
 331 J. C. Pratt, Box 230, Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 426 Wm. Moehlenbrock, 207 7th st., S. Virginia.
 434 John Burmeister, Box 123, Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 M. H. Grant, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 R. M. Bradley, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 76 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 85 L. L. Jacobs, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 J. W. Steinmetz, 745 Minn. av., Kansas City (Kan.).
 193 Fred J. Neutzier, 208 Madison st., Jefferson City.
 233 John D. Meyer, 122½ S. Ohio st., Sedalia.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 362 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., So., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Tuttle, 221 Commercial av., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- 232 F. J. Huller, 2702 S. 9th st., Omaha.
 143 John Steiner, 945 N. 22d av., Lincoln.
 276 Mike Bajek, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Wm. Feinauer, 64 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg., Manchester.
 280 Daniel Sullivan, 46 McKean st., Box 269, Nashua.
 218 John F. Howe, 330 Auburn st., Manchester.
 320 Miss Blanche Franceour, 270 Spruce st., Manchester.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 G. K. Knobcock, 272 Getty av., Paterson.
 John Ritenour, 25 Park av., Paterson.
 78 Max Schenck, 133 Bowers st., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 131 Henry J. Huish, 23 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 1138 Henry F. Hilfers, 69 S. Orange av., Newark.
 146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland Park, New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koefig, 522 Monastery st., W. Hoboken (Union Hill).
 190 W. P. Nelson, 140 St. James pl., apt. 19, Atlantic City.
 203 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23d st., Camden.
 427 G. W. Moehle, 100 Patterson st., Perth Amboy.
 128 Alois Klalber, 1009 Lyndale av., Trenton.
 524 Mrs. H. Schroeder, Carteret (Chromie).
 Mary Planke, Carteret (Chromie).

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Julius De Gryse, 1032 N. 8th st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 John Hadida, 330 Broadway, Buffalo.
 15 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 76 Jacob B. Sigel, 224 Bastable blk., Syracuse.
 7 Alex Rosenthal, 308 Mary st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, Room 10, 18 State st., Troy.
 7 Wm. D. Wilson, Room 10, 18 State st., Troy.
 112 Peter Rogers, 63 N. Willow st., Oneida.
 13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 52 E. G. Cuthbert, 750½ Livingston st., Wm. Elmira.
 68 John J. Dillon, 45 2d st., Albany.
 1 Jas. L. McHale, 106 State st., Albany.
 14 Geo. F. Hitz, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 78 Wm. Dowling, 2 Leder st., Hornell.
 81 Henry J. Hewy, 1421 Main st., Peekskill.
 84 Michael Fitzgerald, 90 Partition st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 90 Alva King, 834 Stanley st., Schenectady.
 190 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.
 112 S. E. Dunham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 121 W. F. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
 124 J. S. W. Grey, 210 S. Indiana av., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, Box 252, Norwich.
 132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 141 Josef Wodicka, 821 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Mrs. Hattie Sterrett, 13 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 144 J. Melhado, Room 306, 190 Bowers, New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 590 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Ziegler, 207 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 175 Frank Rist, 25 Park st., Kingston.

- 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 5213 Abraham Wolferrman, 1313 Clinton av., Bronx, New York.
 John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 229 C. H. Everett, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 208 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 241 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 251 C. L. Lindlau, 1551 2d av., New York.
 285 J. A. Miller, 320 Broad st., Waverly.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 290 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Oswego.
 283 F. P. Guilford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 311 John L. Kaupp, 16½ E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 334 J. H. Pepper, 240 Church st., Saratoga.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 353 Jose Bustillo, 2026 Lexington av., New York (Brooklyn).
 370 Andrew Lunn, 12 Main st., Jamestown.
 389 Rufino Alonso, 227 E. 8th st., New York.
 429 Warren Taylor, 512 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 430 John D. Mahar, 168 W. Third st., Fulton.
 483 Bruce P. Dick, 26 Bleecker st., Gloversville.
 488 Henry J. Yeager, 7½ Dolson av., Middletown.

OHIO.

- 14 Wm. Lemke, 1411 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 117 John Hetzner, 409 Superior av., Wm., Room 309, Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 John Roth, 219 N. Main st., Urbana.
 45 E. L. Craver, 30 N. Plum st., Springfield.
 48 Jacob Freiman, 1019 E. Bancroft st., Toledo.
 75 C. A. Cashdollar, 330 Lexington av., Columbus.
 79 Frank Miller, 1312 Carr st., Sandusky.
 88 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Charles Fiedemann, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1380 Garfield av., S. W. Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 509 S. Front st., Hamilton.
 A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 137 Joe Ketti, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 118 E. Boardman st., Youngstown.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutzler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 360 Wm. Hanitsch, 38 Easton st., Delaware.
 416 W. F. Horlacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Duline, 637 Lima st., Kenton.
 5504 N. D. Gill, Box 316, Bethesda.
 519 H. W. Gilham, Belmont.
 H. C. Galloway, Box 7, Belmont.

OKLAHOMA.

- 450 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON.

- 202 T. J. Estabrook, 301 Worcester bldg., Portland.
 425 Herman Kennell, 472 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 C. L. Milliken, Box 393, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corry.
 64 Wm. Speece, 12 S. 4th av., Lebanon.
 81 Wm. T. Kinsley, 137 S. Jefferson st., Allentown.
 104 S. M. Glover, 608 W. Norwegian st., Pottsville.
 107 Ed. Matheuer, 505 E. 8th st., Erie.
 108 Lewis Young, 1004 Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 122 Henry True, 1805 Penn av., W. Warren.
 128 C. M. Hammond, 223 Washington av., Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 222 Washington av., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 John A. Mowery, L. B. 25, Denver.
 1165 J. P. Pinter, 45 N. 13th st., Rm. 34, Philadelphia.
 L. Hernfeld, 45 N. 13th st., Rm. 34, Philadelphia.
 171 Albert Horne, 354 Main st., E. Greenville.
 232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington av., Sellersville.
 236 M. L. Wolfskill, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 1 A. P. Bower, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 John Russell, 224 W. Maple st., York.
 Peter Hollinger, 909 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 Jacob L. Glick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotzwinkle, 419 Birch st., Scranton.

- 301 D. S. Leib, Box 92, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 303 Frank Bartholomew, Parkville.
 306 John L. Schaar, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Rothsville.
 †316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
 *317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
 †320 Earl Goetchius, 301 S. Main st., Athens.
 355 A. Eberhardt, Jr., 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 *402 Harvey F. Smoll, 920 W. Broad st., Quakertown.
 *406 H. E. Bonden, 1125 Jackson st., Easton.
 †502 Fred W. Meyer, 2104 Stroub Lane, Pittsburgh.
 * Philip Miller, 163 Middle st., R. F. D. No. 1, Mount Olive P. O. (Pittsburgh).
 *505 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.
 521 Victoria Bedofski, 25 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke.
 Mamie Gillis, 120 W. Union st., Nanticoke.

PORTO RICO.

- 119 Julio Aponte, P. O. Box 112, Pta. de Tierra, San Juan.
 148 Pilar Torres, Box 298, Federacion Libre Caguas.
 Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libre Caguas.
 190 Jos. Montones, 4 Telegrafo st., Box 13, Gurado.
 Anelizo Candelan, 6 Antonio st., Box 78, Gurado.
 194 Pedro R. Colon, Box 8, Cayey.
 Angel Figueroa, Box 75, Cayey.
 333 Juan R. Colon, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 350 Pastor Valentin, Box 147, Manati.
 J. N. Cabellero, Box 147, Manati.
 376 Francisco Collazo, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
 Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
 378 Armando Ferrer, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 Juan Marcucci, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 388 Ramon Cupril, Salsique de st., Yanco.
 Pedro Isquiereo, Federacion Libre, Yanco.
 †414 Carmen Oquendo, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Rosa M. LaBarca, Box Y, Federacion Libre, Bayamon.
 418 Salvador de Jesus, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Juan Bermudez, Sanchez, Box Y, Bayamon.
 424 Eduardo J. Mendez, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
 Pusto Morales, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
 †432 Lugo Capitan, Corea N. 7, Ponce.
 Ramon Muniz, 50 Cruz, Ponce.
 Luis Fornstery, Box 152, Aguas Buenas.
 446 Antonio Moreno, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
 449 Genaro Perelles, 40-42 Jobo st., Ponce.
 Pedro Torres Diaz, Nuevo Paris st., Ponce.
 453 Juana Perez Avila, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 Francisco R. Caban, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 †458 Jose Martinez, Utuado Rafael, Villarino, Utuado.
 460 F. Paz, Granala, Box 270, San Juan.
 Santiago Carreras, Box 270, San Juan.
 †461 Sixto Monra, Federacion Libre, Ponce.
 Jose Aguillo, Intendente Ramirez st., Ponce.
 467 Felix Gonzales, Box 773, Arcebo.
 472 Agapito Gonzales, Box 67, Jucoas.
 Salvador Silvestre, Box 67, Jucoas.
 478 Ramon Garcia, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
 Hermilio Schmidt, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
 481 Pedro R. Perez, Box 404, Bayamon.
 * Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.
 †485 Julio Rodriguez, Puerta de Tierra, Box 132, San Juan.
 Fernando Rivera, Box 132, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 †507 Ramonita Ramos, Morovis, P. R.
 Candelaria Ortego, Morovis, P. R.
 †508 Dolores Sierra, Federacion Libre, Manati.
 Juana Barbosa, Federacion Libre, Manati.
 †509 Ramon Ortiz, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.
 Antonio Rodriguez, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 M. Herrov, 294 Swan st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohler, 330 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 100 E. H. Duesing, Box 423, Milbank.
 *153 John Goebel, 634 S. Dakota av., S. E., Sioux Falls.
 †15 L. Metzler, 712 Main st., Rapid City.
 †187 H. E. Anderson, 302 Pearl st., Yankton.
 491 Earle Walz, 409 Frank st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- *83 A. J. Jones, 1722 Nassau st., Nashville.
 *261 H. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
 *266 E. B. Hanson, 357 N. Main st., Memphis.
 318 Matt Gerlach, 715 Cherry st., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 Conrado La Farga, Box 673, El Paso.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
 *285 U. M. Lee, 1601 Alston av., Ft. Worth.
 *346 Chas. W. Rossy, 506 S. Presa st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 369 G. Leo Forrest, 222 N. Wood st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 1502 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
 264 Jas. J. Reedy, 48 Woodstock av., Rutland.
 371 Wesley Hoffman, 365 N. Main st., Barre.

VIRGINIA.

- *133 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 27th st., Richmond.
 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.
 F. W. Dodenhoff, 229 W. 20th st., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 S. Blattner, Box 291, Hoquiam.
 *113 E. Lewis, 259 S. 13th st., Tacoma.
 188 Ed. Coenen, 614 W. Mercer pl., Seattle.
 *325 John A. Reddy, 4207 E. Frederick av., Spokane.
 *391 O. E. Rundquist, Labor Temple, Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2nd st., Walla Walla.
 498 J. C. North, 2912 Walnut st., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 * Frank C. Nolte, 57 22nd st., Wheeling.
 †501 H. D. Clarke, 1407 Market st., Wheeling.
 *510 Carl Beltz, 812 Water st., Fairmont.
 †516 Mrs. Mable Melcher, 130 19th st., Wheeling.
 Mrs. Emma L. Wagener, 2204 Willson st., Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 N. M. Weller, 136 4th st., Milwaukee.
 † Jno. Kaummer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 34 Ernest De Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 John Wurzel, 1564 Denton st., LaCrosse.
 *85 Felix Roberge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
 *135 E. A. Heldeman, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
 *162 Sam Nys, 121 S. Irwin av., Green Bay.
 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
 *182 Thos. Dunbar, Box 237, Sun Prairie (Madison).
 *212 Richard Braun, 1303 14th st., Superior.
 245 Fred H. Bohelm, 512 Willis av., Ashland.
 *287 Wm. Agaard, 2610 Parkridge av., Marinette.
 290 Phil Sullivan, 405 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
 304 G. Haub, 1526 Lincoln st., Racine.
 F. E. Corbelle, 1735 N. Main st., Racine.
 *323 Joe Gerhold, 713 Superior st., Sheboygan.
 *329 L. A. Martin, 73 Fifteenth st., Fond du Lac.
 *363 S. P. Malagian, 228 E. Broadway, Wausau.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 212 N. Central av., Marshfield.
 *381 August Otto, 1118 Ruth st., Watertown.
 447 August Denig, 564 Garden st., Kenosha.
 *477 Hugh Goldie, 918 S. 13th st., Manitowoc.
 *482 Louis Ziebell, 712 Chicago av., Wausau.

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KNOWLEDGE
IS
POWER

BETTER WORKING
AND
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C.M.I.U. OF A.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, ILL.

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Wars and Crime.

That there is at present a wave of crime sweeping this county and the whole world is a fact that compels serious thought and attention. That such a wave is unprecedented is not a fact, the history of civilization is replete with eras of excessive crime following every conflict at arms great or small. The greater the war the greater the crime wave following it.

Teaching the young manhood of a nation the art of killing, the cheapening of human life when it stands in the way of national aims or personal ambitions has much to do with the waves of crime that break over the nation after the cessation of hostilities and before normal reasoning has again regained its throne. Economic conditions following war are other contributing factors. Wars are usually followed by unemployment, trade depressions and general chaotic conditions. These conditions in their turn cause the same minds lately trained to take by force the things desired to attempt to apply the same reasoning and the same attempt to take by force the things they want and need as individuals.

Equal opportunity and education will do more to correct the evil than any other one thing.

The greatest factor in the absolute abolition of crime waves will be abolition of the major cause, War. When this teacher of legalized crime, be it the killing of men, the looting of homes or the robbing of the public treasury by those who through preferment are allowed to loot at will under the guise of contracts for war's accouterments, is absolutely scrapped, then and not until then shall we be free from the crime wave that always follows in the wake of war.

Among the many big Benevolent issues confronting labor Autocracies today is the attempt on the part of many of the larger employers of labor to institute their own hand made benevolent societies (company unions?) in lieu of the regularly organized protective labor unions in their respective shops and mills. The hope of modern captains of industry is autocratic control of the workers. This they hope to accomplish because natural resources, furnaces, mills and factories, as well as transportation systems, are becoming concentrated into fewer hands. Centralization of ownership, and thereby centralization of power, is becoming more and more of a factor in the lives and working conditions of the workers.

Our task is to organize the workers and inaugurate just and equitable principles of democracy to apply to our industrial relations, to safeguard working conditions to an extent that we shall not become mere chattels or serfs under the increasing centralized autocratic control.

A nation politically democratic and economically autocratic can not endure. Present "Benevolent Democracies," "Benevolent Autocracies" being the better definition, installed in the management of many of the larger business concerns are nothing more than relics of feudalism. They carry long hours and low wages even though in some instances a degree of comfort and safety is granted the workers through the fear of the laws that labor has forced, viz: factory inspection and safety devices.

An individual workman, dependent on his own resources, can not hope to successfully bargain with organized corporate capital. In his failure to bargain successfully with his employer he becomes little more than a mere serf dependent upon the industrial relations dictated by his employer. The future of America with its traditions and its government predicated on the freedom of its citizenship has no place for serfdom under any guise whatsoever.

Women in Industry.

Most of the progress that has been made in civilization is more largely due to women's refining influence than to any other cause. It is said that man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn. Improved machinery brought woman into industry. Her inexperience and defenceless position were seized upon and she was exploited in a frightful, shameless manner. Men received \$20, \$25, \$30 and more per week when wom-

en were paid the frightfully measly sum of \$4 or in some cases as high as \$6 per week for their services. It might then be said that man's inhumanity to woman causes countless multitudes to mourn. It retarded the wheels of progress. It put the skids under many movements inaugurated by men and women and caused them to fail.

Modern woman is alive to the fact that so long as she must remain in industry the only means whereby her interests and the interests of society at large can be advanced and protected is through organization and membership in the constructive trade union movement. If woman applies the same zeal and force to organizing her kind in trade unions that she has in effecting the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment she will be doing herself as great if not a greater service that she did in bringing about woman's suffrage.

The biggest labor, economic, and political issues in the Middle West or elsewhere are better, more comprehensive, and more effective organization economically and politically. There should be proper and effective cooperation between the farmers and the industrial workers.

As long as an unfair per cent of the profits on farm work, as now, goes into the hands of the profiteering middle men, there is no relief of a substantial character for either the farmer or the industrial worker insofar as the products of the agricultural districts reaching the table of the industrial worker are concerned.

Conditions are such that they demand swift and heroic action in the matter of co-operation in marketing agricultural products and the elimination of the unfair, profiteering, unnecessary middle men. The exploiting money interests, centered in Wall Street, exact from the farmer a few billion dollars annually as tribute. Stop it!

Reduce freight rates, unequal and unfair taxes on the producers, and place them where they rightfully belong—on the holders of vast fortunes. Improve and use all available water power and canals, big, deep, and of all practical sizes and lengths.

There should be harmony and unity of purpose among all industrial workers on first principles. We ought to be able to agree on fair wages, reasonable hours, and fair working conditions. It is a crime if we don't. Those who stand in the way of these undisputed principles are working against themselves, their fellow workers, and generations yet unborn. There is no

hope of full justice for the industrial worker so long as we remain divided. Big interests know this and see to it that the elements of discord are kept working overtime amidst us.

Sir Walter Scott said, "The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other." Have the disinherited masses properly aided each other in the past? We think not. Proper headway in the interests of all depends upon the extent of co-operative aid from now on.

Absolute government regulation and control of credit is vitally important. To accomplish this end all money should be issued by the government at a fixed true value and loaned through federal regional banks. The condition made desperate and unfair by the privileged few requires heroic united action. Get down to honest methods of doing business on the principle of justice to all, and our greatest problem will then be to guard and protect the peoples' rights.

Problems so momentous trembling in the balance and so far reaching upon the interests of the masses, our country, and civilization must be handled with resolute determination and always predicated upon justice, freedom, and fair dealing. The situation demands action. Opportunity is knocking at our doors.

George W. Perkins.

(International Labor News Service.)

Report of Committee of Bureau of Co-operative Societies for the American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor at the Buffalo convention in 1917 authorized the appointment of a Committee on Cooperation. The committee at that convention and at subsequent conventions has declared for the Rochdale Cooperative System, the simple principles of which are:

1. A democratic organization.
2. One vote for each member, with equality in share ownership. No voting by proxy.
3. Cash returns quarterly to members, of the difference between the total amount they have paid for their purchase and the lesser total cost of these purchases to the cooperative society, including among the cost, depreciation and a reasonable amount for a reserve fund to meet emergencies and extend the business.
4. Rejection of the principles of profits.
5. Current interest on loan capital.

6. Sales where possible preferably to members only.

7. Distributive cooperation to precede productive.

8. A sufficient number of retail stores to be established to assure a market before a wholesale department is created.

9. Observance of methods recommended by the International Cooperative Alliance.

It will be noted by the foregoing declaration of principles that the American Federation of Labor has repeatedly declared that "Distributive cooperation should precede productive cooperation." It moreover has repeatedly declared against all stock-jobbing plans masquerading under the title and pretense of cooperation. Millions and millions of dollars have been invested (?) by confiding cooperationists in these stock-jobbing alleged cooperative enterprises.

Bankruptcy proceedings were recently started against Harrison B. Parker who is the head of the alleged stock-jobbing Cooperative Society of America. The court quashed the bankruptcy proceedings on the grounds that an error had been made in the manner of starting and presenting the bankruptcy proceedings. Leave, however, was granted to reinstate such proceedings. It is claimed that millions of dollars are involved, and the end is not yet.

The American Federation of Labor Bureau of Cooperative Societies again calls attention to the menace of get-rich-quick concerns masquerading under the alluring name of cooperation and warns all trade unionists to refuse to put money into any so-called cooperative enterprise until after a thorough investigation has been made and it is fully proven that the enterprise is on the non-profit, Rochdale system. We, however, recommend a careful study of the Belgian and German systems which have been generally successful.

The American Federation of Labor has never endorsed any particular cooperative concern, either distributive or productive. Those most experienced in cooperative enterprises, and work, as well as the keen observers thereof in all countries, have urged that before venturing into cooperative productive enterprises that distributive cooperation should be established, thereby creating a market where cooperative products may find an outlet.

The chances for failure and loss in productive cooperation are much greater than in distributive cooperation, except where assured markets have been created for the products of the productive enterprises as indicated above.

The committee further recommends that business be conducted on a cash basis. If credit is given it should be secured by loan or share capital, above what is needed for operating purposes. Further, cooperative enterprises, both distributive and productive, should have competent, intelligent and honest management as well as close supervision. They can not live without it.

The age long climb of humanity toward the goal of its ambitions has been and is a tedious, painful journey. Beside the rugged road we have traveled are strewn many monuments of martyrs who have made the supreme sacrifice that liberty of action, freedom of speech and press as well as the fundamentals of industrial justice might live.

From grinding serfdom, abject poverty and the darkest obscurity the forces of organized labor have struggled through the weary years toward the promise of a better day. We have contended for the rights of even handed justice upon which our government is predicated and we stand as a bulwark against the forces of reactionary greed and oppression ever active in undermining the structure of human liberty.

Hours of labor have been reduced, even within the memory of those yet actively engaged in industry, in many instances one-half, from sixteen to eight. We are now enabled to enjoy some measure of sunlight for our pleasures and recreations where only a few years ago labor's day was from sunrise to sunset and then some.

We have through persistent agitation secured the free school system that our posterity might enjoy the many privileges of education, long denied the toiling masses. We have forced employers to safeguard life and limb and have secured compensation for industrial injuries. Wages have been raised to an extent that we are now able to maintain at least the semblance of homes as against the hovels that housed us in past dark days of mere miserable existence.

All of these things, and more, have been accomplished through the power of organization. We hold these reasons sufficient for our being and in their fulfillment we find at least partial payment of our obligations to humanity.

In a series of splendid articles on injunctions, John P. Frey shows that in the Court of Chancery or equity courts "It became the basic principles of chancery or equity. that:

"It was to be exercised for the protection of property rights only."

"He who would seek its aid must come with clean hands."

"There must be no adequate remedy at law."

"It must not be used to punish crime."

"It must never be used to curtail personal rights."

The chancery or equity courts have wandered far afield from the basic principles upon which such courts were originally intended to function, especially in strikes in which the workers seek to protect or advance their interests.

"I am glad that a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances, and are not tied down to work whether you pay them for it or not. I like a system which lets a man 'quit' when he wants to, and I wish it might prevail everywhere. I want a man to have a chance to better his condition; that is the true system."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The above forceful, cleancut statement made by Lincoln, whose birthday we commemorate this month, is a true expression of the spirit of American liberty to which the life of the Great Emancipator was dedicated and for which he died a martyr.

Compare this attitude toward the rights of workers of one whose name will live in the history of civilization with the attitude of many so-called statesmen of today and it is easily seen why the one will eternally live, beloved by mankind, while the others will never be even known to posterity.

The Court of Appeals has rendered a decision in our favor in the case of Lena J. Reichle, administratrix of the estate of Louis Reichle, deceased member of Union 2, Buffalo, New York, vs. the Cigar Makers' International Union. Louis Reichle, who died in October, 1918, had been confined in a hospital for the insane for three years prior to his death. He left no designation, no widow, no minor children, and no dependent relatives. Lena J. Reichle, as administratrix of the estate of the deceased, claimed the benefit. The trial court and the appellate division sustained her claim. The Court of appeals ruled, however, that the constitution contains two distinct requirements—(1) that the death benefit be paid only to a designated beneficiary, a widow, minor children, or dependent relatives, and (2) that application in writing for the payment of the death benefit shall be made by such an ap-

plicant within one year after the death of the member; and that since in this case there was no designated beneficiary, widow, minor children, or dependent relative to make proper application it could not be made, and that therefore all claim and right to such benefit had wholly ceased and determined.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14, 1923.

The undersigned Auditors of the C. M. I. U. of A. do hereby certify that we have examined the financial statements and accounts of the International President, Mr. G. W. Perkins, for the period of six months ending December 31, 1921, and have found them absolutely correct in all details, with the following results:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
July	\$ 4,923.20	\$ 6,676.07
August	3,921.00	5,714.32
September	9,574.74	6,563.45
October	5,717.18	6,124.89
November	5,844.55	6,826.72
December	7,391.56	7,009.52
Total	\$37,372.23	\$38,924.97
Balance July 1, 1921	5,985.20	
*Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1921		4,432.46
Total	\$43,357.43	\$43,357.43

*\$1,300.00 Liberty Bonds are included in the December 31 balance.

Fraternally submitted,
 OSCAR DICK,
 Union 73, Alton, Ill.
 E. A. HEIDEMAN,
 Union 135, Appleton, Wis.
 JAMES F. BURCUM,
 Union 394, Sycamore, Ill.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"What did you pay for your last pair of shoes? What do you expect to pay for the next pair?"—asks the International Labor News Service, which then proceeds to say, "The average pair of shoes sold in the United States in 1921 cost the wearer \$9.00. But—the average price of the forty million sold for export during 1921 was \$3.65." Who's got the (profiteering) button?

We publish elsewhere in this issue a letter and circular issued by the Indiana State Federation of Labor which is carrying on an intensive campaign on the union label, shop card and button. Read both and help the Federation in the splendid work upon which it is engaged. Cooperate with them and boost the union label, shop card and button.

Organized labor is bound to discover and to inaugurate in the course of time remedies and plans by which the condition of the wage worker can be improved and elevated to a higher moral, material, economic and social plane. There can be no delay in the progress; it must move on at all times until all conditions, which have a tendency to lower the standard of living are eliminated.

Three of the principal tobacco companies of the country are engaged in conspiracy with jobbers to keep up prices, according to charges which were presented to Congress yesterday in a report of the Federal Trade Commission.—Wash. Herald, Jan. 18.

Reports from the Department of Commerce show that the total value of trade with European countries in 1921 approximated \$2,380,000,000 as against \$1,449,000,000 in 1913. Imports from Europe to the United States decreased from \$884,666,000,000 in 1913, to \$760,000,000 in 1920, owing to the demoralized condition of the European export market.—Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 12.

Unemployment conditions throughout the country have grown worse since the first of the year, Secretary Hoover declared today, due to the seasonal dip in employment following the holidays.—Balto. Sun, Jan. 13.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the Lockwood Committee, yesterday charged the General Electric Company of "covering up" enormous profits by its method of book-keeping in order to conceal the vast sums from the public. Of the plant expenditure of \$182,000,000, a total of \$115,000,000 was charged by the company to depreciation.—N. Y. Times, Jan. 13.

To attain full success and a just reward for services rendered it is necessary that the unorganized working for low wages be enrolled in the membership of the union. Nobody denies this. Let us all give freely in effort, energy, and encouragement to more completely organize our trade. It can be done. It will be done.

It is neither brave nor heroic to advocate and encourage a strike when the chances of success are doubtful. It requires more courage to favor conciliation and arbitration when passions are aroused.

We have our periods of trade activity and steady employment. We have our periods of stagnation, uncertainty, and much unemployment. A wise man will not be fooled and will never apply the same tactics under the two conditions. During times of depression we can and should manfully fight to maintain fair wages, but a strike should never be resorted to until conciliation, mediation, and arbitration have been tried.

Under the modern means of production

and distribution there is absolutely no hope for the individual workman standing alone. Our complex, intricate system of production compels the workers to unite to protect their interests and advance their moral, material and intellectual welfare.

Trade unions through collective bargaining enable the workers to achieve that which it is impossible to secure by individual effort.

Evolution in industry is constantly pressing forward. We must keep abreast of the times or suffer the consequences of neglected opportunities.

Before trade unions commenced to shed the light and extend its protection, even skilled workers worked for as low as 40 cents a day. They worked from sunrise to sunset, and as soon as artificial means of securing light were invented they worked until exhausted nature said "Quit."

Cheap labor creates palaces and poor houses, millionaires and paupers. It degrades manhood and womanhood, and robs the little children of the blessings of childhood and health and strength. It grinds their bones and flesh into blood stained money.

Trade unions are the only means that can more evenly distribute the fruits received from the product of labor. When the trade unions have accomplished their object—the things that brought them into existence and have kept them alive—all men and women who perform labor and give useful service will receive fair wages and work reasonable hours. Then there will be no swollen fortunes on the one hand and no poverty of the masses on the other.

Everything that has been accomplished in the matter of improved conditions, better wages, and shorter hours has been wrung from the average employer through the solidarity of the workers in trade union activities.

The trade union movement is the most scientific, helpful, and logical that has ever existed to protect and advance the rights, interests, and welfare of the workers. Its policies and methods can be improved and they should be. The sooner the better. Experience gained and riper judgment developed should and must be utilized to still further advance the interests of the work-

era. The experience of the past should never be discarded. We should never hesitate, however, to adopt new methods that past experience, judgment, and knowledge indicate we may do with safety and advantage.

The cigar trust and big nonunion manufacturers, true to their religion of dollar worship and dollar chasing grabbed off every penny in advanced wages they so grudgingly were forced to give because of the scarcity of workers during the war. They were the very first to reduce wages at the first sign of unemployment. In workmanlike style they proceeded to put the nose of the defenseless nonunion worker right back on the grind stone. They are merciless in their tactics and their methods. They would put on workmen, permit them to work long hours, and then lay them off and at the psychological moment say, "We can put you back to work but at a reduction of wages." Having no union to sustain and protect them they submitted.

The Wizard of Electricity, Thomas A. Edison, in a recent interview said:

"Gold is a relic of Julius Caesar and interest is an invention of Satan. Gold is intrinsically of less utility than most metals. The probable reason why it is retained as a basis of money is that it is easy to control. And it is the control of money that constitutes the money question. It is the control of money that is the root of all evil.

"Gold is not money until the people of the United States and other nations put their stamp on it. It is not the gold that makes the dollar. It is the dollar that makes the gold. Take the dollar out of gold, and leave it merely yellow metal and it sinks in value. Gold is established by law, just as silver was. When silver was demonetized the former so-called dollar became worth about 50 cents."

"But would not the suggestion that Muscle Shoals be financed by a currency issue raise some objection?" Mr. Edison was asked.

"Certainly. There is a complete set of misleading slogans kept on hand for just such outbreaks of common sense among the people. The people are so ignorant of what they think are the intricacies of the money system that they are easily impressed by big words. There would be new shrieks of 'fiat money' and 'paper money' and 'greenbackism,' and all the rest of it—the same old cries with which the people have been shouted down from the beginning.

"Now, as to paper money, so called, every one knows that paper money is the money of civilized people. The higher you go in civilization the less actual money you see. It is all bills and checks. What are bills and checks? Mere promises and orders. What are they based on? Principally on two sources—human energy and the productive earth. Humanity and the soil—these are the only real bases of money.

"Don't allow them to confuse you with the cry of 'paper money.' The danger of paper money is precisely the danger of gold—if you get too much it is no good. They say we have all the gold of the world now. Well, what good does it do us? When America gets all the chips in the game the game stops. We would be better off if we had less gold. Indeed, we are trying to get rid of our gold to start something going. But the trade machine is at present jammed. Too much paper money operates the same way. There is just one rule for money, and that is, to have enough to carry all the legitimate trade that is waiting to move. Too little or too much are both bad. But enough to move trade, enough to prevent stagnation on the other hand, is the proper ratio."

"Then you see no difference between currency and government bonds?" Mr. Edison was asked.

"Yes, there is a difference, but it is neither the likeness nor the difference that will determine the matter; the attack will be directed against thinking of bonds and currency together and comparing them. If people ever get to thinking of bonds and bills at the same time, the game is up."

On the question of issuing currency instead of bonds Mr. Edison says:

"The bills are issued directly by the government, as all money ought to be. When the workmen are paid off they receive these United States bills. When the material is bought it is paid in these United States bills. Except that perhaps the bills may have the engraving of a water dam, instead of a railroad train and a ship, as some of the Federal Reserve notes have, they will be the same as any other currency put out by the government; that is, they will be money. They will be based on the public wealth already in Muscle Shoals, and their circulation will increase that public wealth, not only the public money but the public wealth—real wealth.

"When these bills have answered the purpose of building and completing Muscle Shoals, they will be retired by the earnings of the power dam. That is, the people of the United States will see that they

put into Muscle Shoals and all that they can take out for centuries—the endless wealth-making water power of that great Tennessee River—with no tax and no increase of the national debt.”

“But suppose Congress does not see this, what then?” Mr. Edison was asked.

“Then Congress must fall back on the old way of doing business. It must authorize an issue of bonds. That is, it must go out to the money brokers and borrow enough of our own national currency to complete great national resources, and we then must pay interest to the money brokers for the use of our own money.

“That is to say, under the old way any time we wish to add to the national wealth we are compelled to add to the national debt.

“Now, that is what Henry Ford wants to prevent. He thinks it stupid, and so do I, that for the loan of \$30,000,000 of their own money the people of the United States should be compelled to pay \$66,000,000—that is what it amounts to, with interest. People who will not turn a shovelful of dirt nor contribute a pound of material will collect more money from the United States than will the people who supply the material and do the work. That is the terrible thing about interest. In all our great bond issues the interest is always greater than the principal. All of the great public works cost more than twice the actual cost on that account. Under the present system of doing business, we simply add 120 to 150 per cent to the stated cost.

“But here is the point: If our nation can issue a dollar bond it can issue a dollar bill. The element that makes the bond good, makes the bill good also. The difference between the bond and the bill is that the bonds let the money brokers collect twice the amount of the bond and an additional 20 per cent, whereas the currency pays nobody but those who directly contribute to Muscle Shoals in some useful way.

“If the government issues bonds, it simply induces the money brokers to draw \$30,000,000 out of the other channels of trade and turn it into Muscle Shoals; if the government issues currency it provides itself with enough money to increase the national wealth at Muscle Shoals without disturbing the business of the rest of the country. And in doing this it increases its income without adding a penny to its debt.

“It is absurd to say that our country can issue \$30,000,000 in bonds and not \$30,000,000 in currency. Both are promises to pay; but one promises to fatten the usurer, and the other helps the people. If the currency

issued by the government were no good, then the bonds issued would be no good either. It is a terrible situation when the government, to increase the national wealth, must go into debt and submit to ruinous interest charges at the hands of men who control the fictitious values of gold.

“Look at it in another way. If the government issues bonds, the brokers will sell them. The bonds will be negotiable; they will be considered as gilt-edge paper. Why? Because the government is behind them, but who is behind the government? The people. Therefore it is the people who constitute the basis of government credit. Why then cannot the people have the benefit of their own gilt-edge credit by receiving non-interest bearing currency on Muscle Shoals, instead of the bankers receiving the benefit of the people's credit in interest-bearing bonds?

“The people must pay anyway; why should they be compelled to pay twice as the bond system compels them to pay? The people of the United States always accept their government's currency. If the United States government will adopt this policy of increasing its national wealth without contributing to the interest collector—for the whole national debt is made up of interest charges—then you will see an era of progress and prosperity in this country such as never have come otherwise.”

The cigar trust and big nonunion manufacturers, utterly regardless of the health and moral fibre of the workers and with the single eye glued to the dollar mark, do not hesitate to press little children into service at the earliest possible age, where their undeveloped bodies are soon woven into dollars and cents, their childhood and its enjoyments, destroyed and lost, with no chance for an education, or the means and opportunity to develop into the kind of men and women that make countries prosperous and worth living in. With no chance for enjoyment or play, the freedom of youth lost, living in unsanitary surroundings, they are prey to disease of the body and the mind, and many die before they really reach early manhood and womanhood—all in order that the few may live in riotous, luxurious, and boisterous wealth and pile up enormous fortunes.

TRADE NOTES.

The following table shows the number of cigars by classification, manufactured in December, 1921, as compared with November, 1921:

	December, 1921.	November, 1921.
Class A	150,970,682	195,534,715
Class B	106,688,605	158,201,200
Class C	191,602,916	245,148,492
Class D	10,724,998	12,398,440
Class E	3,676,608	3,068,411
Total	463,663,809	615,351,258

Analysis of the above figures shows a total loss of 151,587,449 when compared with the previous month of November. All classifications show a loss distributed as follows: Class A, 44,764,033; Class B, 51,512,595; Class C, 53,545,576; Class D, 1,673,442, and Class E, 291,803.

In the report of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for the month of December, 1921, a decrease is shown of 2.7 per cent in the number of persons employed and a decrease of 14.7 per cent in the amount of payroll, as compared with the same month last year.

When compared with the previous month of November, 1921, there is a decrease of 1.8 per cent in the number of persons employed, but an increase of 4.6 per cent in the amount of the payroll.

In one factory 75 per cent of the force had a wage-rate reduction of 10 per cent. An increase of 6.5 per cent in per capita earnings was shown when November and December payrolls were compared.

The following comparative data of tax paid products as indicated by monthly sales of revenue stamps shows the number of cigars manufactured during the month of December as compared with the same month of one year ago:

	December, 1920.	December, 1921.
Cigars (large)—		
Class A	No. 119,334,440	150,970,682
Class B	No. 148,353,487	106,688,605
Class C	No. 217,745,078	191,602,916
Class D	No. 16,652,932	10,724,998
Class E	No. 4,040,200	3,676,608
Total	506,126,135	463,663,809

Analysis of the report shows a total loss for the month as compared with the same month of the previous year amounting to 42,462,326. The loss is distributed over all classifications except Class A, cigars retailing for 5c, which shows a gain of 31,636,242. Class B, "the odd penny class," shows a loss of 41,664,882. This classification has shown a loss for the last several months which apparently strengthens the contention of many dealers that the six, seven and eight cent cigars are steadily losing out in the market, the demand being for the previous five cent, ten cent and three for a quarter cigars.

The following table, though incomplete,

shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts for the month of December, 1921, as compared with the previous month. *Indicates decrease:

	December, 1921.	November, 1921.	Increase or decrease (*).
Alabama	231,175	↑	.....
Arizona	24,300	14,350	9,950
Arkansas	160,324	149,050	11,274
Connecticut	4,232,225	3,878,926	353,299
Georgia	1,769,625	↑	.....
Florida	37,775,000	39,456,181	*1,681,181
1st Illinois	13,267,224	↑	.....
Iowa	5,183,745	↑	.....
Kansas	968,100	1,097,885	*229,785
Louisiana	4,118,245	5,281,740	*1,163,495
Maryland	8,134,245	10,136,073	*2,001,828
Massachusetts	11,774,146	14,556,771	*2,782,625
4th Michigan	6,002,573	6,782,693	780,120
Minnesota	15,940,896	4,285,221	11,655,675
Nebraska	1,188,360	↑	.....
1st New Jersey	6,635,426	10,535,830	*3,900,404
5th New Jersey	25,818,779	43,997,647	*18,178,868
1st New York	11,889,551	13,670,173	*1,780,622
New Mexico	21,600	↑	.....
2nd New York	34,441,324	↑	.....
21st New York	7,246,946	11,485,620	*4,238,674
28th New York	2,436,900	2,204,210	232,690
North Dakota	91,700	78,700	13,000
1st Ohio	12,059,395	16,777,919	*4,718,524
10th Ohio	15,154,940	15,687,365	*532,425
11th Ohio	13,347,725	14,874,215	*1,526,490
18th Ohio	7,894,640	12,099,041	*4,205,401
Oklahoma	338,260	↑	.....
Oregon	584,220	490,313	43,907
1st Pennsylvania	104,451,220	↑	.....
12th Pennsylvania	7,707,160	13,787,890	*6,020,730
23rd Pennsylvania	9,989,804	12,546,024	*2,556,220
S. Carolina	766,603	↑	.....
S. Dakota	574,206	↑	.....
Tennessee	546,410	612,685	*66,275
Vermont	184,675	146,700	12,025
Virginia	24,162,875	37,313,320	*3,150,445
Washington	630,150	572,455	57,705
2nd Wisconsin	7,029,626	7,261,740	*232,114

†Not reported.

Cost of Last War.

9,998,771	Killed
20,297,551	Wounded
327,946,179,657	Dollars

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS

Eureka, Calif., Feb. 1, 1922.

At Sacramento, Calif., the agitation committee and myself continued the work of visiting labor unions and distributing cards bearing, in addition to the union label, the names of all the brands of union made cigars made in Sacramento. Since my last letter we visited and addressed the following labor unions in the city of Sacramento: The Dredgermen's Union, the Bakers' Union, the Roofers' Union, Signwriters' Union, Painters' Union, Creamery Workers' Union, Stationary Firemen's Union, Int. Brotherhood Electrical Workers' Union, Auto Machinists' Union, Carpetlayers' Union, Cooks, Waiters and Bartenders' Union, Laundry Workers' Union, Icemen's Union, Structural Iron Workers' Union, Blacksmiths' Union, Bookbinders' Union, Bottlers and Drivers' Union, Carmen's Union, Box Makers' Union, R. R. Federated Shop Crafts' Union, Pressmen's Union, Electrical Workers (outside men), Locomotive Engineers' Union. The executive board of Union No. 238 made a request that I and one of our committee visit and address the Trades and Labor Council of the city of Stockton, now a jurisdiction town of Sacramento, and on Mon-

day, Jan. 23, Mr. N. Samuels and myself visited and addressed the Stockton Trades and Labor Council. On my arrival at Eureka, Calif., Union No. 338, in company of Secretary G. R. Pierson we visited and addressed the following trade union meetings of Eureka: The Typographical Union, No. 207; Machinists' Union, Carpenters and Joiners' Union, Painters and Decorators' Union, Plumbers' Union, Laborers' Union, Journeymen Barbers' Union No. 431, Timber Workers' Union, Int'l Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' Union and a mass meeting called by Trades and Labor Council at Eureka at which all trades unionists and their families were invited. Refreshments were served. This meeting was well attended. Trade conditions in Sacramento are improving and the union intends keeping Brothers N. Samuels and H. Clement of Union 238 on agitation work. I hope before leaving Eureka to get all the members of Union No. 338 working along the same line.

J. E. FARRELL, Gen. Org.

Elmira, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1922.

Since my last report during January I worked around Albany, N. Y., visiting organizations and agitating for the use of the union label; spoke at Central Federation of Labor, Carpenters' Union, Plumbers' Union, Bricklayers and Masons, Painters, Electricians and Teamsters; attended meeting of local label league and suggested plan to that organization to try and get the affiliated unions to renew their work on label agitation. Many organizations do not function in this work, thus the use of the label has fallen off considerable. Proceeded from Albany to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and found much the same state of affairs there. Attended meeting of Trades Council, Cigar Makers, Moulders and Carpenters; visited some of the business houses and found many non-union cigars on sale. There are two large non-union cigar shops in Poughkeepsie where women and girls are employed. These shops were brought out on a wild strike in 1919 by some self styled radicals and self appointed organizers, and like all those movements resulted in the workers going back without an organization. After returning to work, conditions were not improved and what little voluntary increases were given them are now taken away and in many cases these workers blame the union for calling them on strike, which was not the case, for they struck against the advice of the union and worse than that they would not stick to the organization and try to keep what little raises they did receive. To talk to them now is a hard matter, for many believe you are trying to call them on strike again. Jan. 30 I went to New York City to confer with officers of Joint Advisory Board and the various unions on organization work. Shortly after arriving in New York I received instructions to come to Elmira to take up a matter now pending.

W. A. McCABE, Organizer.

St. Thomas, Ont., Feb. 5, 1922.

From Jan. 6 to 17 at Hamilton, I worked with local committee of Union 55 in label and publicity campaign; attended all executive and regular meetings of Union 55; addressed all union meetings, including Trades Council delegates; distributed advertising matter and we took every advantage of opportunities to give publicity to the conditions which prevail in the so called open shop. The work done by the committee has caused a revival of interest in label agitation by the various trade unionists and a reorganization of the Hamilton Label League. Long hours, low wages, bad shop conditions are reflects of our inactivities as trade unionists and if we as members allow ourselves to become indifferent we are assisting in maintaining these conditions mentioned. Jan. 18 to 29 I took up label work at St. Catharines and Niagara Falls; addressed the following meetings: Bricklayers, Plumbers, Laborers, Trade Council Delegates, Carpenters, Moulders, Machinists. Distributed advertising matter around city and at labor hall. At St. Catharines and other places visited I received many complaints

from dealers concerning cigars sent out from union factories without the Blue Label.

At Niagara Falls I consulted with Vice President S. W. Kennedy on local matters, distributed advertising matter, called on cigar dealers in the interests of the label. In company with Mr. Kennedy we addressed the following meetings: Bricklayers, Railway Trainmen, Brotherhood Railway Carmen and Carpenters.

At London I consulted with officers of Union 278 on local situation, arranged to attend regular meeting and will assist Union 278 in campaign to be started there. There are no changes in local conditions since my last visit here.

At St. Thomas I addressed meetings of Trade Council, Electrical Workers and Carmen; distributed cards and circulars and gave general publicity to the London difficulty. Business has been very quiet; members have drifted away from the city, as shops have been closed since the summer. I will cover what meetings are on while here, also will take up local matter with secretary of Union 420.

JAS. A. SULLIVAN, Int'l Org.

New York, Feb. 4, 1922.

Since my last writing conditions in the cigar industry in New York have not shown any improvement. This condition does not apply only to the cigar trade, but seems to be a general condition. Unemployment seems to be the only thing that is thriving today and it is not surprising that stagnation in trade continues when the purchasing power of such a vast army of workers is attacked through not being able to secure work and earn an honest living. It is not amazing that crime should be flourishing when you see and hear of so many men and women that are turned away day after day from the factories and they only seeking an honest day's work. Those that are fortunate enough to be employed are attacked by their masters, who are taking every advantage of what they term readjustment, and are reducing the wages and working conditions to lower standards than what the healthy development of society can tolerate. I feel sure that the unorganized workers must wake up to the fact that organization is the only means that can make their lives brighter, happier and the opportunity for a better day. I am now circularizing the shops in New York where the unorganized are employed, placing articles in the newspapers for them to read, planning to hold shop meetings and mass meetings so that we can talk to them and tell them that the doors of the C. M. I. U. are wide open and if they will only step in it will bring some sunshine into their lives, the opportunity for better wages and conditions and the right of collective bargaining. We hope and trust that our appeal will be answered by the men and women in the trade joining the forces of the C. M. I. U.

MAURICE SIMONS, Org.

Acting under instruction, proceeded to Pennsylvania, where after a conference with Organizers McCabe and Keenen, mapped out a plan of campaign in an effort to get the unorganized cigar makers interested in our effort to bring them within the fold. The territory covering this cheap belt is a very large one. We decided to work in different sections separately. Circulars have been printed and sent into the homes. Cigar makers here are slow to attend any of the open meetings and I am sorry to say one secretary informed me that quite a number of members of the union of which he is secretary would lose their jobs if their employers knew they were union men, thereby showing if they were organized this would not be the case. In the last three months wages have been reduced at a great rate. The cigar makers are not consulted when these wholesale reductions are made. That's all due to their indifference to organization. This does not hold good in shops where they are organized.

Cigar manufacturers, that is to say, the open shops, have a very novel way of getting the cigar makers to come into their shops and take their cheap jobs, saying, "You can work as

many hours as you like in our shop and thereby increase your earning power," and how those men and women do work from early morn until late at night—never lose a shove. In many instances the children of these economic slaves bring their parents a bite for dinner and repeat when supper time comes along. After a father and mother have worked these long hours for a whole week they have a fairly good sized pay envelope, but at what a terrible cost—children neglected, and our so called much vaunted American standard of living really becomes a farce—and this is what is called the American plan.

However, I am glad to say we are making some headway. The whole cigar belt is talking as a result of our literature being sent into their homes. This is usually mailed to them on Friday so as to give them time to read it on Sundays. A peculiar situation prevails in some communities. There shops are working until late at night, while in other localities the shops are and have been shut down completely. This is true of Reading and many other localities. In quite a number of the unions they have appointed sub-committees to assist in getting out the circulars. Secretaries in some of these unions have given us every possible assistance. This is very much appreciated.

No section in this cigar belt has been neglected. We attend their regular meetings in some of the homes. Suspended members attend these gatherings and to hear them bewail the fact that they allowed themselves to become suspended in some cases is very pathetic, realizing as they do now their abject helplessness, these trust manufacturers are leaving nothing undone to completely exploit their victims. Cigar makers who have never visited the Pennsylvania cheap belt can have no conception of conditions that prevail here. Until such time when the cigar maker wakes up, joins his union, will he have to bear the consequences of his indifference. The International Union, through its organizers, is trying to do its level best to show to its critics that it is and always has tried in every possible way to educate the Pennsylvania cigar maker to the point where he will join his union. Until he sees this he will continue to be the victim of his own folly. We are now sending out our second series of circulars and in the very near future begin to hold open meetings as fast as we can reach the various local unions. We sincerely hope to be able to induce our fellow cigar makers to join their various locals.

SOL. SONTHEIMER, Org.

San Juan, P. R., Feb. 8, 1922.

Reports have been received so far for some ten towns out of the twenty where the Porto Rican American Tobacco has shops to the effect that work was resumed on the third of this month but with a very great reduction in the force employed at the time of the closing on the last days of December.

The reports received so far are as follows:

Name of town..	No. previously employed.	Work resumed with.
Cidra	180	70 left 110
Manati	240	110 left 130
Gurabo	150	70 left 80
Agua Buenas	160	84 left 76
Agua Dulce	160	107 left 53
Cayey	230	125 left 105
Sabana Grande	180	80 left 100
Yauco	70	37 left 33
Puerto de Tierra	260	125 left 135
Caguas	220	120 left 100
Total	1,870	928 left 942

From La Marina, Utuado, Las Piedras, Ciales and Arecibo we have not received any report so far, but we are sure that force has been reduced also in proportion. The statement above shows that in resuming work on Feb. 3 in only those ten shops 943 cigar makers have been left out without work, or that is a little more than 50 per cent of the total number employed at

those factories at the time of closing such shops in December, 1921.

The information has also been received to the effect that no work at all has been resumed at the shops of Coamo, Bayamon, San Lorenzo, Penuelas and Ponce. This will show in general that in the neighborhood of 1,000 cigar makers only are employed and that, too, in conditions which are very far from good. Most of them are employed in the most inferior shapes and not allowed to produce more than two-thirds of the regular task they did in previous years of those shapes. Many complaints are heard, and discontent is spread in all the shops. The acts of tyranny, black list and persecutions which were so common up to the year 1914 and which had been done away with by the force of organization and practically unknown from 1914 to 1920, have been revived and put into practice again by the firm, managers and foremen, this having caused already serious disturbances in the shops and fatal consequences as per the information received.

This can be easily verified by the last occurrences taking place at two or three towns which the press has written about. On the very day that work was resumed at San Juan, a cigar maker by the name of Miguel Aranzamendi, assaulted and beat with his board a foreman by the name of Juan Ruiz. He in turn took out his pistol and fired on him, failing to do any harm to his opponent. Police intervened and the cigar maker was fined. The cause for this act is traced to the foreman having used insulting language in reprimanding the cigar maker for cigars he thought were not perfectly finished.

At Las Piedras, one of the towns where a new branch was established by the trust during the strike to break it something more serious has happened. According to the information published, a strike breaker, who has taken part in breaking almost all the strikes of the cigar makers taking place in Porto Rico, cigar maker by trade, and who was working at this town as such since that shop was established, killed with a knife a foreman by the name of Diego Lopez in his own home. The name of the killer is Donato Lebron. According to the press this foreman was stabbed twice by the cigar maker with a big knife and died almost at once. It is also reported that the cause for this murder was that the foreman in resuming work after the closing of the shops, refused to provide Donato Lebron with his ticket to occupy his place.

Happenings of less importance are being reported from every shop and the trust will reap, for creating such conditions, the delicious fruits and blessings of the democratic American Open Shop System imposed by them after about one year of strike.

Yours fraternally,

P. RIVERA MARTINEZ,
Organizer.

CORRESPONDENCE

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11, 1922.

To Local Unions:

Enclosed you will find circular letter No. 2, for the second week of our educational campaign on the UNION LABEL, SHOP CARD and BUTTON.

Our campaign has now settled down to those localities that have showed, by their co-operation, their desire to participate in the campaign.

May I request that your committee endeavor to make a survey of the Union Labels, Shop Cards and Buttons in your locality, and submit a report to this office at the earliest possible time, as we wish to check up on the campaign as we go. I am herewith making some suggestions for your committee to follow in making this survey.

How many Union Labeled articles can you buy in your city?

How many stores handle the Union Labeled articles?

To what extent do the stores handle Union articles?

How many Shop Cards are used in your city?

What per cent of stores eligible to use Union Shop Cards use them?

How many different Union Buttons are used in your city?

Trust you will attend to this matter at once, and with best wishes for the success of your Label Week, I am, Fraternally yours,

T. N. TAYLOR,

President, Ind. State Federation of Labor.

By EDGAR A. PERKINS,
Former President Indiana State Federation of Labor.

In point of development and accomplishment, the most important gathering of organized labor in this country was the conference held at Terre Haute, Ind., Aug. 2, 1881. No story of the union label would be complete without harking back to this conference, for out of it eventuated the machinery that made possible the systematizing of the work essential to any effective use of the label.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1869, at the home of Uriah Stevens, in Philadelphia, he and a few of his fellow workers met and formed the Knights of Labor. Instituted as an oath-bound, secret organization, the Knights eventually dispensed with the oaths and to some degree with the "secret" work, but the signs, and the password, and the grip were retained to the end. The theory underlying the Knights of Labor was the organization of all labor under one head, the different classes to be set out to themselves as occasions might warrant, but all to be under one dominance—the supremacy of the General Assembly and of the general executive board to be undisputed. In a somewhat less virulent form it had all the intentions of the present-day "one big union" idea. The Knights showed but slow growth during the first years, but toward the late seventies there was a large increase in membership and corresponding arrogant attitude was assumed by the Knights toward other occupants of the organized labor field. However, there was then, just as there is now, an element that did not believe it possible to mix all sorts and conditions of men—men with varying views and desires—with differing ideas as to means and methods of accomplishment—and secure harmonious and constructive action. These men believed that labor, like any other man-made enterprise, would best proceed on its mission where proper attention was paid to those human traits and propensities that are always the controlling influence.

Through many years men of these ideas had fostered the trade unions, and while several attempts to bring the various trade union organizations together into a workable federated movement had proved without result, the underlying thought was never abandoned. The molder, the printer, the cigar maker, the carpenter could not see the practicability of committing to the mercies of a General Assembly, made up of all kinds and classes of labor, consideration of questions which were peculiar to their own particular crafts and callings and solution of which could only be reached by those conversant with surrounding detail. Nor did the idea of surrendering to the general executive board that management and supervision of minor detail appeal to those who were committed to the theory of trade autonomy. So there was accentuated an irreconcilable difference between two distinctive lines of thought in the organized labor movement—a difference which, by the way, occasionally shows itself in our day. Certain it was that both could not continue—one or the other had to dominate the field. This was the impulse behind the Terre Haute conference.

Events have shown that the Terre Haute conference was the beginning of the end of the Knights of Labor, for that conference presaged the organization which was to supplant the Knights. The men attending this conference, nine in number—J. E. Coughlin, president National Tanners and Curriers' Union; E. Powers,

general president Lake Seamen's Union; Lyman A. Brant, International Typographical Union; P. J. McGuire, St. Louis Trades and Labor Assembly; T. Thompson, Iron Molders' Union, Dayton, O.; George W. Osborn, Iron Molders' Union, of Springfield, O.; W. C. Follner, Cleveland Trades Assembly; Sam L. Leffingwell, Indianapolis Trades Assembly; J. R. Beckus, Terre Haute Amalgamated Labor Union (and which was afterward endorsed by George Clark, president of the International Typographical Union; P. F. Fitzpatrick, president Iron Molders' Union of America; and George Rodgers, president Chicago Trades Assembly)—issued a call, and on Nov. 15, 1881, at Pittsburgh, somewhat more than one hundred delegates met and organized the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada. Included among the delegates at the initial meeting was a goodly sprinkling of those bearing credentials from K. of L. assemblies, but in many instances those with these credentials were what might be termed "finers," and were found as members of the Knights largely because of this proclivity—which was somewhat prevalent during those days, and has not entirely disappeared as a human trait even to this day. The only delegate from Indiana at the Pittsburgh convention was Sam L. Leffingwell, who represented the Indianapolis Trades Assembly. Some five years later, after a growth that was not overly encouraging to its proponents, the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, at Columbus, O., combined with the Trade Union Conference and there was formed the American Federation of Labor.

The Pittsburgh gathering found the cigar makers "on the job," in behalf of their product, as they were to be for many years, in "boosting" the union label. Unfair conditions of labor, insanitary surroundings were the things that had called the label into existence. So, it is interesting to note two resolutions that were introduced and adopted at the first meeting of the Federation. Samuel Gompers, of New York, representing the International Cigar Makers' Union, introduced the following:

"Resolved, That the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses is detrimental both to the interest of the manufacturer (except about thirty who unfairly profit by this nefarious system) and working people, and upon this ground should be prohibited.

"Resolved, That inasmuch as the manufacture of cigars in tenement houses in the city of New York is highly injurious to the health of the tenant workers and, on sanitary, economical, moral and social grounds should be prohibited, we therefore demand the abolishment of the system."

And the resolution by William Betting, of Chicago, representing Cigar Makers' Union No. 14:

"Whereas, The smoking public are imposed upon by buying cigars that are manufactured by Chinese in California, by prisoners in state prisons, and by the filthy tenement house system of manufacturing in New York and Brooklyn; and,

"Whereas, the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, the White Cigar Makers' Union of California and the Cigar Makers' Assembly of Pittsburgh have issued union labels in order to guarantee clean, honest workmanship and discourage these illegitimate systems of manufacture; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this congress of trades and labor unions hereby recommend all smokers not to buy or smoke cigars which do not come out of boxes bearing the union label or blue seal."

Here is found the first reference to the use of the label by "organized labor" as a means of discriminating between fair and unfair products. At that time there were three separate forms of the label—and the cigar making industry claimed a monopoly of its use.

Much water has passed over the wheel since then. Labels by the millions have been used. Instead of being confined to one craft the field has been materially widened. And under the supervision of the American Federation of Labor—an organization founded on common sense.

recognizing human foibles and frailties and the determining part these play in all human affairs—system has been used in the application of the idea, and each trade, perfectly free in its own field and using its own methods of forwarding the use of its particular insignia, has co-operated with all others toward a general popularizing of all.

INDIANA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Chicago, Feb. 4, 1922.

The fiber that puts vim and energy into industrial life and makes for greater thrift and prosperity for the people of a community have been seriously lacking in this city for several months past. The building trades have been tied up and construction work almost at a standstill, owing to economic disputes caused by misguided employers dominated by the so-called "citizens' committee" of open shoppers, who have been striving to defeat the just demands of organized labor in their efforts to maintain a wage scale commensurate with the cost of living.

But the tense struggle for a long period with neither side yielding, has been slightly mitigated by the Building Trades Council agreeing to accept the awards of Judge Landis as arbiter in the wage disputes, and most of the organizations will go along with his decision. The merit or demerit of his findings it is not the purpose of this article to discuss. However, now that an agreement has lately been arrived at, it is devoutly to be wished that the same element of forces that have been concentrated by big interests and the employing class to stagnate business will now be devoted to a genuine spirit of sincere co-operation with labor's, might and main, to put the wheels of industry in motion and relieve the situation of the deplorable and unnecessary depressed industrial condition.

The local cigar business at this season of the year is now quieter than ever before in the history of the trade. Those engaged in it are feeling the pinch of dull times. The joint unions of Chicago have appointed a committee to confer with the manufacturers with a view to ascertain the real conditions and what is most needed to stimulate the industry. That committee is expected to report on the nature of its investigation and offer recommendations that may be acted on by the union to promote better business activity and instill closer co-operation in the industry.

Trust made cigars of vast quantities are finding a market here. More agitation is needed by our members to advance the products of union labor and create a greater demand for the union label on cigars. There is no reason under the sun why this city should not be one of the leading cigar centers of the world for union made cigars. Let us join forces in working to that end; boost and pull together with unselfish aim for a lasting revival of the business.

Fraternally, R. S. SEXTON.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1922.

In the Official Journal of January Mr. I. Somerfeldt of Local No. 15 takes exception to the International amendment to Section No. 168, introduced by Local No. 157 of Covington, Ky. I take the liberty of answering his unjust charge.

You say, Mr. Somerfeldt, that this amendment is aimed chiefly at the co-operative factories of which there are many in this country and such is not the case. Are you demonstrating your ability as a poor guesser or is it a fact that you are not capable of understanding the English language. Pray tell us just why you are so eager to place this construction upon it without knowing the facts in the case. Local 15 thinks it an insult to ask for their support, how remarkable. Whenever the members of Local No. 15 feel insulted when asked to guard the best interests of the International Union and use you as their spokesman to misrepresent the facts they are demonstrating very little intelligence.

By no means, Mr. Somerfeldt, is this amendment centered against any co-operative factories, but it is aimed chiefly against some man-

ufacturers and stockholders of local concerns who are using their best efforts to disrupt and destroy that which the patient labor, time and money that a former generation has builded for us, against those who are forming like a cankerous growth eating at the very hearts of the International Union, lowering the morale of our membership that we may fall easy prey to our opponents, destroying our finance that we may remain helpless in the time of strife.

One can hardly imagine our grief when it becomes an insult to ask for support against such conditions as these. We have many members who have had the pleasure of working under the jurisdiction of Local 15 who understand the conditions here but fail to grasp your meaning. This, Mr. Somerfeldt, is the real motive of the amendment and if you had used the same amount of energy to find the real cause as you did to misrepresent the facts, you would have saved yourself the error which is so common with us all. FRANK B. HAAS, Local No. 4.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 23, 1922.

Union No. 225, Sacramento, requests that the following letter be published in the Journal.

ABE SILVERSTONE, Sec'y.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 18, 1922.

Mr. Abe Silverstone:

Dear Sir: Your letter of Jan. 16, 1922. In regard to the Silver Eagle Cigar Co. we have 27 men out on a strike here. We have on the blackboard here in my office the following: El Temple Cigar Co., 210 Cowell St.; Ramona Cigar Co., 149 S. Main St.; Silver Eagle Cigar Co., 912 S. Main St., closed to union men. Any member going to work in any of these shops stand fined \$50 and suspended. You have been misinformed in regard to me sending men in there. I have heard that card men were working in that shop, but they did not come to this office. We have no open shops here. Yours fraternally,

F. B. ANDREWS,

Sec'y Union 225, Los Angeles, Cal.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 16, 1922.

To Members Everywhere:

Union No. 22 wishes that all members would give due consideration to the amendment proposed to enlarge the size of the B&M Union Label and give their endorsement to same.

We are of the opinion that there are many reasons why the size of the label should be enlarged; that at the time the label was reduced in size there was the question of the cost of paper stock, and that time is past and should not be considered now.

There are many members and cigar manufacturers of this city who believe we may as well have no union label as the small one we have, that can barely be seen or read, with all the printed matter and numbering on such a small label. The time is here when we need a union label large enough to be seen and read which would be to our interest.

WM. RENTSCHLER.

Lockout of Union 12, Oneida, N. Y., since July 3, 1921, is still on. Our members have dwindled down to 46 men, with but two desertions from our ranks. The firm of Powell & Goldstein Co. is trying to open their shop in Oneida with little—and I mean little—girls; they look like school children. They say they are learning to make bunches and some are learning to roll cigars. From the appearance of the place at 7 A. M. it looks like a kindergarten. There are no female cigar makers in this town so this firm of Powell & Goldstein Co. will have to teach all of their help if they want to run that kind of a shop, for we are determined to win this fight. We have stood the hardships of a cold winter; we are glad to know our sister unions stood back of us with financial aid, which we appreciate very much. We were able to pay full benefits up to Jan. 7. With a little more assistance we will be able to pull through this winter. We only have about twenty working and they have donated to the Unit. We are encouraged by all the citizens and business men in our cause, so we feel confident of success. LOCKOUT COMMITTEE Union 12.

A Torture Instrument

INJUNCTIONS are used in the United States while they have been discarded by the rest of the world. They are, in reality, a relic of the European imperialistic, autocratic world of a by-gone age, as Mr. Baer, the famous cartoonist, so well shows. American jurisprudence has gone, scavenger-like, through the archaic junk heap of European imperialism, picking up here a shackle, there a club, to weave into the fabric of the American writ of injunction.

The injunction is, in principle, the same as the ancient army of the baron. It is a revival of the "go thou" and the "do thou" and of the "thou shalt not" and the "verboten" of ignominious recent memory.

How many Americans know that in the recent British coal strike, lasting three months, there was not an injunction and not even an arrest? It is a fact.

The injunction as used in our industrial disputes is autocratic, despotic, ancient and out of harmony with modern thought and most modern practices.

Such a thing may persist for a time in free America, but its doom is certain. No judge whose mind lives the life of today will issue an injunction in a labor dispute where no such injunction would lie where such labor dispute did not exist. No judge who is capable of understanding the theory of modern society and modern democracy will issue such an injunction. The day is coming when no judge, unless he is a crooked judge, will issue such an injunction. The time is coming when judicial usurpation and tyranny will be no more.

Getting the Junk for Injunctions

BY COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION



OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

Monon Building, Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.

D. W. KENNEDY, 73 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont., Third Vice President.

MANUEL GONZALES, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Nevada City, Calif., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children, and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free, and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members, secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per Section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request, carefully study section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal will" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if there is no such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 462, Tampa, Florida, to fine Antonio A. Acebs, 115979, and Dolores Acebs, 16720, each \$100.00 and expel them from the union, for acting as strike breakers. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved only \$50.00; 3 members approved the fine of \$100.00, but not expulsion from the union.

Approved the application of 5, Rochester, New York, to fine John Rose, Jr., 5329, \$100.00 for working in the unfair shop of Jule F. Lockner. Vote—Affirmative, 7; one member approved only \$50.00.

Approved the application of 111, Des Moines, Iowa, to fine Simon Reese, 119856, \$75.00 for running a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of 248, Jacksonville, Florida, to fine the following each \$50.00 for strike breaking in J. B. Smith's shop: Harry Osteen, Leon Perpall, Toby Rogero and Grace Hodges. Vote—Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of 280, Owego, New York, to fine Nat Powell, 59261, \$100.00 and annul his card for quitting his job in a union shop and going to work in a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 7; one member approved only \$50.

Approved the application of 221, South Bend, Indiana, to fine Henry Bouckaert, 115163, and Joe Mentel, 68385, each \$25.00 for working in a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of 225, Los Angeles, California, to fine Charles Brier, 36782, \$20.00 and suspend him for going to work in the non-union factory of Lopez & Company. Vote—Affirmative, 6.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

170 W. Palm Beach	\$100.200	Galesburg	\$150
171 E. Greenville	50.201	Rock Island	200
172 Davenport	250.203	Camden	100
173 Zanesville	150.204	New Albany	100
174 Joliet	150.205	Battle Creek	200
175 Kingston	75.206	No. Adams	200
176 Newark	50.207	Carthage	75
177 Council Bluffs	75.208	Kalamazoo	100
179 Bangor	150.212	Superior	200
180 Danbury	200.213	New York	50
181 Ft. Madison	150.215	Logansport	100
182 Madison	200.218	Loghampton	100
183 Mendota	200.219	Mobile	300
184 Bay City	200.220	New Orleans	150
185 Paducah	75.222	Peru	300
186 Flint	150.223	Ottumwa	100
187 Covington	200.224	Salt Lake City	200
188 Seattle	200.226	Haverhill	100
191 Morris	100.227	Chicago	300
192 Manchester	400.228	San Francisco	400
199 Atlantic City	50.231	Amsterdam	100

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

J. Brittan appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

J. D. Aronson appealed against 238 Sacramento reference payment of four local assessments. The appeal was not sustained.

C. Commers appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts, January, 1922.

24 Muskegon	\$150	92 Worcester	\$250
30 Moberly	100	95 St. Joseph	200
36 Topeka	100	97 Boston	500
38 Springfield	100	100 Milbank	150
45 Springfield	150	103 Ansonia	100
47 Quincy	100	111 Des Moines	150
50 Terre Haute	100	113 Tacoma	200
51 Holyoke	100	115 Canton	100
53 New Orleans	150	118 Peoria	200
54 Evansville	150	124 Watertown	150
56 Leavenworth	100	125 Norwich	100
57 Champaign	150	129 Denver	100
61 LaCrosse	100	125 Appleton	50
62 Richmond	100	157 Massillon	100
66 Lewiston	250	138 Newark	250
69 Three Rivers	50	148 New Brunswick	150
70 Winona	100	150 Sioux City	100
76 Hannibal	200	153 Sioux Falls	150
77 Minneapolis	250	155 Mt. Pleasant	150
80 Danville	150	157 Rockford	150
81 Peekskill	150	162 Green Bay	150
85 Eau Claire	100	163 Marysville	150
86 Mansfield	100	167 Owsosso	100
88 Dubuque	100	168 Oshkosh	150

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

5 Rochester	\$ 3.65	257 Lancaster	\$ 1.00
12 Oneida	5.25	260 Piqua	.20
37 Ft. Wayne	8.55	280 Owego	2.20
42 Hartford	3.25	287 Marinette	.40
49 Springfield	8.00	311 Auburn	.10
53 New Orleans	5.20	317 Wilkes Barre	1.35
73 Alton	.75	318 Chattanooga	2.15
84 Saugerties	4.10	325 Spokane	3.80
97 Boston	.45	336 Tampa	6.15
105 Maysville	.70	344 Atlanta	2.90
107 Erie	.10	355 Honesdale	2.20
120 Muscatine	1.10	378 Penuelas	6.60
129 Denver	5.35	387 Yankton	5.15
130 Saginaw	.45	392 Cadillac	4.95
135 Appleton	.75	399 Vincennes	2.15
143 Lincoln	.10	407 Norwich	.75
173 Zanesville	1.85	410 Centrella	1.35
176 Newark	.60	431 Litchfield	1.00
183 Mendota	1.90	432 Ponce	9.20
184 Bay City	.10	435 Kenton	.10
188 Seattle	6.50	469 Bakersfield	1.90
203 Camden	1.35	480 Orlando	3.80
212 Superior	.36	497 Kankakee	3.00
215 Logansport	3.00	501 Wheeling	1.05
225 Los Angeles	3.25	510 Fairmont	1.30
233 Sedalia	.43		
Receipts for January			\$ 7,085.70
Balance December 31, 1921			4,432.46
Total			\$11,518.16

Expenditures for January, 1922.

Office rent	\$ 115.00
Salary to Int'l President	240.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers	843.00
J. A. Sullivan, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
M. Simons, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. & exp. as org.	250.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. & exp. as org.	100.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. & exp. as org.	250.00

R. S. Sexton, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
Sol Sontheimer, sal. & exp. as org.	250.00
M. Gazella, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
Pietro Bianco, sal. & exp. as org.	150.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. & exp. as org.	291.92
D. Vinckerlengel, bal. sal. & exp. as sub-org.	37.40
W. A. Campbell, sal. & exp. as financier	300.00
Gibson Weber, Int'l Treas., postage, 1921	2.75
Samuel Gompers, 1st V. P., expense to New York	40.00
Samuel Gompers, 1st V. P., sal. for 1921	150.00
Oscar Dick, auditor	53.56
H. A. Heideman, auditor	42.78
J. F. Burcum, auditor	32.53

Printing—	
December Journal	321.71
Strike applications (New York and 54)	19.50
5,000 Resolutions adopted Cleveland convention	80.00
125 O. W. W. registers	120.00
6,000 Supply order blanks	18.00
300,000 Forty-cent due stamps	60.00
500 Disability withdrawal cards	5.00
Envelopes and letterheads (locals)	40.25
10,000 Organization circulars (Jewish)	40.00
1,000 Fifty-cent due stamps	3.50
5,100 Due books	160.00
1,000,000 Labels	150.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for January	320.00
Tax to Label Department, A. F. of L. for January	160.00
Postage on letters and supplies	93.99
Postage on December Journals	19.23
Express on supplies	7.97
Express charges on package from A. Garlepy, V. P.	3.40
Translations	5.00
Telephone service	7.49
Telegraph service	11.37
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	22.50
Towel service	2.75
Addressograph plates	.24
Light	2.79
Office supplies	10.59
Exchange on checks	1.49
Carrying labels to Union 14, Chicago	.49
Adding machine inspection	10.00
Labor Press service, Jan. 27 to Mar. 1	2.50

Expenses for January \$ 5,750.76

*Balance January 31, 1922 5,767.40

Total \$11,518.16

*Included in balance \$1,200 Liberty Bonds.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 143 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Miguel G. Valdes, 53410, who died January 5; and Louis Berger, 41603, who died November 20.

Union 290, Janesville, Wis.—Wm. J. Dougherty, 75523, who died December 14.

Union 228, San Francisco, Calif.—Wm. Andre, 84598, who died January 19.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 12, 1922.
Amendment to Constitution proposed by Union No. 32, Louisville, Ky. Amend Section No. 146 by striking out on lines 6 and 7, No more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and insert, No more than five and one-quarter inches in length and no more than one and five-eighths inches in width, section to read:

THE BLUE LABEL.

Sec. 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color and no more than five and one-quarter inches in length, and no more than one and five-eighths inches in width. All labels issued shall be printed in series, and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, working in any factory not en-

titled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter. In the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months, a member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$3.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments, and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices), shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequently thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example—a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 130. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said

strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

The amendment to postpone the May, 1922, convention was adopted. Any time after April, 1922, a convention may be called by a majority vote of the membership at large. Any local union may propose that we hold a convention any time after that date, April, 1922.

PRIVATE LOANS

Notice, Secretaries!

The following is a list of those owing private loans to the J. A. B., Chicago. These accounts are of long standing and we most respectfully urge that you collect same from any member who may have his card deposited with your local union. Thanking you for this co-operation,

J. A. B., Chicago.

No. 79277, Edw. Adams, \$1; 82974, A. Anderson, \$1; 61336, H. Eccola, \$2; 102617, Peter Eckinger, \$3; 33632, J. A. Edwards, \$1.50; 53261, E. English, \$1.50; 116178, Ed Ettinger, \$1; 22605, T. Bednarek, \$1; 28271, Joe Berg, \$1; 99698, H. Bean, \$1; 119889, J. T. Bieterman, \$1; 20243, W. Blohm, \$1; 19735, E. T. Boeglin, \$1; 34300, J. Boyd, \$1; 61822, Chas. Booker, \$2; 101138, Frank Boughey, \$2; 16416, Chas. Brunner, \$1; 82480, Ed Brehn, \$1; 120687, H. Brake, \$1; 50027, W. Cappel, \$1; 68223, Stacey Calvin, \$3; 68625, Fred Carter, \$1; 80673, F. W. Carlson, \$1; 94374, G. W. Claypool, \$1; 96765, A. Cameron, \$1; 101261, Jno. Caskin, \$1; 23825, C. V. Chase, \$2.50; 105677, N. C. Chapp, \$1; 32708, Jno. R. Clark, \$1; 72273, W. Colby, \$1; 119969, J. L. Corrigan, \$1; 24453, Frank Charnacki, \$5; 29987, Chas. Janizowicz, \$2; 82516, J. A. Johnson, \$1; 96919, F. Johnson, \$1; 120401, W. H. Jones, \$1; 11731, C. Daubreville, \$1; 25255, W. Davis, \$1; 38072, D. H. Dancy, \$1; 3642, J. De Marteleur, \$1; 112583, B. Deefs, \$1; 61923, J. F. Doyle, \$1; 67738, G. M. Doherty, \$1; 102635, T. Dowling, \$1; 1878, H. Dunlap, \$1; 47934, J. Duff, \$1; 66438, F. Ducker, \$1; 39665, H. B. Faust, \$1; 76618, G. Findley, \$1; 17123, Ed Flood, \$1; 84762, Frank Follett, \$1; 96643, J. H. Froelich, \$1; 20511, W. C. Neville, \$5; 10415, Chas. Newhouse, \$1; 40442, P. Newberger, \$2.50; 106864, B. C. Newman, \$1; 106281, W. Nelson, \$1; 4503, C. Gels, \$1; 18440, Ben Geyer, \$1; 80462, H. Gensch, \$1; 35578, Chas. Ground, \$3; 1306, H. Gold, \$1; 26749, W. C. Gard, \$1; 104276, P. Gosseline, \$1; 80561, Jule Grozier, \$3; 114283, A. Grosjean, \$1; 32012, C. F. Gunther, \$1; 30808, G. McCann, \$1; 72084, A. McCann, \$1; 86197, H. McCormick, \$1; 73195, F. McDougell, \$5; 2074, M. J. McGetchick, \$1; 27227, Geo. McGearry, \$2; 50595, Jno. McGraw, \$5; 107068, F. C. McLaughlin, \$1; 6518, D. McMahon, \$1; 118057, J. J. McMahon, \$1; 46602, J. Hardy, \$1; 59234, I. Harris, \$3; 73898, W. Hackman, \$1; 80403, C. F. Haelmert, \$1; 37153, P. D. Heatherman, \$1; 100902, V. Hendrick, \$1; 48677, Frank Hickey, \$1; 59213, Bernard Hogan, \$1; 105343, R. Hoyd, \$1; 901, D. J. O'Brien, \$1; 96810, F. Offenberger, \$1; 113430, Gus Olsen, \$1; 4919, M. Kantor, \$1; 14888, Michael Kane, \$2; 31419, Abe Kaufman, \$1; 115218, Chas. Kastner, \$1; 23529, A. E. Keller, \$1; 46381, Phil Kempf, \$2; 112341, W. A. Kelley, \$1; 21234, E. Killian, \$1; 37151, H. Kratz, \$1; 30662, Arthur Patry, \$1; 52258, A. Paguin, \$4; 69695, F. Pages, \$2; 84755, H. Pagel, Jr., \$1; 39423, C. Petrie, \$1.75; 65291, Frank Peletka, \$50; 83235, F. Peltzer, \$2; 83340, F. Pelfer, \$4; 8148, H. Plevka, \$2; 32293, Frank Porre, \$4; 83080, W. J. Polner, \$1; 28518, A. M. Purtell, \$2.50; 14263, J. G. Labelle, \$1; 43453, C. La Belle, \$1; 69140, Robt. Lauenstein, \$1; 11247, Ole Larson, \$1; 13898, W. Lehman, \$5; 20705, J. Lecbec, \$1; 33342, J. M. Lesears, \$1; 42157, H. Lehman, \$3; 46536, J. Lehle, \$3.50; 68959, M. Leary, \$5; 79241, W. Leonard, \$1; 89545, Jack Leaser, \$5; 106185,

D. Loessell, \$1; 35763, E. Lund, \$1; 7962, Jno. Massey, \$4; 12830, Max Manner, \$1; 24908, F. Mahoney, \$1; 27012, P. C. Mayer, \$1; 36409, Jno. Mahoney, \$2; 47877, A. Mathew, \$1; 87005, D. J. Malloy, \$1; 10940, W. Mead, \$1; 21005, J. Menenson, \$1; 38518, M. Meyer, \$5; 112697, W. Mendlin, \$1; D. Mutz, \$5; 59712, Henry Miller, \$4; 65842, J. J. Monahan, \$4.40; 69172, H. Moss, \$5; 70439, Geo. D. Morrill, \$2; 2514, F. Murowski, \$1; 43113, Clifton Ratekan, \$1; 43842, Chas. Rausch, \$3.50; 77631, F. R. Raible, \$1.50; 105343, H. Randall, \$1; 31421, A. S. Rehn, \$1; 11816, E. J. Houdey, \$5; 21301, J. A. Rhein, \$3; 6658, Thos. Rigney, \$5; 56478, St. Richmond, \$2; 33153, J. Rohn, \$1; 83789, Jno. Russell, \$1; 49012, P. J. Ryan, \$1; 60825, A. H. Vandell, \$5; 1332, R. B. Vogel, \$50; 49320, H. Vopat, \$1; 39566, W. Sanders, \$1; 115684, J. E. Sampson, \$1; 11214, Thos. G. Schoenhoven, \$5; 28657, Geo. Schmidt, \$1.50; 45276, H. Schmidt, \$1; 83722, F. Schwarzberg, \$1; 89231, F. W. Schroeder, \$1; 98584, Henry Schwartz, \$2.45; 84698, Jno. Lentz, \$2; 39313, J. Sherman, \$1.50; 53941, J. S. Kelley, \$1; 6967, J. M. Sheets, \$1; 73920, Frank Scharf, \$1; 89218, Earl Shearer, \$4; 82581, F. H. Sheets, \$1; 42542, Edgar Sheeley, \$1; 330, L. W. Singer, \$1; 3607, E. Silverstone, \$5; 28166, Harry Sidenor, \$2; 2650, Jno. Strauss, \$5; 10189, J. H. Steerman, \$3; 37288, Lee Stauffacher, \$1; 37515, T. L. Stuart, \$1; 71585, E. H. Steffin, \$1; 98390, E. W. Stone, \$1; 101312, C. Strubeck, \$2; 23224, Lee Wm. Sullivan, \$1; 55004, Jas. Tafoila, \$1; 61365, F. A. Taylor, \$2; 63790, C. Teelin, \$1; 16018, Jos. Thome, \$1; 77104, Chas. Thornton, \$3; 86952, W. Thompson, \$1; 50108, Sol Traul, \$2.75; 98070, A. Tragard, \$1; 103948, L. Turnbull, \$1; 71423, S. P. Trimmer, \$1; 39440, J. Matteman, \$3; 46861, W. Wauker, \$1.50; 60360, Aug. Wallner, \$5; 76857, Jno. Wagner, \$1; 116387, Ed Wall, \$1; 98179, J. W. Weiner, \$1; 70286, O. West, \$1; 112921, M. E. Westerfield, \$3; 11089, Jno. Frey, \$2.25; 58074, Robt. White, \$2; 11309, Geo. Wilson, \$1.50; 80056, Harvey Williams, \$1; 33160, Jno. Willbur, \$1; 30326, Clyde Wolfe, \$1; 106617, Thos. Wood, \$1; 1734, Colln Wright, \$5; 36126, C. Vohler, \$7; 7632, V. Waletzka, \$25; 24225, H. Wagner, \$10; 39944, A. Walter, \$10; 41895, Ed Walter, \$9; 54019, Chas. Welsgold, \$6; 57213, Bertha Wenzel, \$21.50; 46499, Henry Willman, \$4; 73352, Wm. Wilkowski, \$6; 6767, Chas. Zanz, \$1.50; 111914, Harry Webber, \$29; 58897, Angel Del Toro, \$25; 32242, J. E. Friedricks, \$15; 1768, Maurice Ferry, \$15; 97482, Vic Fernandez, \$20; 100187, Emil Feige, \$3; 77106, Thos. Flynn, \$15; 3444, Frank Folsom, \$4; 7490, F. Foote, \$15; 73298, Julius Freid, \$25; 15411, L. S. Saures, \$13; 15109, F. G. Diaz, \$25; 2480, L. Godfrey, \$2.50; 53871, I. D. Goldstein, \$1; 56501, J. A. Gonzales, \$13.50; 94751, Joe Gonzales, \$7.50; 36901, H. Gurevitz, \$11; 14977, E. Harting, \$3.50; 37298, C. E. Hansen, \$9; 81167, Frank Hogbom, \$7; 24184, F. Heinig, \$10.50; 31287, Ed Heitzelman, \$3.50; 7207, W. Heisterman, \$5; 96048, A. Henderson, \$4.40; 52346, F. Hurt, \$7.50; 12406, P. Hoier, \$15; 17268, A. Hoffman, \$5; 29680, F. Hughes, \$5; 33837, Jos. Huss, \$6; 74730, Anton Huebner, \$10; 4730, Ike Inboden, \$4; 33196, Jno. Immekas, \$30; 16590, J. Isaac, \$5; 309, Geo. J. Johns, \$25; 46884, Otto Jans, \$16; 66625, Warren Jacobs, \$7; 72247, Allen Jarl, \$19; 5530, Jul Jellike, \$13.70; 73641, W. Johnson, \$15; 15959, J. J. Johnson, \$6; 27815, Villor Jose Jorge, \$20; 33838, M. Johnson, \$25; 98296, Henry Abramson, \$21; 23759, Eng. Adolph, \$11; 67693, Geo. Appleton, \$9.50; 5968, F. Arnold, \$10; 68324, H. Arnold, \$10; 15320, Jno. Ashton, \$10; 62882, Frank Babicky, \$10; 64505, F. Baltzer, \$10; 87505, G. S. Baker, \$6; 71281, F. Ballou, \$3.25; 17141, H. Belinke, \$4; 41648, J. Bender, \$25; 50645, Meyer Beloch, \$14; 69062, H. Beckman, \$23.85; 30179, J. Bittner, \$15; 8712, M. Bochan, \$28.60; 101237, Alex Bowen, \$13; 43164, R. Breitung, \$5; 104714, M. Broskoff, \$25; 29680, Eliza Burghalter, \$14; 70537, Jas. Byrnes, \$8; 21003, Jose Ybanes, \$5; 3549, A. Young, \$4; 3116, J. W. Capron, \$5; 26105, Aug. Caisas, \$25; 69561, Carson Cass, \$5; 91661, Eng. Caron, \$7; 41995, E. Cisenaki, \$5; 76253, Chas. Clark, \$4.50; 36672, J. J. Collina, \$5; 59259, Chas. Cohen, \$26.50; 99783, C. Condon, \$12; 17199, O. Culver, \$7; 115630, Leo Costello, \$5.50; 45969, Jno. Dahn, \$2.60; 61661, Chas. De-

laney, \$69.65; 26032, R. Dettmer, \$25; 69603, Ed Dillon, \$11; 25033, Jno. Donuer, \$7; 107141, P. F. Dorsey, \$3; 60907, Ed Dyer, \$12; 78857, Peter Emls, \$25; 73406, E. Enright, \$5; 30186, Henry Evers, \$10; 25337, Paul Kargue, \$4; 21618, Jno. Kaney, \$3; 35808, W. Kaiser, \$6; 4501, Jas. Kearney, \$5; 43104, Walter Kelley, \$10.50; 51155, Mike Kelleher, \$6; 66224, Bert Kestenbaum, \$17; 71624, Jas. Keating, \$5; 4040, Jno. M. Kill, \$4; 69849, Jno. Kissinger, \$15; 49220, M. Klein, \$3; 82380, St. Koenig, \$7; 58106, A. Koeller, \$11.50; 23991, W. L. Lange, \$12; 26099, Felipe Laval-Hatto, \$13; 13898, A. Lehman, \$7; 34142, Chas. Lyle, \$6; 98837, C. L. Lemon, \$18.50; 92836, Ben Leibowitz, \$20; 1132, Manuel Lopez, \$20; 24376, Matt Lynch, \$9; 58992, Jno. Mahoney, \$10; 113911, Arthur Mantion, \$12; 444, Jno. Mierzchala, \$13; 31175, Jac Miller, \$14; 41996, Manuel Moreno, \$30; 115387, Juan Moreno, \$6; 21782, B. Mueller, \$31; 26556, W. Murman, \$25; 63093, P. J. McMahon, \$10; 3521, J. P. Neidhoffen, \$15; 59649, Robt. Newman, \$15; 110437, J. M. Nevas, \$15; 103235 (or 105225), Mrs. R. O'Day, \$12.50; 29545, S. B. Patterson, \$12; 14359, Chas. Pent, \$20; 55695, C. Peters, \$10; 75772, J. W. Perez, \$25; 101017, Arthur Pinzke, \$5.70; 50556, W. Puckert, \$4.50; 54941, Jno. Quinn, \$10; 98508, R. J. Quinn, \$18.65; 41559, A. Richard, \$9; 80997, Luke Ririe, \$10; 99327, Louie Rosenberg, \$16; 70251, Herm Roth, \$6.25; 60277, J. Roseneck, \$15; 26972, F. P. Roettig, \$32.50; 10088, Louis Rubin, \$10.70; 47722, M. O. Ryberg, \$8; 1358, Jno. Sandusky, \$10; 3418, J. M. Santana, \$5; 33918, K. Schmidt, \$9; 37034, Chas. Schulte, \$17; 82222, E. E. Schilder, \$10; 101293, A. B. Schmidt, \$17.50; 49195, G. B. Seipp, \$6; 59765, A. E. Shaw, \$8; 68766, J. Simpson, \$7; 24520, E. W. Smale, \$24.50; 531, Ben Solomon, \$10; 96954, Sam Solomon, \$25; 74083, H. Sperling, \$8; 3456, Jos. Stadler, \$7; 60903, M. Sternstein, \$25; 89903, Ed Stanley, \$19; 120719, Jno. Taylor, \$25; 103541, J. F. Thomas, \$15.

The following members are asked to pay their private loans to Union No. 5. Some of the loans have been on the books for a year. Ed Howard, No. 62778, \$15; R. J. Quinn, 98506, \$35; James Thompson, 55937, \$15; Ed. McMerney, 28988, \$15; Ed. Curley, 61726, \$10; Juan Leon, 83914, \$10; Al St. Pierre, 63982, \$10.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

John P. Cummings would like to hear from Wm. Uhlein. Address 7406 S. May St., Chicago, Ill.

If Will Matthias Hemmer, 3537, will write to G. Totte, care Union 192, Manchester, N. H., he will hear something of importance to him.

G. Widmaier, Perkasio, Pa., would like to hear from Larry Rice.

E. J. O'Neill would like to hear from W. T. Smith. Address care Union 14, Chicago.

Mr. Phillip Ipolito, 119 W. 5th St., Sanford, Fla., is very anxious to hear from A. G. Miller, who was at Hot Springs, Ark., in 1915.

John D. Werner, 1201 S. 19th St., Manitowoc, Wis., would like to hear from Nick Schreiner.

John H. Amrhein, Hammond, Ind., desires to hear from Steve Brown of Union 5, Rochester, N. Y.

Any secretary or member knowing anything about the death of Henri Herbener, a Belgian; he was a member of the union; he arrived in the U. S. in 1832 and was supposed to have worked in New York, Boston, Washington and Philadelphia. He was heard from last time in 1908; supposed to have died in that year in an asylum for the insane, the name of which was given as "Maeste Shoorer," but there is no such locality or institution in Pennsylvania. Any information concerning the above named Henri Herbener should be sent to the International Treasurer at once.

UNION NOTES

The secretary of 470, Portland, Me., would like to hear from Joseph Mathews and Dan Crane.

The secretary of Union 12, Oneida, N. Y., requests that the secretary holding the card of Dennis J. Ring, 10095, to enter on his card traveling loan of \$3 granted by Union 12 on January 9, 1922.

Union 174 Joliet, Ill., would like to hear from E. C. Schultz, 67836, for favors extended him when he left.

The secretary of 238 Sacramento, California, holds the card of Wm. Tietjen, 83507. He left this card in a factory and departed without it.

Union 41, Aurora, Ill., warns traveling members to try to avoid Aurora, as half of the members there are out of work and the local fund is exhausted.

James Bybee, 23694, initiated by 163, Marysville, July 9th, 1921, came to Denver Nov. 23rd, last, and represented that he had secured a job in one of the factories, on the strength of which he secured \$4 from the secretary for a meal ticket. This was the last seen of him. Some weeks later we heard from him in Pueblo and sent his card there on request of the secretary, but Mr. Bybee left there before the card arrived and it was returned to us. His card and due book showed when he was in Denver that his dues were paid for Sept. 17th, 1921. As no dues have been paid since that date he has allowed himself to become suspended. He may be traveling on the strength of his due book, which should not be recognized by secretaries for the reason that he has not acted altogether square in the past. His card has been sent to the International office. It has the endorsement of several small private loans from other unions besides the \$4 due 129, Denver, Colo. He also owes a \$50 fine imposed by Union 36, Topeka.

J. W. SANFORD, Sec'y-Treas.

Previously acknowledged donations from sister unions, \$863. Later donations received from sister unions up to Jan. 27, 1922, as follows: No. 112, \$5; Cleveland Federation of Labor, \$25; No. 250, \$5; 69, \$1; 192, \$35.55; 146, \$2; 290, \$1; 42, \$5; 6, \$40; 92, \$12; 94, \$3; 192, \$55.15; 39, \$100; 28, \$5; 250, \$5; 248, \$3; 14, 50c; 81, \$1; 242, \$5; J. A. B., Chicago, \$25. Total, \$428. The situation in Oneida is exactly the same as on July 2, 1921, when our men were locked out by the Powell & Goldstine firm, and we wish to take this liberty to express our gratefulness to all sister unions and to all members for the assistance you are giving us in our struggle against the open shop octopus and for the principles of unionism, for we are today just as united as on the day on which the doors were locked against us some months ago.

PETER ROGERS, Sec'y.

The following donations have been received by Union 157, Rockford, Ill., in behalf of J. Wenck up to Jan. 31, 1922: J. A. B., Chicago, \$2; No. 2, \$2; 4, \$5; 25, \$2; 38, \$5; 39, \$2; 44, \$1; 47, \$1; 61, \$1; 81, \$1; 90, \$2; 92, \$2; 97, \$2; 98, \$1; 111, \$1; 113, \$1; 114, \$5; 122, \$5; 141, \$2; 144, \$2; 146, \$1; 149, \$1; 152, \$1; 207, \$1; 228, \$2; 238, \$1; 248, \$1.50; 250, \$2; 279, \$1; 282, \$1; 290, \$1; 300, \$1; 305, \$1; 321, \$1; 329, \$1; 332, \$1; 335, \$2; 336, \$1; 338, \$1; 402, \$1; 447, 50c; 462, \$2; 500, \$2. Total, \$70.

All vast achievements are the result of a large number of persons uniting in a mutually helpful enterprise. Let us unite in demanding the union label, card and button.

Co-operation is the method of all human progress. When spending money look for the union label, card and button.

We advance only as one helps the other. Boost the union label, card and button.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: Sam Sliss.

Union 14, Chicago, Ill., for W. T. Smith.
Union 129, Denver, Colo., for Walter Titts-worth, Thomas Hanslicek.

Union 179, Bangor, Me., for Joseph Talberth
International office for Mark Hyams, Joseph Tangway.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five)	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4 1/4, duplicate	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3 1/4	.75
Year date for label canceler	.20
Type holder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x 1/4 in.	.30
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x 1/4 in.	.35
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4x 1/4 in.	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.00
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200-page label record	.75

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4-pound parcel post limit.

		Day books and Ledgers only					
		100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.80	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30	
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.85	5.70	6.65	11.40	
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50	
3d zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00	
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.30	
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50	
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago	2.25	3.35	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90	
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.30	6.40	7.55	13.10	
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40	
To Canadian Unions:							

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 2.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	2.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	2.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

State of Trade Feb. 1, 1922.

FAIR.		DULL.	
161 Denver	505 Uniontown	5 Rochester	6 Syracuse
7 Utica	9 Troy	20 Decatur	24 Muskegon
25 Milwaukee	26 Norwalk	27 Toronto	32 Louisville
33 Indianapolis	34 Chippewa Falls	43 Urbana	46 Grand Rapids
47 Quincy	52 Elmira	56 Leavenworth	57 Champaign
60 Keokuk	61 La Crosse	69 Three Rivers	72 Burlington
78 Alton	78 Hannibal	79 Sandusky	85 Eau Claire
86 Mansfield	88 Dubuque	89 Schenectady	92 Worcester
94 Pawtucket	96 Akron	98 St. Paul	99 Ottawa
102 Kansas City	103 Ansonia	107 Erie	112 Oneonta
114 Jacksonville	115 Canton	121 Ithaca	122 Warren
124 Watertown	125 Norwich	129 Denver	130 Saginaw
134 Laporte	135 Appleton	140 Niagara Falls	150 Sioux City
157 Lincoln	157 Rockford	158 Lafayette	162 Green Bay
163 Marysville	168 Oshkosh	173 Zanesville	193 Jefferson City
201 Rock Island	206 North Adams	209 Coldwater	210 Rome
215 Loganport	220 New Orleans	221 South Bend	231 Amsterdam
233 Sedalia		248 Olean	250 Belleville
257 Lancaster	274 Pekin	279 Plattsburg	280 Owego
282 Bridgeport	283 Geneva	286 Wichita	287 Marinette
300 Michigan City	302 Tecumseh	311 Auburn	315 St. Cloud
320 Athens	323 Sheboygan	331 Crookston	345 Rapid City
366 Ann Arbor	372 Marshallfield	381 Watertown	402 Quakertown
406 Crawfordsvle	409 Kewanee	410 Centralia	428 Mobile
435 Kenton	444 Walla Walla	447 Kenosha	467 Benton Harbor
468 Pontiac	468 Albion	476 Pontiac	477 Manitowoc
479 Whiting, W. Va.	481 Haver	502 Pittsburgh	510 Fairmount
530 Ledington			

Each time you fail to patronize the union label, shop card or working button is a loss to organized labor.

Spend your union-earned money where you will receive the benefit therefrom—ask for the union label, card and button.

The union label is a "home industry" builder and should receive your patronage.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

§Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

§Stogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Leland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *405 C. J. Hill, 1408 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *428 Chas. Peterson, S. E. Scott and Savannah sts., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bouche, 214 E. Barague st., Pine Bluff.
 293 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 F. E. Andrews, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 ‡226 Phil Hanson, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 ‡228 Edler Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 ‡228 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 ‡263 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. C. Stroup, 1040 19th st., San Pedro.
 322 H. P. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 338 G. E. Pearson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 E. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
 460 A. H. Sidler, 1407 19th st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 113 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *28 Wm. Wren, 168 Hess st., Hamilton, Ont.
 *28 A. Garlepy, 230 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 146 D. W. Kennedy, 73 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Douglas st., London, Ont.
 289 C. H. Stevens, 108 Moore st., St. John's, N. B.
 337 H. Wheatcroft, 3545 Powell st., Vancouver, B. C.
 ‡273 J. O. Gosselin, 88 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 422 Chas. Shippasowski, 26 Louise st., Kitchener, Ont.
 450 W. E. Ross, 230 Av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
 ‡43 J. B. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 496 A. G. Miller, 215 6th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- 1129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
 *206 J. Listerman, 808 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
 462 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 460 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 10 Henry st., S. Norwalk.
 ‡26 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 123, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manoe, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 ‡03 J. Ziegler, 12 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 46, Long Hill.
 156 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Salfeld).
 *180 John H. Riley, 12 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
 *262 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *290 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.

- *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *306 Frank N. Smith, 185 N. Main st.
 *306 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 310 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. E. Ruth, 222 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 245 Luis Rodriguez, 1130 E. Church st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. C. Baker, 1533 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 R. F. Carey, 1433 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 ‡236 Manuel Gonzales, Box 293, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 419 United st., Box 65, Key West.
 *284 T. E. Welch, Box 234, St. Augustine.
 469 B. Gonzales, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 484 Salvatore Chiffura, Box 116, Ybor City, Sta. Tampa.
 ‡474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 958, Orlando.
 ‡496 Angel Cuesto, Box 1881, Ybor Sta., Tampa.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 486, Ybor City, Tampa.
 506 Sara Martinez, P. O. 729, Ybor City, Tampa.
 5512 Delores Gonzales, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 5513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 L. Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 *514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *244 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDaho.

- 390 Alex Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 E. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
 ‡15 L. Sommerfeld, 119 S. Throop st., Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Nelhart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *28 W. L. Morken, 211 S. 1st st., Springfield.
 41 Elmer Ford, 408 4th av., Aurora.
 C. A. Patterson, 487 Watson st., Aurora.
 *47 Leo Schmitt, 1000 Washington st.
 Hy Memker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.

- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *90 Sterling B. Ford, 807 Clements av., Danville.
 *98 Joseph Elzer, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zieler, 134 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.

- *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 316 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kauffman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Peter Schlosser, 502 N. 4th av., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 *201 John H. Russ, 1039 7th av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Troute, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 217 J. B. Pierce, 9047 Mackinaw av., So. Chicago.
 222 Albert Welland, Box 95, Peru.
 *227 Nic Medinger, 743 Oakdale av., Chicago.
 243 Chas. Masur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolff, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David Gorge, 308 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 *385 Wilber Hughes, Havana.
 *388 D. Infesta, 17 N. Lincoln st., Chicago.
 Nicholas Lara, 1206 W. 18th st., Chicago.
 394 J. F. Burcum, 529 S. Locust st., Sycamore.
 *408 J. E. Stacey, 209 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schmitz, 808 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochndel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 *3 Amos A. Gregg, 819 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 *Arnold Brinkman, 371 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 505 LaSalle st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 John E. Angel, 816 W. Michigan st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beltsman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 124 Jos. Gaeke, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. B. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 304 Math. Birx, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Pointe, 215 N. St. Louis bldg., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st av., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. McGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 306 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 339 Wm. Kraft, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 352 Willard Hall, 506 Main st., Brookville.
 *379 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed Gantner, 727 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
 399 Henry Yungmans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 E. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 128 E. Marion st., Elkhart.
 IOWA.
 *60 G. O. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *58 Ed Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1815 26th st., Des Moines.
 120 John Hartman, 1136 Hershey av., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allaup, 209 E. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Geo. Peterson, 802 S. Concord st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heusermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 835 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3d st., Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Signard Olson, 704 1/2 Central av., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Ira Johnson, 5 Wightman bldg., Oskaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 Third av., W. Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhagen, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.

- 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltmeyer, 110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 330 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *182 Wm. Bentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *105 W. A. Cole, 228 Limestone st., Marysville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 Theo. Kenneweg, 640 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1923 Mandeville st., New Orleans.
 * R. B. Pavageau, 1528 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 168 Main st., Biddeford.
 66 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Jas. L. Rogers, Rockland.
 470 J. C. Mampy, 242 Cumberland av., P. O. Box 964, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, Room 22, Electrochemical bldg., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *23 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 *49 John W. Russell, 272 Orange st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 186 Oak st., Holyoke.
 *52 Geo. Apbolt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 389, Worcester.
 197 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *160 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 F. B. Lewis, Magnolia Ter., P. O. Box 398, North Adams.
 228 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 324 Manuel Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawlor, 58 Park st., Taunton.
 386 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 476 John J. Sweeney, 160 Water st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Stanley Smith, 417 Dawson st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E. Labor Temple, Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *40 T. F. Nielsen, 324 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
 60 C. C. Swartz, 206 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 1005 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 *167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. O. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 *205 Wm. White, 13 1/4 N. Jefferson av., Battle Creek.
 *206 Samuel Sliss, 426 Denadel st., Kalamazoo.
 *209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *208 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. B. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. B. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank O. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 368 Jno. E. Kranich, 1113 Pontiac st., Ann Arbor.
 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Del., Fort Euro.
 385 J. M. Nagel, 203 1/2 S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 405 Frank Lamora, 223 Blenhuber av., Marquette.
 432 Roy C. Kellogg, 1301 Howard st., Patasky.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 Wm. A. Zick, 309 S. Superior st., Albion.
 530 Charles Renker, Ludington.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Frits Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Paul Rick, 423 Daily Star Bldg., Minneapolis.
 *96 Gust. E. Erickson, 75 W. 7th st., St. Paul.
 271 Bert Joslyn, 524 2d st., N. W.
 294 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *815 J. M. Scharenbroich, 233 14th av., S., St. Cloud.
 831 J. C. Pratt, Box 230, Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 428 Wm. Moehlenbrock, 307 7th st., S. Virginia.
 484 John Burnmeister, Box 123, Fribault.

MISSOURI.

- 22 M. H. Grant, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 E. M. Bradley, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed Hoffman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 78 John Nichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 L. L. Jacobs, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 108 J. W. Stamets, 745 Minn. av., Kansas City (Kan.).
 198 Fred J. Neutaler, 206 Madison st., Jefferson City.
 228 John D. Meyer, 123½ S. Ohio st., Sedalia.

MONTANA.

- 312 O. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 302 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., So., Great Falls.
 378 Joseph Turtle, 221 Commercial av., Anaconda.
 446 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *98 F. J. Haller, 2792 S. 9th st., Omaha.
 148 John Steimer, 945 N. 22d av., Lincoln.
 276 Mike Bajock, L. B. 374, Plattsmouth.
 338 Wm. Feinsner, 64 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg., Manchester.
 229 Daniel Sullivan, 46 McKean st., Box 299, Nashua.
 618 John P. Howe, 390 Ansbury st., Manchester.
 530 Miss Blanche Franceour, 270 Spruce st., Manchester.

NEW JERSEY.

- 2 H. Walthera, 117 Auburn st., Paterson.
 John Risenour, 25 Park av., Paterson.
 *8 Max Scheraga, 133 Bowers st., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 1121 Henry J. Hulsh, 23 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 1288 Henry F. Hlifer, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 144 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland Park, New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koefig, 522 Monastery st., W. Hoboken (Union Hill).
 199 W. P. Nelson, 140 St. James pl., apt. 19, Atlantic City.
 208 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23d st., Camden.
 234 E. Neubert, Box 299, Grantwood (Guttenberg).
 427 G. W. Moehle, 100 Patterson st., Perth Amboy.
 428 Alois Klaiser, 1009 Lydale av., Trenton.
 324 Mrs. H. Schroeder, Carteret (Chrome).
 Mary Planke, Carteret (Chrome).

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Julius De Gryse, 1032 N. 8th st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
 16 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 70 Jacob B. Sigel, 224 Bastable blk., Syracuse.
 7 H. P. Daly, 1500 City st., Utica.
 C. A. Bock, 1006 Court st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Troy.
 * Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Troy.
 112 Peter Rogers, 68 N. Willow st., Oneida.
 112 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 116 John J. Ellis, 68 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 423 E. G. Cuthbert, 759½ Livingston st., W. Elmira.
 68 John J. Dillon, 45 2d st., Albany.
 135 Jas. L. McHale, 106 State st., Albany.
 71 Geo. F. Hitz, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 78 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
 81 Albert Heringer, 812 Hudson av., Peekskill.
 84 Michael Fitzgerald, 90 Partition st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 89 Alva King, 834 Stanley st., Schenectady.
 190 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.
 112 S. E. Dunham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 121 M. F. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
 124 Jas. W. Grey, 210 S. Indiana av., Watertown.
 135 T. H. Macksey, Box 252, Norwich.
 132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 141 Josef Wodicka, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Mrs. Hattie Sterrett, 13 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 144 J. Melhado, Room 306, 190 Bowery, New York City.
 140 Simon Goldsmith, 580 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Ziegler, 207 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 175 Frank Rist, 26 Park st., Kingston.

- 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 1213 Abraham Wolferman, 1313 Clinton av., Bronx, New York.

- John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 229 C. H. Everett, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 246 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 251 C. L. Lindlan, 1551 2d av., New York.
 255 J. A. Miller, 320 Broad st., Waverly.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North st., Oswego.
 283 F. P. Guilford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 296 Louis Lapien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 311 John L. Kaupp, 16½ E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 334 J. H. Pepper, 240 Church st., Saratoga.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 353 Jose Bustillo, 2026 Lexington av., New York (Brooklyn).
 370 Andrew Luna, 12 Main st., Jamestown.
 389 Rufino Alonso, 227 E. 84th st., New York.
 439 Warren Taylor, 512 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 459 John D. Mahar, 168 W. Third st., Fulton.
 463 Bruce P. Dick, 26 Bleeker st., Gloversville.
 466 Henry J. Yeager, 7½ Dolson av., Middletown.

OHIO.

- 14 Wm. Lemke, 1411 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 117 John Hetzner, 400 Superior av., W., Room 309, Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 John Roth, 219 N. Main st., Urbana.
 45 E. L. Craver, 30 N. Plum st., Springfield.
 48 Jacob Freeman, 1019 E. Bancroft st., Toledo.
 76 C. A. Cashdollar, 330 Lexington av., Columbus.
 79 Frank Miller, 1512 Carr st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris. Freudenmann, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1590 Garfield av., S. W., Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 25 Stephen st., Hamilton.
 * A. P. Lombard, 813 Vine st., Hamilton.
 137 Joe Kettl, 520 N. Cherry st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 47 E. Myrtle av., Youngstown.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutzler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 200 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 380 Wm. Hanitsch, 38 Easton st., Delaware.
 416 W. F. Horlacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulline, 327 Lima st., Kenton.
 504 N. D. Gill, Box 316, Bethesda.
 519 H. W. Gilham, Belmont.
 H. C. Galloway, Box 7, Belmont.

OKLAHOMA.

- 459 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON.

- *202 T. J. Estabrook, Labor Temple, Portland.
 425 Herman Kennell, 472 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 C. L. Milliken, Box 393, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corry.
 64 Wm. Speece, 12 S. 4th av., Lebanon.
 *91 Wm. T. Kinsley, 137 S. Jefferson st., Allentown.
 103 S. M. Glover, 608 W. Norwegian st., Pottsville.
 107 Ed. Matlechner, 505 E. 9th st., Erie.
 108 Lewis Young, 100½ Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 122 Henry True, 1305 Penn av., W. Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, 223 Washington av., Ephrata.
 145 W. Emig, 222 Washington av., Ephrata.
 161 W. Hoeberer, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 * John A. Mowery, L. B. 25, Denver.
 1105 J. P. Pinter, Machinists Temple, 13th and Spring Garden sts., Philadelphia.
 L. Hernfeld, Machinists' Temple, 13th and Spring Garden sts., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, 354 Main st., E., Greenville.
 232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington av., Sellersville.
 236 M. L. Wolfskill, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 * A. P. Bower, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 243 John Russell, 224 W. Maple st., York.
 Peter Hollinger, 609 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 Jacob L. Glick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotszinkle, 419 Birch st., Scranton.

- 301 D. S. Leib, Box 92, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 303 Frank Bartholomew, Perkaskie.
 309 John L. Schaar, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Rothsville.
 1318 Francis X. Colgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
 *317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
 330 Earl Goetchius, 301 S. Main st., Athens.
 335 A. Eberhardt, Jr., 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 *403 Harvey F. Smoll, 820 W. Broad st., Quakertown.
 *403 Clinton Fried, Barnett House, Easton.
 *502 Fred W. Meyer, 2104 Stroub Lane, Pittsburgh.
 *502 Philip Miller, 163 Middle st., R. F. D. No. 1,
 Mount Olive P. O. (Pittsburgh).
 *505 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.
 521 Victoria Bedofski, 23 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke.
 Mamie Gillis, 120 W. Union st., Nanticoke.

PORTO RICO.

- 119 Julio Aponte, P. O. Box 112, Pta. de Tierra, San Juan.
 148 Pilar Torres, Box 298, Federacion Libre Caguas.
 Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libre Caguas.
 190 Joe. Montones, 4 Telegrafo st., Box 13, Gurado.
 Ameliso Oandelan, 6 Antonio st., Box 78, Gurado.
 194 Bartolome Majoral, Box 8, Cayey.
 Angel Figueroa, Box 75, Cayey.
 333 Juan R. Colon, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 350 Pastor Valentin, Box 147, Manati.
 J. N. Cabellero, Box 147, Manati.
 376 Francisco Collazo, Federacion Libre, Box 807,
 Utuado.
 Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
 378 Armando Ferrer, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 Juan Marcucci, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 388 Ramon Cuppil, Salsiquede st., Yanco.
 Pedro Isiquiero, Federacion Libre, Yanco.
 *414 Carmen Oquendo, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Rosa M. LaBarca, Box Y, Federacion Libre,
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 1418 Salvador de Jesus, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Juan Bermudez, Sanchez, Box Y, Bayamon.
 424 Eduardo J. Mendez, 17 Obreros st., Saturece.
 Pusto Masales, 17 Obreros st., Saturece.
 1433 Lugo Oagitan, Corea N. 7, Ponce.
 Ramon Munia, 50 Cruz, Ponce.
 446 Luis Forastery, Box 153, Aguas Buenas.
 Antonio Moreno, Federacion Libre, Aguas Buenas.
 449 Genaro Perales, 40-42 Jobo st., Ponce.
 Pedro Torres Diaz, Nuevo Paris st., Ponce.
 453 Juana Peres Avila, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra,
 San Juan.
 Francisco E. Caban, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra,
 San Juan.
 1456 Jose Martinez, Utuado Rafael, Villarino, Utuado.
 460 F. Paz, Granala, Box 270, San Juan.
 Santiago Carreras, Box 270, San Juan.
 *461 Sixto Monra, Federacion Libre, Ponce.
 Jose Agullu, Intendente Ramires st., Ponce.
 467 Felix Gonzales, Box 773, Arecibo.
 473 Agapito Gonzales, Box 67, Juncos.
 Salvador Silvestris, Box 67, Juncos.
 478 Ramon Garcia, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
 Hermilio Schmidt, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
 481 Pedro R. Peres, Box 404, Bayamon.
 Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.
 1485 Julio Rodriguez, Puerta de Tierra, Box 132, San
 Juan.
 Fernando Rivera, Box 182, Puerta de Tierra, San
 Juan.
 *507 Ramonita Ramos, Morovis, P. R.
 Candelaria Ortego, Morovis, P. R.
 *508 Dolores Sierra, Federacion Libre, Manati.
 Juana Barbosa, Federacion Libre, Manati.
 *509 Ramon Ortiz, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.
 Antonio Rodriguez, Federacion Libre, Puerta de
 Tierra.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 M. Hercov, 204 Swan st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohler, 380 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 100 E. H. Doezing, Box 423, Milbank.
 *153 John Goebel, 634 S. Dakota av., S. E., Sioux
 Falls.
 245 L. Metzler, 712 Main st., Rapid City.
 *337 H. E. Anderson, 802 Pearl st., Yankton.
 491 Earle Wals, 406 Frank st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- *201 H. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
 *83 A. J. Jones, 1723 Nassau st., Nashville.
 *206 E. B. Hansen, 357 N. Main st., Memphis.
 318 Matt Gerlach, 715 Cherry st., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 Conrado La Farga, Box 673, El Paso.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
 *285 U. M. Lee, 1801 Alston av., Ft. Worth.
 *346 Chas. W. Rosay, 506 S. Presa st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 389 G. Leo Forrest, 223 N. Wood st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 1502 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
 264 Jas. J. Reedy, 43 Woodstock av., Rutland.
 371 Wesley Hoffman, 363 N. Main st., Barre.

VIRGINIA.

- *133 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 27th st., Richmond.
 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.
 F. W. Doderhoff, 229 W. 30th st., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 S. Blatner, Box 291, Hoquiam.
 *113 E. Lewis, 269 S. 13th st., Tacoma.
 188 Ed. Coenen, 614 W. Mercer pl., Seattle.
 *325 John A. Reddy, 4207 E. Frederick av., Spokane.
 *391 O. E. Rundquist, Labor Temple, Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2nd st., Walla Walla.
 498 Jas. Fitzgerald, 2807 Cedar st., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 * Frank O. Nolte, 57 22nd st., Wheeling.
 *501 H. D. Clarke, 1407 Market st., Wheeling.
 *510 Carl Belts, 312 Water st., Fairmont.
 *516 Margaret Messmore, 226 E. 12th st., Wheeling.
 Mrs. Emma L. Wagener, 2204 Wilson st.,
 Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 28 N. M. Weller, 236 4th st., Milwaukee.
 † Joo. Kammer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 34 Ernest De Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Oshkosh
 Falls.
 *61 John Wurzel, 1564 Denton st., LaCrosse.
 *85 Felix Roberge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
 *135 E. A. Heldeman, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
 *162 Sam Nys, 121 S. Irwin av., Green Bay.
 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
 *182 Thos. Dunbar, Box 237, Sun Prairie (Madison).
 *212 Richard Braun, 1303 14th st., Superior.
 *245 Fred H. Bohelm, 512 Willis av., Ashland.
 *297 Wm. Aagaard, 2610 Parkridge av., Marinette.
 *290 Phil Sullivan, 405 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
 304 G. Haub, 1526 Lincoln st., Racine.
 F. E. Corbelle, 1735 N. Main st., Racine.
 *323 Joe Gerhold, 713 Superior st., Sheboygan.
 *329 L. A. Martin, 76 Fifteenth st., Fond du Lac.
 *363 S. P. Malagian, 223 E. Broadway, Waukesha.
 *573 F. J. Mettelka, 212 N. Central av., Marshfield.
 *381 August Otto, 1118 Ruth st., Watertown.
 447 August Denig, 564 Garden st., Kenosha.
 *477 Hugh Boldie, 918 S. 13th st., Manitowoc.
 *482 Louis Ziebell, 712 Chicago av., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS OFFICIAL JOURNAL

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KNOWLEDGE
IS
POWER

BETTER WORKING
AND
LIVING CONDITIONS

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C.M.I.U. OF A.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, ILL.

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Organization has proven its worth and has established itself as the foundation upon which is builded the monument of labor's hopes and aims. The necessity for a more complete unification of the workers into trades unions is today greater than at any time in the past and of more vital importance. The foundation upon which we build must be further strengthened and more firmly reinforced. Whatever weak places there may be in the chain which binds us together should now be made stronger and secure by the complete organization of the various parts that make up the whole.

The worker today who refuses to become a part of organized labor, or the worker who deserts his union at this time is doing himself a grave injustice. He is, furthermore, making the future of his children and the unborn generations to follow so much the harder to endure. He is robbing posterity of any contribution on his part toward the betterment of mankind.

Organized labor has through a constant, bitter struggle during the years gone by gained much in the way of higher wages, shorter hours and more decent working conditions. It has raised the standard of living from the bestial serfdom of the Oriental to a plane of greater independence. Through its power we have forced recognition of the thought that labor is more than a mere commodity, subject only to the lowest market price that would insure life alone. By its power we have rightly taken our place in the sun and are now recognized as a component part of the nation's being and possessing full and equal rights as citizens.

All of these triumphs, and more, are dedicated to the one cause—organization. The powers of reactionary thought, the non-union employer and the autocratic snob know this, better perhaps than some do

who have made our successes possible. In their minds is born the determination to destroy. This determination finds being in many ways and is visualized in the many schemes directed toward the destruction of our foundation. None so far tried is more insidious or more far-reaching in its pernicious ambition to destroy than the present so-called "American Plan" of the labor-hating, non-union open-shoppers. Their propaganda has had its bad effect, too, and while they have been and will continue to be unable to accomplish their brutal purpose all labor has felt the effect of their edict to crush the workers into subservient submission, to lower wages and to lengthen the hours of the worker's day. This concentrated move to break the power of organization and through this break the spirit of the great mass of workers in general has failed. Labor unorganized is today in the mire, hopeless and helpless.

This fact is obvious and should be the final evidence necessary to stimulate the minds of the unorganized into action that will lead to a betterment of their condition. It should cause them to at once seek membership in the organization of their respective crafts. Organization is the one star of hope shining clearly and steadily to guide the worker into conditions endurable during his working years. Organize we must! DO IT NOW!

Success is usually due to a well planned program carefully executed even in its most minute details. Failure usually follows in the wake of negligence or inconsistent action no matter how elaborate and forceful the program may appear.

Organized labor in its program has given prominence to the Union Label, a symbol of unity, the trade-mark which should be demanded by all union members when purchasing goods of any description. Union labor has allowed this particular part of their program to disintegrate. We have not taken advantage of its possibilities. We now find our negligence in this regard working a hardship on us when a closer adherence to our label program as proposed in the scheme of organization would have proven one of our greatest assets. It is estimated that union labor spends not less than \$5,000,000,000 annually in the purchasing of the necessities of life. Had this enormous sum been spent for label goods in the years past and were it to be spent for label goods in the years to come our position would be strengthened wonderfully. We would not be forced into wage reductions through economic pressure shaped largely

by non-union labor. The purchasing power of labor would in itself force every merchant in the land to carry a complete line of union-made goods and this in turn would assure the employment of more union men and women.

Due largely to such negligence and inconsistency this part of our program is becoming less potent. On the other hand, the forces that at all times and under all circumstances combat organized labor are more consistent in the adherence to their program and they enjoy the advantages their consistent action brings them. The merchant following the program of his organization will not handle any article that is union-made if he can possibly avoid it. He never boosts and usually discourages label goods even though he may be forced to handle a few of them. He never marks up a "bargain sale" on union-made goods and he will keep shelf-worn and out-of-date articles on hand, offering them to the few who demand them irrespective of price, style or quality. In this he is adhering to his program of discouraging the sale of union-made goods and he keeps everlastingly at it despite the fact that it may be ordinarily considered poor business management.

Wake up! Use the purchasing power of your money to further your own good. Take advantage of the protection afforded by the label portion of your program. It can be done and it should be done by all who hold organization beneficial.

The courts decide that **Confiscation.** when a price for a public utility product, set by legislation or by a duly appointed commission, is too low that the rate is confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional. The claim is made that such protection to capital is necessary if we expect industry to live and government to function.

In production it is generally agreed, by fair minded persons, that the one form, capital, is dependent almost entirely upon the other form, labor. It therefore should rightly follow that any just claim as to confiscation should be applicable to both forms of production and any judicial decisions in the matter should be handed down with this humanely right principle in mind. This, however, is not the way the proposition is applied in the present scheme of things. The public says through regular and supposedly lawful channels: "We shall pay a five cent street car fare, eighty cents per thousand feet for gas, etc., etc." The public utility

affected takes their confiscatory argument to court and the public is informed by the court's usual decision that such a rate is confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional. Under this decision the public is forced by the decree to pay more. This is the application of the law as regards capital's rights. Now let us see how the law is applied as regards labor's rights, if at all. The same street car company, gas company or any other employer of labor arbitrarily decides that wages, labor's rate, shall be so much and no more. Labor says, "We cannot live under this low rate." Does the court say the rate is confiscatory? If there is any court decision in the matter at all it is usually in the form of an injunction restraining labor from interfering in any way whatsoever with the rate arbitrarily set by the employer. Instead of the same degree of protection being afforded labor as is afforded capital as regards confiscation the machinery of the court is often set in motion to force the rate set by capital.

We received the following communication from the Federation of Cigar Makers' Unions of Cuba.

FEDERATION OF CIGARMAKERS' UNIONS
FOR THE PROVINCES OF HAVANA
AND PIMAR DEL RIO.

Central Office, Figuras 35 and 37,

Havana, Cuba, Feb. 28, 1922.

Mr. G. W. Perkins, Chicago.

Dear Comrade: The reason for writing this letter is to inform you of the agreement arrived at by the Central Committee on the 18th inst.

As it was considered dangerous to the Federation that cigarmakers should come in from the outside who appear to be enrolled as members of the union only a few days previously, it was agreed, in order to obviate this trouble, that all of those who come in from the outside should not be admitted to membership upon such showing except upon the provision that they should bear traveling card showing membership in the Cigarmakers' International Union of at least three months. This agreement to go into effect on the first day of April of this year.

We would ask you to give all the publicity possible to this agreement, because it is our desire that all of the fraternal members which come in from the outside shall be organized, as in this place they will find no difficulty in working on this basis.

Fraternally yours,

AMANDO SAMABRA, Sec'y.

JOSE BRAVO, President.

Some time ago an agreement was made with the Federation of Cigar Makers' Unions of Cuba and our International Union, to the effect that any cigar maker traveling to Cuba could not go to work there in a union shop unless he had a card showing membership in the Cigar Makers' International Union. The foregoing letter shows that they have amended the agreement to the effect that any cigar maker going to Cuba from this country must show a paid-up membership in the International Union of at least three months.

Losses to Wage-Earners from Industrial Accidents.

An admittedly conservative estimate of the yearly economic loss to injured wage-earners resulting from industrial accidents has been compiled by Commissioner Charles H. Verrill of the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission. He places the number of deaths from industrial accidents at the present time as not less than 20,000 a year; the number of accidents resulting in temporary disability at not less than 2,500,000 a year; the number of permanent total disabilities at 1,627 a year and the number of permanent partial disabilities at 100,000, of which 72,000 are on account of dismemberment or the total loss of use of some member. Assuming, also conservatively, an average daily wage of \$2.50 with a discount of one-third to express present values, Commissioner Verrill in the current number of the American Labor Legislation Review estimates that the yearly losses in working days and in wages are as follows:

	Working days lost.	Wages lost. \$
Temporary disabilities...	37,710,000	\$ 94,275,000
Permanent total disabilities	9,762,000	18,270,000
Dismemberment and total loss of use of member..	66,600,000	111,000,000
Other permanent partial disabilities	12,936,000	21,560,000
Deaths	120,000,000	200,000,000
Total	247,008,000	\$443,105,000

While many reforms are necessary and must be taken up and disposed of with the aim of bettering humanity's cause, there is none more pressing at the present time than a more democratic control of the federal judiciary.

Our Supreme Court, whose body is made up of nine men appointed for life and who are amenable in no way whatsoever to any authority, is exercising more power and authority than the whole governmental machinery of any other nation in the world, even be it an absolute monarchy.

In comparison with some of the recent decisions as handed down by this powerful oligarchy the Dred Scott decision, which had its effect in precipitating the War of Rebellion, pales into insignificance.

History is replete with the strife that unlimited power concentrated in the hands of a few individuals can cause. We must therefore take note of this usurpation of our constitutional rights and endeavor to relegate the Supreme Court to its intended functions as provided for in the Constitution that gave it being.

Make such a determination a part of your

political creed. Demand of your representatives in Congress that some measure of this much needed reform be given their attention in order that democracy may live in the land of its birth.

Union-hating open-shoppers have long contended that one of the chief causes of high prices was the time lost through strikes. This claim has been made by practically every large employer of labor and has been given the widest publicity by the press at all times.

A recent report of the geological survey with reference to the coal industry kicks the sawdust out of this shop-worn falsehood in the following language—not widely copied nor commented on by the predatory press:

"In the 20-year period, 1900-1919, the operators reported a total loss of 124,747,199 man-days, through strikes, but the loss attributable to other causes was 1,053,576,000 man-days, or eight and a half times as great as the strike loss.

"The statistics of strikes include time lost between the termination of one agreement and the signing of another.

"The record year in point of man-days lost on account of strikes was 1910, yet the 19,250,524 days sacrificed to strikes in that year were only 30 per cent of the total days lost, for the causes other than strikes were responsible for a loss of 44,693,242 man days."

* * *

When workers are compelled to pay 10 cents for a pound loaf of bread, Albert F. Coyle, secretary of the all-American commission, wants to know who grabs the extra profit?

"A congressional committee investigating the high cost of living in the District of Columbia found that one of the largest bakers made a profit of \$315,059 in one year, not counting his own salary of \$30,000. Flour then cost twice what it does now. And yet within the past week this same baker has announced an increase of a cent a loaf in his products.

"But the bakers and retailers are not the only ones who are profiteering on the people's universal need for bread. The wheat millers stand convicted by the federal trade commission, in its report on profiteering to the United States senate, of squeezing the people for an average profit of 38 per cent —profits that are indefensible; considering that an average profit of one mill for six

months of the year shows as high as \$2 a barrel,' as against an average profit of 13½ cents a barrel before the war.

"Next to the miller stands the jobber, through whom all but the biggest bakers buy their flour. The federal trade commission reported that jobbers who were content with an average profit of 15 cents a barrel in 1913-14, have increased their exaction to 50 cents a barrel."—A. F. of L. News Letter.

The Federation of Engineers finds that employers, managers, labor and public must combine to eliminate waste. Shoemakers spend a third of their time idle because of lack of systematic dispatching. In the clothing and shoe and building industries production is closed down for a third of the year. Faulty machine installation is a cause of waste. Labor is chiefly blamed for voluntary waste, but the engineers charge half the total responsibility for waste to unwise management and a quarter of it to labor. Fully five times more is lost through illness, averaging 3,000,000 workers every day, than through strikes and lockouts. Nearly half this illness could be prevented by simple precautions and treatment. Accidents result in the death of 23,000 annually, and in disability for at least four weeks for 575,000. In the building trades 10 per cent of the labor cost is due to accidents, of which 75 per cent could be prevented.—The Arbitrator.

The United Mine Workers.

If a strike or lockout occurs in the coal industry on April 1, the United Mine Workers places the blame clearly where it belongs—on the shoulders of the operators, as the following statement shows:

"In announcing their refusal to meet with the miners and work out a new agreement to take effect on April 1, these operators deliberately violated their written contract with the miners, which they signed in New York on March 31, 1920. In that contract was this clause:

"Resolved. That an interstate joint conference be held prior to April 1, 1922; the time and place for holding such meeting to be referred to a committee of two operators and two members from each state herein represented, together with the international officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

"That agreement was as binding as any agreement ever signed by business men. Refusal by the operators to live up to this agreement was a shock to the public conscience and an assault on business morality. It was so indefensible that President Harding denounced their action and directed Secretary of Labor Davis to call upon the operators to live up to their agreement and meet with the miners in an honest effort to work out a new agreement."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The financial bulletin issued by the Federal Reserve Board says: "Business conditions are slowly but surely improving. While

the gains noted are not general, being confined to spots and localities rather than to the country as a whole, the general recovery in the prices of agricultural products is having its effect on the whole demoralized business condition. In view of past experience this country, its industries and finances, is recovering from the war depression more rapidly than ever before."

Our own trade, dependent largely on general conditions, has not as yet responded to any appreciable extent to the seeming improvement, nor will it until the general condition of business picks up still more. We are, however, no worse off as a class than many other trades, and there begins to show at least a small bit of the proverbial silver lining.

According to indications based on figures issued in a recent preliminary report of the Census Bureau, labor's share in the net wealth created by manufacturing operations increased less than one per cent in the five years between 1914 and 1919.

When this slight increase is placed along side of the admitted profits of manufacturing concerns as shown in their annual reports for these five years it shows the utter absurdity of the charge so often made that labor was a party to the mad profiteering indulged in by our super-patriots during the war period and still practiced to an extent that is not in keeping with the general demand for "readjustment."

"A government of the people, by the people and for the people cannot endure half slave and half free." The greatest power for the enforcement of freedom's cause within the province of the workers today is co-operation manifested through the regular and prescribed channels of organization.

TRADE NOTES.

The following table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured in the month of January, 1922, as compared with the month of December, 1921:

	Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.
Class A	161,167,915	150,970,682
Class B	94,143,480	106,668,605
Class C	178,359,266	191,602,918
Class D	8,078,143	10,724,998
Class E	1,511,998	3,676,608

Total 443,260,802 463,643,809

Analysis of the above table shows a total loss for the month of January as compared with the previous month of December of 20,383,007. This loss is distributed over all classifications except Class A, which shows a gain over the previous month of 10,197,233. The losses by classification follow: Class

B, 10,525,125; Class C, 15,243,650; Class D, 2,646,855; and Class E, 2,154,710.

* * *

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts for the month of January, 1922, as compared with the previous month, December, 1921. *Indicates decrease:

	Jan., 1922.	Dec., 1921.	Inc. or Dec. (*)
Alabama	176,850	231,175	*54,625
Arizona	16,250	24,300	*8,050
Arkansas	128,425	160,324	*31,899
6th California	2,503,847	↑	.....
Colorado	1,522,019	↑	.....
Connecticut	2,813,318	4,232,225	*1,418,907
Georgia	1,758,050	1,769,625	*10,575
Idaho	125,500	↑	.....
1st Illinois	8,525,440	13,257,224	*4,731,984
Iowa	4,436,615	5,133,745	*747,130
Kansas	791,300	968,100	*176,800
5th Kentucky	5,543,943	↑	.....
Louisiana	4,609,387	4,118,245	491,142
Massachusetts	6,537,896	11,774,146	*5,236,250
4th Michigan	4,338,870	6,002,573	*1,663,703
6th Missouri	2,539,466	↑	.....
Nebraska	931,800	1,188,360	*256,560
N. Hampshire	1,922,900	↑	.....
1st New Jersey	7,201,385	6,635,426	565,959
5th N. Jersey	33,012,695	25,818,779	7,193,916
1st New York	9,671,855	11,889,551	*2,217,696
21st New York	8,508,300	7,246,946	1,261,354
28th N. York	1,607,947	2,436,900	*818,953
N. Dakota	40,500	91,700	*51,200
1st Ohio	12,943,741	12,059,395	*884,346
10th Ohio	8,609,115	15,154,940	*6,545,825
11th Ohio	10,333,124	13,347,725	*3,014,601
18th Ohio	9,155,952	7,894,640	1,261,312
Oregon	380,150	534,220	*154,070
1st Penna.	145,326,912	104,451,220	40,875,692
12th Penna.	10,051,215	7,707,160	2,344,055
23rd Penna.	9,155,460	9,989,804	*834,344
S. Carolina	921,511	766,603	144,908
S. Dakota	535,750	574,206	*38,456
Tennessee	424,050	546,410	*122,360
Vermont	115,875	134,675	*18,800
Virginia	29,567,833	24,162,875	5,404,958
Washington	450,825	630,150	*179,325
Wyoming	40,524	↑	.....

†Not reported.

* * *

From figures compiled by The Western Tobacco Journal, which are based on statistics secured from the regular monthly reports issued by the Internal Revenue Department, we find that there were 6,758,756,368 cigars manufactured during the calendar year 1921. When compared with the previous year a decrease of 1,208,367,967 is shown.

The following table shows the number of cigars, by classification, the number of small cigars, and the number of cigarettes manufactured during the year as compared with the previous year. *Decrease:

Cigars.	1921.	1920.	Increase.
A	2,043,524,952	1,792,700,874	250,824,078
B	1,883,216,340	2,501,074,171	*617,857,831
C	2,652,683,455	3,481,572,831	*828,889,376
D	147,825,608	136,082,729	11,742,879
E	31,506,013	55,693,739	*24,187,726
Total	6,758,756,368	7,967,124,344	*1,208,367,976
Sml. cig.	675,937,652	641,878,400	34,059,252
Cigarettes—			
Small	50,863,641,613	44,598,396,328	6,265,245,285
Large	45,359,529	47,426,884	*2,067,355
Total	50,909,001,142	44,645,823,212	6,263,177,930

The greatest producing cigar center of the

United States during the year 1921 was the First District of Pennsylvania, reporting from Philadelphia, amounting to 1,599,895,317. This, however, was a decrease of 223,999,800 cigars and cheroots from the calendar year of 1920.

The Fifth District of New Jersey ranks second to Pennsylvania in the production of cigars and cheroots, manufacturing a total of 435,972,267, as compared with 494,152,920, a decrease of 58,180,653 cigars and cheroots.

The third largest producing center was the State of Virginia, producing a total of 433,785,793, as compared with 466,467,920, a decrease of 32,681,122 cigars and cheroots.

* * *

The following comparative data of tax paid products as indicated by monthly sales of revenue stamps shows the number of cigars manufactured during the month of January as compared with the corresponding month of a year ago:

Cigars (large)—

Class A, No.	127,046,233	161,167,915
Class B, No.	147,316,658	96,143,480
Class C, No.	176,891,260	176,859,266
Class D, No.	9,718,079	8,078,143
Class E, No.	1,825,819	1,611,993

Total462,798,039 443,260,802

Analysis of the report shows a total loss for the month as compared with the corresponding month of 1921 amounting to 19,537,237.

This loss is distributed over all classifications except Class A, cigars retailing for 5c. which shows a gain of 34,121,682. Losses by classification follow. Class B, 51,173,178; Class C, 531,984; Class D, 1,639,936; and Class E, 313,821.

* * *

In the report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics', comparing employment figures in fourteen selected industries for January, 1922, with those for identical establishments in January, 1921, it is shown that the cigar industry decreased 10 per cent. During January, 1922, there were employed 14,245 persons as compared with 15,837 in January, 1921. The amount of the payroll during January, 1922, was \$251,378, as compared with \$305,060 in the same period last year, a decrease of 17.6 per cent. When comparing January, 1921, with December, 1921, there is a decrease of 13.6 per cent shown in the number of persons employed and a decrease of 15.6 per cent in the amount of the payroll.

An increase of 6.6 per cent was given to 2.9 per cent of the employees in one factory. A 10 per cent decrease in rates of wages was made to 66 per cent of the employees in another factory. The entire force of two establishments had respective wage reductions

of 8 per cent and 7½ per cent. The per capita earnings showed a decrease of 2.5 per cent when January and December payrolls were compared. Forces of several establishments were reduced, owing to dull business.

REFERENDUM VOTE ON AMENDMENT OF 187, COVINGTON, KY., TO SECTION 166.

This amendment which proposed that no member interested financially or holding stock or bonds in any cigar company should be permitted to hold any office in the International or local union, was defeated by a vote of 1,648 for and 5,213 against.

Yes. No.	Yes. No.
1. 47	87. 9
2. 48	88. 14
3. 17	89. 7
4. 153	90. 6
5. 20	91. 6
6. 9	92. 6
7. 2	93. 6
8. 15	94. 7
9. 29	95. 5
10. 2	96. 1
11. 8	97. 148
12. 1	98. 22
13. 10	99. 5
14. 23	100. 5
15. 39	101. 4
16. 13	102. 5
17. 1	103. 18
18. 4	104. 2
19. 1	105. 2
20. 23	106. 3
21. 2	107. 16
22. 40	108. 15
23. 2	109. 20
24. 8	110. 7
25. 40	111. 5
26. 8	112. 21
27. 7	113. 5
28. 4	114. 4
29. 4	115. 22
30. 4	116. 187
31. 24	117. 9
32. 6	118. 16
33. 7	119. 25
34. 6	120. 8
35. 57	121. 10
36. 10	122. 13
37. 5	123. 3
38. 27	124. 6
39. 13	125. 2
40. 9	126. 1
41. 6	127. 13
42. 14	128. 3
43. 15	129. 6
44. 9	130. 2
45. 7	131. 24
46. 14	132. 20
47. 9	133. 12
48. 11	134. 7
49. 38	135. 4
50. 14	136. 11
51. 10	137. 2
52. 1	138. 52
53. 6	139. 6
54. 14	140. 8
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467.....	73	498.....	9
468.....	9	499.....	8
469.....	6	500.....	4 147
470.....	16	501.....	1 24
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472.....	6	505.....	2 10
474.....	3	510.....	8
475.....	4	514.....	25
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480.....	14	Total	1,648 5,213

CORRESPONDENCE

Production vs. Distribution.

Chicago, Ill.

In the nation's frenzied attempts aimed to further readjustment many speeches have been made and many barrels of printer's ink have been spread most all of which has been directed toward the producing end of the business game. Practically all action so far taken has been predicated on some plan of lessening production's cost. Little has been said and far less has been done to regulate or modify the cost of distribution, by far the greater menace to a justly right readjustment of the nation's business affairs.

The problems of production and productive cost have been solved by the application of modern machinery to the tasks of the farm and the factory. With our modern equipment and our specialized workmen we can and do produce more goods and at less production cost than any country in the world. Production, therefore, is not the part of the system that most needs readjustment.

A noted economic and business writer recently traced ten billions of dollars worth of goods from the producer to the consumer. He found that "it cost three billions to haul the goods, this amount being distributed to railroads, truckmen, commission merchants, etc. Wholesale jobbers took a toll of two billions and the retailers grabbed five billions more. The public paid twenty billions of dollars for goods that cost only ten billions to produce."

While it cannot be said that all of these ten billions represented profiteering, it is safe to say that profits were added to profits, each unit that handled the product taking a portion, which is usually "all the traffic will bear." To these multiplied and amplified profits can be added bad management and absolute waste, which is clearly manifest in our whole scheme of distribution.

Distribution, then, becomes the meat of the nut that we are in duty bound to crack. Serious thought and applied reason to this end of the game will do more to shape our course into the path of normalcy than all the tirades against the cost of production that have been or may be launched.

R. E. VAN HORN.

Chicago, Ill.

The Volstead law has celebrated its second birthday and from all accounts it was an exceedingly "wet" birthday party. We have had two years of constitutional prohibition, in so far as the law is concerned, and it has been two years of flagrant disregard of the law and irreparable damage to health and morals has been done by moonshine and home brew.

The millennium, as prophesied by the proponents of national prohibition, has failed to materialize. We have lost the saloon, something that could have been and was usually

regulated at least to the extent of its paying for its own regulation, and have in its place blind tigers, speak-easies and wet cabarets where it is only a matter of having the price as to the amount and quality of liquor served to those who care to indulge. Crime has not decreased, even arrests for drunkenness are in many places reported greater than before the enactment of the law.

Prohibition is not prohibiting, despite the ever increasing cost of trying to make the law effective. The utter disrespect shown this seemingly unpopular law, the graft that has everywhere fastened itself upon its would-be enforcers, is causing a disrespect for all laws and is actually weakening the force of constituted authority. It is not only corrupting our morals by making us a nation of law breakers, it is at the same time seriously injuring the health of thousands due to the fact that we are drinking, especially among the working classes where the exorbitant price demanded for real liquor makes it impossible to get, any vile concoction offered that is supposed to possess "a kick."

The virtues of morality, chastity and decency do not come from legislation; they come from education, right thinking and good example and in none of these is constitutional prohibition furthering a better day.

This is no brief for "hard liquor," which may or may not be a menace and a poison, but it is a call for honest contemplation of state and national affairs that is a stigma on decent, law-abiding citizenship.

Just because prohibition has been written into the Constitution is no reason for its being a subject that we cannot and should not discuss. Through dispassionate discussion and a fair exposure of the truth we can provide legislation that will meet the demands of our citizenship and at the same time properly safeguard them against the evils that may have in the past been associated with the liquor traffic. Honest legislation that will allow the manufacture and sale of light wines and wholesome beer, the abuse of which is practically impossible, will go far toward solving the problem of temperance, which is after all the only thing that should be considered in dealing with the personal habits of the nation.

R. E. VAN HORN.

Niagara Falls, January, 1922.

Fellow Workers:

The union cigar makers throughout Canada are engaged in a desperate struggle with unscrupulous manufacturers who are seeking to impose upon us the vicious "open shop" plan.

We need the active co-operation of every trade unionist to successfully withstand the campaign of the union-busting manufacturers.

Don't allow the retailer to sell you a scab cigar and "ring up" your union earned dime or quarter—that is why open shops prosper and union men suffer.

Always demand the union Blue Label when buying a cigar. That style of co-operation will be a real service to our members and highly creditable to your unionism.

Demand the blue union label and help us win our battle for human justice.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation and wishing your organization a most prosperous year, I remain,

D. W. KENNEDY, Sec'y-Treas.
J. A. B. of Canada.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1922.

Our purpose has been accomplished, that of giving our members the privilege of expressing their views upon amendment to Section No. 16 of the International Constitution, which has been adopted by this Local Union. We are in no way interested in the popular vote of the other locals, as the grievance here is purely a local one. This action was necessary through the fact that a well oiled and regulated machine deprived this membership of the open forum and freedom of speech, which is one of the cardinal principles of the C. M. I. U. of A. Those who have fed and nourished this thing,

but who now realize it was more than they bargained for, have brought down upon themselves a swift vengeance—the rights of minorities, self determination, to hell with the Constitution, are phrases of present use of these fanatics and Rose-water revolutionists.

A labor union is just what its members want to make it and there is a responsibility that rests upon each and every one of us who are interested in its future welfare and success. We find it our duty, regardless of how painful it sometimes may be, to take drastic action to combat the evil influence that hovers over us like a giant vulture ready to devour the shattered remains of selfishness and greed.

This action taken, Mr. President, was absolutely necessary. The only possible way we could see to save our industry from total destruction. Realizing the need, we used every honorable means to have this amendment seconded, as we were sure you were not in possession of the true facts in this particular case.

The union's business is every member's business and we who have been tireless in our efforts to make this a better organization, to go forward, to progress and overcome the obstacles placed in our way by a few Utopian dreamers, who are not at peace with one another. The issue is very clear and we who have the most to lose can not do else but throw our united strength against this menace to the International Union.

So at last the chains of dictatorship have been broken, and the voices of our members have been able to penetrate the evil influence which their agents and communications have flooded your office.

You say in your article of Official Journal, January issue, that Local No. 4 was opposed to this amendment, which was a very sad mistake, because they never was and never will be opposed to anything that is beneficial to the International Union as long as they can openly express their opinion.

Again I wish to say, Mr. President, that my intentions were of the best and if I have erred in any way I sincerely hope that I will be the only one injured by it. I stand for the best interests of the Cigar Makers' International Union first, last and all the time.

Yours fraternally,
FRANK B. HAAS.

Lancaster, Pa.

Have the cigar makers in Lancaster and vicinity received anything like their share of the profits of their production when compared with other localities where men and women get fair treatment and a decent wage, this I believe every cigar maker can say with truthfulness, No. For many years we have worked for an underpaid price and under an unfair condition while the employers whom we worked for enjoyed the standard prices for cigars. During the war period we got some little consideration by getting small voluntary increases, but not in keeping with the increased profits made by the manufacturers from increased prices obtained from the dealer and the consuming public. Shortly after the war the manufacturers started to take away from us the increases given until now they have it all back, and this was done because we had no organization to protest. But they, the manufacturers, organized their forces to keep up the wholesale and retail prices of their product and have been somewhat successful. They joined every organization that they thought would help them along these lines, and every organization they joined did its part to assist them, they issued journals in which was set forth means how to keep up prices, and reasons why the consuming public could not expect any reductions as a consumer but should expect a reduction as a worker. Now if organizations were the thing to protect the manufacturer and a journal necessary to voice their sentiments along these lines, is it not necessary for the cigar makers to organize and have a journal to present their side of the case so they too may secure justice and have the public know if they are getting their share of the profits, as producers you should at least

read regularly the paper in which this is printed. Long hours and poor pay has made us some times think that we were not in the land of the free and the home of the brave, but that we were in a territory outside of the United States. Yes, the United States, that great country that gave democracy to the world by the bravery and determination of our sons and fathers and our friends on the battlefields of France.

If nations should have self determination in a political sense how much more should the workers have self determination in the economic world, and, my friends, this can only be secured by us having an organization of our craft to speak for us and voice our wants in the various industries in which we give the best part of our lives as producers. Workers, let us take on a new resolve now during this reconstruction time; let us determine we will employ the same means that nations and the employers are using, namely, organization, that we will organize and educate ourselves so that we can have our representatives sit around the conference table and show the general public why we are entitled to a share of the things that make life worth living, shorter hours, better pay and our share of the profits of the things we produce.

W. A. M., a Cigar Maker.

The following approximate figures are compiled by James Lord, Pres. N. Y. Dist., A. F. of L., showing days worked and wages received by coal miners:

	Average days worked for 1921.	Average annual earnings.
Pittsburgh district	123	\$762.00
Ohio district	118	550.00
Indiana district	148	.....
Illinois district	159	.....
Western Kentucky district .....	.....	*\$90.00
West Virginia district	80	500.00

*Per month.

In Tennessee, approximately one-third of the miners worked one-third time, averaging \$105.00 a month per man for the time they worked.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS

Portland, Ore., Mar. 1.

The cigarmakers of Union 202, of Portland, are very active in their efforts to advance the sale of Union Label cigars. They have one proposition on in which they are directly interested and are assisting in many others. This one project is well worthy of mention, and is about as follows: The labor movement of Portland have just about finished one of the largest and best Labor Temples in the United States, most all of the Temple stock is held by labor unions and the individual members of labor unions. The cigar makers took their allotted share of stock, then placed the bonds in the hands of Secretary T. J. Estabrook, who used them to borrow money on. This money to be used to establish a cigar stand on the assembly floor of the Labor Temple and to handle nothing but union made cigars, tobacco and cigarettes, and every dollar made to be used for label agitation work. I am informed by the manager, that in the three months that the stand is in operation they have cleared over and above all expenses the sum of twelve hundred dollars, or an average of four hundred dollars per month. This is now being used to pay off indebtedness, after which Union 202 will have a fine income for label work if this profit continues.

Some of the cigarmakers of Union 202 have been helpful in bringing about the following contract: The Grand Marca Cigar Co., a Portland Union Label Cigar Factory, has contracted with the Mason Ehrman Company, wholesale grocers and cigar jobbers, to distribute a minimum of one million Grand Marca cigars annually, cigars to be Portland made and bearing

the Union Label, sixty per cent of which is to be two for twenty-five cent goods, from the above we are compelled to say that the future looks very good for Portland and the cigar-makers union.

Since my last letter have addressed the following labor unions: Int. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Cooks and Waiters Union No. 220, Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' Union, Plasterers' Union No. 6, Barbers' Union No. 431, Carpenters Union No. 1040, Maintenance of Way and Railroad Employees, and the Musicians' Union, all of above in Eureka, Calif. The Trades and Labor Council, Plumbers' Union, Machinists' Union, Meat Cutters' Union, Cooks and Assistants' Union, Electrical Workers' Union No. 125, Laundry Workers' Union No. 79, Tailors' Union No. 74, Boilermakers' Union No. 689, Barbers' Union No. 75, Street Carmen's Union No. 757, Plasterers' Union No. 82, Brewery Workers' Union, Railway Carmen's Union, Millmen's Union No. 1120, Sheet Metal Workers' Union 628, and the Building Laborers' Union of Portland, Oregon. Visited the city of Astoria, Oregon, and addressed special meeting of Cigarmakers' Union No. 425 and the Trades and Labor Council of Astoria. Am leaving tomorrow for Tacoma, Wash.

J. E. FARRELL,
General Organizer.

London, Canada, March 6.

Feb. 6 to 16: I worked in St. Thomas, carrying on label agitation. Was supported in this work by delegates from the central body. While here I assisted secretary of Union 420 in the closing of the affairs of said local, as this was found necessary owing to the severe industrial depression, as members have left city and there are not sufficient members to carry on the business. Former members, not working at the trade at present, look for a revival in the cigar industry and with it the re-establishment of the local. I addressed meetings of railway men, blacksmiths, machinists, Bro. Carmen, Bro. Trainmen.

I then went to Brantford at the request of the central body, who have taken an interest in our cause, and will keep us informed with their efforts to secure a union cigar factory by agitating among cigar makers in the city. While here I explained conditions which exist in local factory; also addressed mass meeting of men and women and urged for the formation of a purchasing league.

Feb. 12 to date at London: Carrying on label campaign. I addressed regular meeting of 278. Committee of five have taken up the work of label agitation, and I am giving what assistance I can to make it a success. I addressed the following meetings to date: Trade Council, who are co-operating with committee; campaign was opened on the 16th of February by Union 278 at entertainment and dance. Vice-President D. W. Kennedy gave interesting talk on label matters on the local situation; blacksmiths, brewery and soft drinks workers, bricklayers, painters, machinists, carpenters, moulders, inside wood workers, bookbinders' committee, plumbers, metal polishers and all regular and executive meetings of Union 278. Distributed cards and circulars, visited cigar dealers.

In an effort to counteract the activities of the non-union manufacturers the J. A. B. is sending out circular letters and cards giving the names of union manufacturers with the brands and prices of union made cigars.

Union 55 of Hamilton is carrying on a window display campaign during the buy at home week. Dealers give their window space free for the week and display only blue label cigars. Suitable prizes are given for the best display. Our sister unions should adopt this method. They would find it a good business proposition and advance the sales of blue label cigars.

Yours fraternally,

JAS. A. SULLIVAN,
Int'l Org.

McSherrystown, Pa., March 9, 1922.

During my stay at Elmira during the first part of February, I assisted the committee and officers of Union 52 in adjusting a difficulty with the largest manufacturer under their jurisdiction. After several conferences an agreement was reached and adopted by a vote of the union. I proceeded from Elmira, N. Y., to Jamestown, N. Y., where a labor forward movement was in progress under the supervision of an organizer of the A. F. of L. Remained at Jamestown several days and visited several local unions, speaking on the use of the union label. Also addressed meeting of secretaries of all local unions and spoke at meeting of Central Labor Union. On my way back to again take up the campaign of organization in Pennsylvania I stopped at Warren, Pa., where I found they had made an application for a reduction which had been disapproved. The majority of the members of Union 122 desired to call a special meeting of union and have me take some part in the committee visiting the manufacturers. This I refused to do. They called a special meeting to protest against the action of the minority who had sent out protests against the application when submitted and some of the members called upon me to express an opinion. This I refused to do, holding it was a matter for the members of Union 122 to decide—leaving the matter to be dealt with by the members of Union 122, I proceeded to York, Pa., and conferred with the officers of Union 242. Spoke at meeting of York Central Labor Union, then proceeded to McSherrystown, Pa.

Fraternally yours,
WM. A. McCABE, Organizer.

New York, March 6, 1922.

We are pleased to report at this time that the drive in our campaign to organize the unorganized workers in our trade is creating such a fine spirit that it inspires us with more confidence each day, and we are looking forward for the unorganized workers to respond to our call so that we will be better fortified to create higher standards and human rights for the workers in our industry.

Each day we are distributing circulars to the workers as they come out of the unorganized shops. The circulars are accepted in a good spirit and read with favorable reports, that lead us to believe that the workers realize that only through organization will they secure better wages and better working conditions.

We are receiving wonderful co-operation from the men and women who are interested in the advancement of the workers.

The Women's Trade Union League are giving us their services, as many as six or seven women in one night, distributing circulars and talking to the girls and women as they leave the factories, and the willing spirit to do some good deserves the highest appreciation.

The union is placing one or two men, according to the size of the shop, to assist these women, and the work is splendidly performed.

The officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who have so successfully built up one of the grandest organizations for their workers, is bending every effort, with the fullest co-operation that they can give, to convince the cigar workers that they must organize if they wish to secure wages and conditions the same as the workers have secured in other industries which are organized.

We are also getting the finest co-operation from the press that is always standing by the side of labor. The labor editors of the Jewish Daily Forward and the New York Call, who are men of knowledge and understanding, and who know the real life and need of the workers, are appealing to the cigar workers to join their trade organization.

We are going to hold a mass meeting on Sunday, March 26, at the Central Opera House, New York. Some of the most honored and representative men of labor and the labor press have consented to address the workers at that meeting. With this urgent appeal to the cigar workers to organize coming from the men and women who are recognized as the real friends

of the workers we fail to understand why there can be any more excuses offered by the cigar workers why they should remain outside of the C. M. I. U. Trusting that our appeal will be answered by the cigar workers for a better day,
I am

Yours fraternally,

MAURICE SIMONS,

Organizer.

Dunkirk, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1922.

Since my last report I have visited many localities throughout the eastern part of Pennsylvania. The conditions in the cigar industry is very bad to say the least. The big non-union firms are on the job curtailing production. It is very evident to me the purpose being to further reduce the wages of the cigar and tobacco workers.

In concluding my last report I stated I was working in Easton, Pa., where the Cigarmakers Union 466 was resisting a reduction. Early in December, 1921, or late in November, the proprietor, John Workheiser, of the Menline Cigar Company, an establishment of some 40 years standing, and for the last 21 years operating as a strict union label shop and with the best advertised brands of any in this locality, saw fit to demand a reduction in the bill of prices of Union 466 from three to four dollars per M., reducing the income of the cigar makers from six to eight dollars per week, with a threat that if it was not granted he would close the shop and have his cigars made in another jurisdiction, and if he could not accomplish this he would have them made under the open shop conditions. The consequence was after negotiations for a settlement were closed, Union 466 made application to strike which was approved by the International Executive Board and on Dec. 30, 1921, the strike was on.

While in Easton I visited all the local trade union meetings available, relating the controversy between the Menline Cigar Co. and Union 466.

Jan. 8th I attended a large labor demonstration held in the Lyric Theater in Allentown in behalf of the Lady Garment Workers under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Jan. 9, 10 and 11 I continued my efforts in behalf of Union 466 of Easton against the Menline Cigar Co.

Jan. 12 Went to Ephrata, Pa., and found the brand "Havana Tag Cigar," owned by an Easton manufacturer, was being made under the Ephrata bill which is lower than the Easton bill, and succeeded in having this violation discontinued.

Jan. 13th I went to Lancaster, Pa. While there was asked to attend a meeting of the Machinists' Union. Our campaign for organizing the cigarmakers was up for consideration, and they again pledged their support in our behalf.

Jan. 18, 19 and 20 visited Quakertown, Perkasie and Sellersville, all of these organizations to assist in the distribution of circulars to the cigar and tobacco workers for organization purposes, although many are out of employment, others working short time and on a limit.

Jan. 21 went to Lancaster and on Jan. 22 attended a meeting of Local Union 257, the matter of again circularizing the cigar and tobacco workers was considered, but due to the fact that there was so many out of work it was advisable to hold off for a later date.

From Jan. 24 to Feb. 5 at Easton, visited the following meetings of unions in behalf of Union 466 and their strike and gave label talks: Plumbers, Molders, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Brewery Workers, Textile Workers and Twisters Unions, Electrical Workers, Railroad Unions, Steam and Electric, Federation of Musicians, Brick Layers, Central Labor Union, Printers.

Feb. 6 returned to Lancaster, attended meeting of Union 257, at which a request for a re-

duction of their bill was made by one of the manufacturers.

Feb. 7 attended meeting of C. I. U. with delegates from Cigarmakers' Union 257.

Feb. 8 accompanied the committee from our Local 257 to await upon the firm requesting the reduction. Succeeded in having an answer postponed for four weeks while the men continued working.

Feb. 10 went to Lebanon. No activity in any union. Conditions of cigar makers deplorable. Tried too impress their minds how essential it is at this time to be up and doing.

Feb. 12 and 13, Allentown, Pa. Attended meeting of Union 91 called in my behalf, secured the co-operation of the union, and expense allowance to distribute circulars to the non-union cigar and tobacco workers from a list of names I had previously compiled amounting to several hundred.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the workers the way these big firms are treating them. A circular accompanying the regular circular explaining why they should now prepare for the time as they put it, "We are going to get back the money that was taken away on reductions."

A lot of unemployment exists in this and surrounding towns due to the depression in the steel industry.

Feb. 14 and 15 in Pottsville. Conditions here are not unlike any other part of the country, is very bad, especially with the cigar makers.

Feb. 16, 17 and 18 in Lancaster. It has developed that the firm who on Feb. 6 requested a reduction of the bill of Union 257 was told by a jobber that the same cigars could be bought at \$28 per M., with the label on. In another jurisdiction has been proven false, and it is not likely that this firm will press further for a reduction of the bill. It again demonstrates that unfair means is being used by these men by pitting one organization of manufacturers against another in order to reduce the bills of prices of unions whose bills are already low enough.

February 27 went to Ephrata, Pa., and attended meeting of Local Union 126. The distribution of circulars some weeks ago are having some effect, as they have aroused cigarmakers to talk. The trade is very dull at present, but just as soon as trade warrants another distribution of circulars will be made.

February 28 attended meeting of Lancaster union. Organization work is to be taken up with renewed vigor, and especially the request of the cigarmakers.

March 1 went to Akron, Pa. Only about one-half the cigarmakers in town are employed.

March 3 came to Dunkirk, N. Y., on instructions from International office.

J. P. KEENEN,

Sub-Organizer.

REPORTS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIERS

Springfield, Mo., Feb. 1, 1922.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

No. 36, Topeka, Kana.

The books and accounts here are in good condition; a real change has been made. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense and original receipts for money all on file.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 26, 1917...	\$238.92
Reported Int'l receipts to Jan. 1, 1922...	2,143.30
Expended over percentage in 1917-18-19-20	18.63

Total to account for	\$2,300.90
Reported expense to Jan. 1, 1922	2,000.91

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1922...\$ 299.99

Funds of Union.
Jan. 1, 1922, in Central Nat'l Bank

\$239.69

In posses. Sec'y W. J. Schneider 48.12

Total \$ 287.81

Deficiency of Union Jan. 1, 1922.....\$ 12.18
This deficiency does not include the amount expended over percentage in 1921.

No. 56, Leavenworth, Kans.

The books and accounts here are in good condition; the ledger is correctly and fully posted. A real effort has been made to have the union and the members in good standing.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 1, 1917....\$ 43.22
Int'l receipts reported to Jan. 1, 1922.... 3,750.40
Due to Int'l Union on examination25

Total\$3,793.87
Int'l expense to Jan. 1, 1922 3,694.27

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1922....\$ 99.60
Funds of Union.

Jan. 1, 1922, in 1st Nat'l Bank...\$ 48.50

In posses. Sec'y-Treas. Geo.

Copenhaver 51.10

Total\$ 99.60

No. 95, St. Joseph, Mo.

The books and accounts here are in very nice condition. The new secretary is taking hold like a regular fellow; cash and stamp accounts correct; benefit cards and vouchers for expense all on file. Called the attention of the secretary to the necessity of having at all times year dates, which have been omitted most of the time in the past.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 1, 1917....\$ 168.39
Int'l receipts to Jan. 1, 1922..... 6,874.40
Expended over percentage in 1917..... 45.93
Correction in accounts02

Total\$7,088.74
Int'l expense to Jan. 1, 1922..... 6,555.22

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1922....\$ 533.52
Funds of Union.

Jan. 1, 1922, in Burn's Nat'l Bank.\$515.22

In posses. Sec'y L. L. Jacobs.... 18.30

Total\$ 533.52

No. 102, Kansas City, Mo.

The books and accounts here are in good condition. The secretary's cash and stamp accounts were correct; ledger nicely posted; funds reported just as bank statement shows at the end of each month.

Statement as follows:

Financier's statement for May 1, 1917..\$ 145.10
Reported receipts to Jan. 1, 1922.....14,619.20
Due to Int'l Union on examination 72.52

Total\$14,836.82
Expense to Jan. 1, 1922 14,154.55

Financier's bal. for Jan. 1, 1922.....\$ 682.27
Funds of Union.

Jan. 1, 1922, in 1st Nat'l Bank..\$595.00

In posses. Sec'y J. W. Steinmetz.. 14.75

Total\$ 609.75

Deficiency of Union Jan. 1, 1922.....\$ 72.52
This deficiency is the amount due to Int'l Union on examination and is illegal sick and strike benefits paid in 1918.

No. 163, Marysville, Kans.

The books and accounts here are in splendid condition; cash and stamp accounts correct; benefit cards and expense vouchers all nicely filed; day book and ledger well kept and properly posted.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 29, 1917..\$ 55.25
Int'l receipts to Jan. 1, 1922 1,296.80

Total\$1,352.05

Int'l expense to Jan. 1, 1922..... 1,040.70

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1922....\$ 311.35

Funds of Union.

Jan. 1, 1922, in 1st Nat'l Bank....\$295.00

In posses. Sec'y Chas. A. Bohnner. 16.35

Total\$ 311.35

No. 262, Dallas, Texas.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition; cash and stamp accounts correct; benefit cards and vouchers for expense nicely filed; ledger correctly posted; shows each member's standing in dues. All benefits drawn, fiscal year date, etc., correctly given.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1916....\$ 190.95
Receipts to account for to Jan. 1, 1922.. 3,012.65

Total\$3,203.60
Expense to Jan. 1, 1922 2,906.25

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1922....\$ 297.35

Funds of Union.

Jan. 1, 1922, in City Nat'l Bank..\$275.00

In posses. Sec'y W. W. Bowen.... 22.35

Total\$ 297.35

No. 285, Fort Worth, Texas.

Sec'y Douglas was very accurate with figures; all benefit cards and vouchers for expense correctly endorsed and on file for all expense. Cash and stamp accounts correct; ledger correctly posted. But for illegal strike benefits paid the accounts here would be in nice order.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1916....\$ 219.09
Reported Int'l receipts to Jan. 1, 1922.. 6,216.90
Due to Int'l Union on examination 253.00

Total\$6,723.99
Reported Int'l expense to Jan. 1, 1922.. 6,351.73

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1922....\$ 372.26
Funds of Union.

Jan. 1, 1922, in Farmers & Me-

chanics Nat'l Bank\$ 61.90

In posses. Sec.-Treas. U. M. Lee. 22.36

Total\$ 84.26

Deficiency of Union Jan. 1, 1922\$ 238.00

This is the amount due to Int'l Union on examination and is the illegal strike benefits paid.

No. 286, Wichita, Kans.

The books and accounts here are in especially nice order. Cash and stamp accounts correct; all benefit cards and expense vouchers nicely filed; day book and ledger correctly handled; nice work.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 26, 1917....\$ 124.42
Int'l receipts to Jan. 1, 1922 1,107.03

Total\$1,231.45
Int'l expense to Jan. 1, 1922 1,123.45

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1922....\$ 108.00

Funds of Union.

Jan. 1, 1922, in 1st Nat'l Bank..\$ 83.00

In posses. Sec'y H. W. Nolte-

meyer 25.97

Total\$ 109.97

Cash surplus Jan. 1, 1922\$ 1.97

This surplus is excess refunded by local over the amount of their deficiency.

No. 293, Fort Smith, Ark.

The cash account here is correct. Day book previous to June, 1918, could not be located at time of examination; also many of the sick cards missing. Vouchers for expense all nicely filed with treasurer. It seems strange that as fine a man as the secretary here will neglect some of the things that he has. He promised me that he would have the ledger posted to date at once and have the records in the necessary condition.

Statement as follows:

Balance for Jan. 1, 1916.....\$ 180.58
Reported receipts to Jan. 30, 1922.....2,534.54
Total\$2,715.12
Reported expense to Jan. 30, 1922.....2,807.39

Financier's balance for Jan. 30, 1922....\$ 407.73
Funds of Union.

Jan. 30, 1922, in 1st Nat'l Bank..\$364.00
In posess. Sec'y Wm. J. Doyle.... 18.75

Total\$ 382.75

Deficiency of Union Jan. 30, 1922.....\$ 24.98

No. 346, San Antonio, Texas.

The books and accounts here are in very nice condition. Since I was here last they have refunded \$127.19 on deficiency. The expense here is paid almost exclusively by check and the checks are on file; also benefit cards; cash account correct; ledger in nice condition.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1916....\$ 376.81
Reported receipts to Jan. 1, 1922.....2,141.90

Total\$2,518.71
Reported expense to Jan. 1, 1922.....2,216.66

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1922....\$ 302.05

Funds of Union.

Jan. 1, 1922, in Lockwood Nat'l
Bank\$140.15
In posess. Sec'y Chas. W. Rossy.. 8.93

Total\$ 149.08

Financier's deficiency Jan. 1, 1922.....\$ 152.97

No. 359, Atchison, Kans.

Books and accounts here are in nice condition; benefit cards and expense vouchers all on file; cash and stamp accounts correct. Very accurate with the accounts here.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 1, 1917....\$ 75.88
Int'l receipts to Jan. 1, 1922.....879.10
Expended over percentage in 1918.....1.77

Total\$ 955.75
Expense to Jan. 1, 1922808.05

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1922....\$ 148.70

Funds of Union.

Jan. 1, 1922, in Exchange Nat'l
Bank\$15.17
In posess. Sec.-Treas. L. Wal-
dauer33.26

Total\$ 148.43

Deficiency of Union Jan. 1, 1922.....\$ 27

Is balance due over percentage expended.

No. 362, Great Falls, Mont.

The day book and ledger here are correct; original vouchers and benefit cards filed in the rotation in which the expense is entered. I am promised that they will have treasurer's vouchers for all expense endorsed by whoever receives the money. This includes officers' salaries, etc. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Just a little careless about depositing funds, but I am promised that this will not show in the future.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for March 30, 1918..\$ 248.00
Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1921.....2,290.75

Total\$2,538.75
Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1921.....2,256.00

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1921....\$ 282.75

Funds of Union.

Dec. 9, 1921, in 1st Nat'l Bank..\$282.50
In possession Sec'y A. H. Carlson .25

Total\$ 282.75

No. 364, Nacogdoches, Texas.

The cash and stamp accounts here are correct. Vouchers for expense and ledger sadly

neglected; am promised that these matters will receive the attention necessary in the future.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1916....\$ 155.89
Reported receipts to Jan. 1, 1922.....5,401.98

Total\$5,557.87
Reported expense to Jan. 1, 1922.....5,240.25

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1922....\$ 317.62

Funds of Union.

Jan. 1, 1922, in Com. Nat'l Bank..\$290.00
In posess. Sec'y H. F. Wilson.... 27.62

Total\$ 317.62

No. 369, Sherman, Texas.

The accounts here are in fair condition. Corrected the amount reported in bank and in possession of secretary-treasurer, also the stamp accounts. The secretary-treasurer was at his home in San Antonio, Texas, at time of examination, as a result did not verify the amount in his possession.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1916....\$ 90.69
Reported Int'l receipts to Jan. 1, 1922...1,943.57

Total\$2,034.26
Reported expense to Jan. 1, 1922.....1,746.87

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1922....\$ 287.39

Funds of Union.

Jan. 1, 1922, in Merchants &
Planters Bank\$151.92
Jan. 1, 1922, Liberty Bonds100.00
In posess. Sec.-Treas. G. Leo For-
rest32.48

Total\$ 284.40

Deficiency of Union Jan. 1, 1922.....\$ 2.99

This is the old deficiency of union and should be refunded at once.

No. 404, Austin, Texas.

The books and accounts here are in good order. All benefit cards and expense vouchers on file; cash and stamp accounts correct; ledger posted to show members' standing complete. The deficiency is a balance not yet refunded on amounts expended over percentage.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1916....\$ 126.80
Receipts to Jan. 1, 19221,491.86

Expended over percentage in 1915
1916 and 191925.05

Total\$1,643.71
Expense to Jan. 1, 19221,532.95

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1922....\$ 110.76

Funds of Union.

Jan. 1, 1921, in pos. Sec'y Jos Amstead 109.33

Deficiency as per financier Jan. 1, 1922..\$ 1.43

This deficiency does not include the amount expended over percentage during year 1921.

No. 450, Enid, Okla.

The books and accounts here will show marked improvement. The new secretary never had accounts to handle before. He has done nicely, and now understands what is necessary and will be glad to do all the work in the prompt manner that seems to be a habit of his.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for June 1, 1917..\$ 527.03
Reported Int'l receipts to Jan. 1, 1922...3,488.75

Total\$4,015.78
Reported Int'l expense to Jan. 1, 1922...3,641.11

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1922....\$ 374.67

Funds of Union.

Jan. 1, 1922, in Central State
Bank\$299.30
In pos. Sec.-Treas. Adam Benson 2.25

Total\$ 301.55

Deficiency of Union Jan. 1, 1922\$ 73.12

This is what is left of the deficiency found at time of examination to June 1, 1917.

No. 387, Yankton, S. D.

The books and accounts here so far as figures were concerned were correct; all benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file; stamp account correct.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for July 1, 1917....\$ 152.52
Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1921..... 2,013.05
Receipts Dec. 1 to Dec. 22, 1921..... 10.40
Expended over percentage in 1917..... 8.20

Total\$2,184.17
Expense to Dec. 1, 1921.....\$1,918.08
Expense Dec. 1 to 22.....Nothing

Total\$1,918.08

Financier's balance for Dec. 22, 1921....\$ 266.09

Funds of Union.

Dec. 22, 1921, in 1st Nat'l Bank.....\$ 267.62

Surplus Dec. 22, 1921, belongs to ex-sec'y...\$1.53
\$226.10 was deposited in bank on Dec. 22, 1921.

No. 446, Billings, Mont.

If treasurer's vouchers for expense were on file the accounts here would be in excellent condition; cash and stamp accounts correct; benefit cards and most of the original bills were on file, but no vouchers for local expense recently.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for March 1, 1918....\$ 355.45
Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1921..... 2,444.65
Total\$2,800.10
Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1921..... 2,489.70

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1921....\$ 310.40

Funds of Union.

Dec. 1, 1921, in Yellowstone Nat'l

Bank\$266.20
In posses. Sec'y Geo. F. Sweeney 44.20

Total\$ 310.40

Funds of Union.

Dec. 1, 1921, in Nat'l Bank of

Huron\$294.70
In possession Sec'y Earl F. Walz 12.60

Total\$ 307.30

Surplus in local funds\$ 15.00

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,

Int'l Financier.

Union No. 13, New York City, N. Y.

The accounts here are in fair order; benefit cards and vouchers for all expenses on file; stamp account and cash account correct.

Statement follows:

Balance Nov. 1, 1916, should be.....\$ 729.09
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1921..... 14,092.46
Expended over percentage, 1917..... 108.00
Expended over percentage, 1918..... 87.94
Expended over percentage, 1919..... 121.45
Expended over percentage, 1920..... 40.56
Due Int'l Union on this examination... 2.65

Total\$15,182.15
Expenses to Nov. 1, 1921..... 14,647.35

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1921.....\$ 534.80

Funds of Union Nov. 1, 1921.

In East River Savings Institute.....\$306.63
In possession Sec'y H. Michaels 114.32

Total funds420.95

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1921.....\$ 113.85

Union No. 132, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The accounts in this union are kept very nicely and the books are in good condition; all benefit cards and vouchers for all expense nice-

ly on file; cash and stamp account correct, ledger posted to date.

Statement follows:

Int'l balance Sept. 1, 1918\$ 796.17
Receipts to Nov. 1, 1921..... 30,495.56
Due Int'l Union on this examination... 27.77

Total\$31,319.50
Expense to Nov. 1, 1921 30,797.06

Balance should be Nov. 1, 1921.....\$ 522.45

Funds, Nov. 1, 1921.

In Dime Savings Bank.....\$193.12
In People's Nat. Bank 233.40
In possession of T. Billinghamer 92.73

Total funds519.25

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1921.....\$ 3.20

Yours fraternally,

JOHN C. HILSDORF,

Int. Financier.

Special Financier's Examination.

Union 47, Quincy, Feb. 4, 1922.

The cash and stamp accounts of this union are correct and properly accounted for. The funds are deposited in bank as per constitutional requirements and an honest effort has been made to conduct the affairs of the union.

Statement as follows:

International balance Dec. 1, 1915.....\$ 294.37
Receipts to Feb. 1, 192214,132.41
Expended over percentage in 1915..... 35.07

Total\$14,462.76
Expense to Feb. 1, 1922 13,986.43

Balance should be Feb. 1, 1922\$ 476.32

Funds of Union.

Deposited in Ricker Nat. Bank.....\$451.82
In posses. of Fin. Sec..... 24.50

Total funds Feb. 1, 1922.....\$ 476.32

Fraternally submitted,

OTTO DEHN,

Special Financier.

State of Trade March 1, 1922.

FAIR.		
505 Uniontown	92 Worcester	257 Lancaster
	96 Akron	274 Pekin
	98 St. Paul	279 Plattsburg
	99 Ottawa	290 Owego
	103 Ansonia	292 Bridgeport
	107 Erie	293 Geneva
	112 Oneonta	296 Wichita
	114 Jacksonville	297 Marietta
	115 Canton	300 Michigan City
	121 Ithaca	302 Tecumseh
	122 Warren	310 Manistee
	124 Watertown	315 Saint Cloud
	125 Norwich	320 Athens
	129 Denver	323 Sheboygan
	130 Saginaw	331 Crookston
	134 Laporte	338 Eureka
	135 Appleton	345 Rapid City
	150 Sioux City	366 Ann Arbor
	154 Lincoln	368 Fort Huron
	157 Rockford	372 Marshfield
	158 Lafayette	381 Watertown
	161 Denver	395 Waterbury
	162 Green Bay	406 Crawfordville
	163 Marysville	409 Kewanee
	168 Oshkosh	433 Mobile
	173 Zanesville	435 Kenton
	193 Jefferson City	447 Kenosha
	206 North Adams	457 Benton Harbor
	209 Coldwater	463 Pontiac
	210 Rome	469 Bakersfield
	215 Logansport	476 Pontiac
	221 South Bend	477 Manitowoc
	231 Amsterdam	479 Wheeling, W.
	232 Sedalia	480 Orlando
	236 Reading	491 Huron
	246 Olean	510 Fairmount
	250 Belleville	530 Ladington

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.
Monon Building, Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

L. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.

D. W. KENNEDY, 73 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont., Third Vice President.

MANUEL GONZALES, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Nevada City, Calif., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children, and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free, and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks, the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members, secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per Section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request, carefully study section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal will" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if there is no such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

Approved the application of 20, Decatur, to fine W. O. Thompson, 70640, \$300.00 and annul his retiring card for running a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 5; two members approved only \$100.00, and one member approved only \$50.00.

Approved the application of 228, San Francisco, to fine G. Chimino, 110632, \$100.00 and annul his retiring card for running a non-union shop, and to fine the following members \$100.00 each for dropping their cards and going to work in non-union shops: Mrs. Anna Stofen, 51385; Sam Sarver, 71355; A. Solomonson, 49335; F. Carlson, 80673; F. Zerrella, 46780; P. Abaelon, 20894; B. J. Burkhardt, 49408; L. Matorl, 25879; Valente Mendosa, 10015; J. Ulloa, 42096; Felix Bayarda, 1246; S. Vasquez, 4955; Juan Pidella, 18331; I. M. Pidella, 18337; Mrs. M. Jerone, 4954; H. Jacobson, 118708; M. Rivera, 77274; Louis Valques, 19358; J. D. Rameres, 118425; Amador Avilla, 32715; E. Avilla, 26015; Agustin Naranjo, 18316; Andras Naranjo, 18315; Luke Magel, 103,665; R. J. Boehm, 19871; H. Proetz, 37632; W. Isagure, 3659; E. Castillo, 11803; Mrs. Angelina Chimino, 110870. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved the \$100.00 on Chimino, but only \$25.00 on the others.

Approved the application of 179, Bangor, Me., to fine W. J. Dunn, 33156, \$300.00 and annul his retiring card for closing his factory as a union shop and opening it as a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of 447, Kenosha, to fine Oscar Adam, 11858, \$25.00 for misuse of the label and to cause him to deposit \$100.00 as a guarantee for faithful compliance with the label laws in the future. Vote—Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of 333, Sheboygan, to fine Walter Gersmehl, 2914, \$25.00 for running a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of 406, Birmingham, to suspend Dave Griffin, 956, and fine him \$25.00 for refusing to pay the bill of prices, and to suspend Walter Russell and fine him \$25.00 for working below the bill of prices. Vote—Affirmative, 7.

The International Executive Board has approved the application of 153, Sioux Falls, to fine John E. Clancy, 30840, and Fred Eaton, 82151, each \$25.00 for working in the closed shop of Kleinheinz Bros. Vote—Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of 2, Buffalo, to fine George O. Elwood, 86416, \$25.00 for working nights, Sundays and holidays and in other ways against the rules of the union. Vote—Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of 232, Geneva, to fine Fred Hartauk, 78336, \$25.00 and require him to deposit \$100.00 for misuse of the label. Vote—Affirmative, 5. Three members approved the fine of \$25.00, but disapproved compelling him to deposit \$100.00.

Approved the application of 313, Lima, to fine Orrin Brown, 111091, and Dave Brown, 131731, each \$50.00 for working in a closed shop and in other ways against the interests of the union. Vote—Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of 5, Rochester, to fine John Rose, Jr., \$32.92, and Benjamin Esterman, 103580, \$100.00 each for taking jobs in the non-union shop of Jule F. Lockner. Vote—Affirmative, 7. One member approved only a \$50 fine.

Fines of \$10 or Less.

Union 283, Geneva, N. Y. fined George R. Birch (37905) and L. H. Helmer (31262) each \$10 for working below the bill of prices.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

John Moshnichke appealed against Union 97, Boston, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal was not sustained.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

232 Sellersville	.....\$100	274 Pekin	..... 150
233 Sedalia	..... 100	277 Oskaloosa	..... 50
234 Guttenberg	..... 50	280 Owego	..... 100
235 Peru	..... 200	282 Bridgeport	..... 100
236 Reading	..... 250	283 Geneva	..... 100
238 Sacramento	..... 250	286 Wichita	..... 50
239 Lyons	..... 150	287 Marinette	..... 150
240 Norfolk	..... 100	289 Miami	..... 100
241 Syracuse	..... 200	290 Janesville	..... 50
243 Chicago Heights	..... 100	292 Brooklyn	..... 150
246 Olean	..... 200	293 Fort Smith	..... 150
247 Blue Island	..... 250	294 Duluth	..... 200
248 Jacksonville	..... 250	295 Scranton	..... 100
250 Belleville	..... 200	297 Canton	..... 150
253 Oakland	..... 200	298 Glens Falls	..... 100
257 Lancaster	..... 100	300 Michigan City	..... 200
258 Streator	..... 100	301 Akron	..... 100
259 Bloomington	..... 100	302 Tecumseh	..... 50
262 Dallas	..... 100	303 Perkaskie	..... 150
266 Memphis	..... 200	304 Racine	..... 150
268 Escanaba	..... 200	305 Monmouth	..... 200
269 Nashua	..... 50	306 Pueblo	..... 200
270 Fort Dodge	..... 50	308 Muncie	..... 50
273 Rockland	..... 150	309 Rothsville	..... 150

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

I. W. Yalden would like to hear from Oscar Benson, 397 Santa Cruz street, San Pedro, Calif.
Lee Maser would like to know the whereabouts of Mike Hern. Address care of Union 129, Denver, Colo.

Alfred Youngquist would like to hear from some of his friends that he befriended in San Francisco. Address care of Union 129, Denver, Colo.

John D. Werner, 1201 S. 19th street, Manitowoc, Wis., would like to hear from Nick Schreiner.

John P. Cummings would like to hear from Wm. Uehln. Address 7406 S. May street, Chicago, Ill.

G. G. Bradley, 105 S. Seminary street, Galesburg, Ill., would like to know the address of Charles A. Wilson, last heard of in Chicago, Ill.

W. J. Ormsby, Houlton, Me., would like to hear from Frank Stelert and Ed Knoobe.

Joseph Bishop of Hamilton, Ont., Can., wishes his brother, James Bishop, to correspond with him immediately at 255 Bay street, N., when he will hear something to his interest.

Mrs. Louis Hookie, Zumbrota, Minn., is very anxious to hear of her son, Herman Plevke.

I. DeKenlenacre would like to hear from A. DeKenlenacre, care Union 10, Providence, R. I.

DECISIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1922.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Morris Elowitz, Union No. 90, New York, N. Y., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Ornburn, Kennedy, Gonzales, Hall, Ramsey, Stevens, Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was, the member applied for a strike benefit, claiming he was employed in a factory in which a strike was authorized.

The member claims that while he was not working at the factory at the time the strike was declared, he was an employee thereof but was sick. Upon being able to resume work he applied for strike benefit but it was refused on the basis that he was not an employee of that factory.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That the evidence shows that the factory in question had been closed for an indefinite period; that accordingly the member was not an employee thereof at the time the strike was called; that the member became sick fully two months after the factory was closed and was on the sick list and drawing sick benefits. He remained on that list until the union made application for a strike in this case; that since the member was not an employee of the factory at the time the strike was approved he is not eligible to strike benefits.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,

SAM'L GOMPERS
First Vice-President.

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1922.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union No. 17 of Cleveland, Ohio, against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Ornburn, Kennedy, Gonzales, Hall, Ramsey, Stevens, Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was, the union made application for lockout benefits, as they claim, in conformity with Section 80 of the constitution.

The International President gave a decision that this was not a lockout under the constitution, but was a strike. The union claims that the members were locked out; that Sections 79 and 87 should not apply in that case. The union claims that the members were entitled to lockout benefits from June 27 to July 12, the date of settlement.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That this is really an appeal against the constitution; that there was no lockout, but a strike against the reduction of bill of prices. That Section 79 of the constitution says: "The International Union guarantees its moral and pecuniary support to all of its members in difficulties which may arise between them and their employers, and benefits shall commence on the date when the difficulty is approved by the authorities of the International Union." Accordingly the application to resist the reduction of wages was approved on July 11, and the union notified that the benefits commenced on that date; that the decision of the International President was in strict conformity with the constitution.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,

SAM'L GOMPERS
First Vice-President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts, February, 1922.

11 St. Albans	\$100.114	Jacksonville	\$200
19 Sault Ste. Marie	150.120	Muscatine	100
23 Springfield	100.122	Warren	150
41 Aurora	100.128	El Paso	100
46 Grand Rapids	150.139	Saginaw	150
49 Springfield	350.139	Long Hill	150
64 Lebanon	200.142	Lockport	100
79 Sandusky	150.143	Lincoln	150
83 Nashville	50.160	Millford	150
93 Omaha	150.161	Denver	100
102 Kansas City	150.173	Zanesville	150
104 Pottsville	100.175	Kingston	75
105 Maysville	50.182	Madison	200
107 Erie	100.183	Mendota	200
108 Lock Haven	100.191	Morris	100
109 Hoquiam	50.199	Atlantic City	50
110 Washington	100.200	Galesburg	150
112 Oneonta	150.227	Chicago	200

Miscellaneous Supplies.

4 Cincinnati	\$ 2.00	270 Fort Dodge	\$ 1.00
8 Hoboken .....	.10	271 Rochester	3.80
12 Oneida	6.50	278 London	1.00
25 Milwaukee .....	.45	282 Bridgeport	1.10
36 Topeka	2.50	335 Hammond .....	.30
38 Springfield	1.00	344 Atlanta .....	.16
44 St. Louis	4.50	372 Marshfield	4.65
55 Hamilton	3.80	384 St. Augustine	6.25
74 Poughkeepsie .....	.75	402 Quakertown	3.90
112 Oneonta	1.50	414 Bayamon	3.30
132 Brooklyn .....	.50	426 Virginia	3.35
133 Richmond	1.75	432 Ponce	1.60
168 Oshkosh	1.90	447 Kenosha	7.00
172 Davenport .....	.60	462 Tampa	12.50
242 York	1.00	498 Everett	1.50
245 Ashland	1.90	501 Wheeling	24.00
266 Memphis .....	.75	J. A. B., Chicago .....	.75
420 St. Thomas		returned funds	244.64
Journal subscription			1.00
Damages on parcel post packages			2.50

Receipts for February \$ 5,125.20
Balance January 31, 1922 5,767.40

Total \$10,892.60

Expenditures for February, 1922.

Office rent	\$ 115.00
Salary to Int'l President	240.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers	912.55
J. A. Sullivan, sal. & exp. as org.	344.64
M. Simons, sal. & exp. as org.	250.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
Sol Sontheimer, sal. & exp. as org.	250.00
Pietro Bianco, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
W. A. Campbell, sal. & exp. as finan- cier	300.00
Otto Dehn, expense auditing accts.	
47 Quincy	30.70
L. P. Hoffman, V. P., postage 1920-1921	2.30
D. W. Kennedy, V. P., expense	11.42
A. Garlepy, 3d V. P., exp. 1917-1922.	52.36
Printing—	
January Journal	316.29
Strike applications (234, 23, 266, 46, 242, 122, 35, 20, Binghamton)	90.50
Blanks, amendment 187	9.50
Notices to secretaries ref. supplies.	5.00
6,000 Label reports	24.00
25,000 Personal loan receipts	35.00
7,000 Noteheads	19.00
10,000 Membership applications	25.00
Envelopes and letterheads for locals and V. P.'s	57.00
500 Notices ref. Cuban strike	3.50
1,000,000 labels	150.00
Tax to A. F. of L. for February	320.00
Tax to U. L. T. Dept. for February.	160.00
Postage on letters and supplies	91.83
Postage on January Journals	13.33
500 Postal cards for notice ref. Cuban strike	5.00
Expenses on supplies	7.42
Translations	4.42

Telephone service	6.81
Telegraph service	14.66
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	16.71
Towel service	3.00
Addressograph plates .....	.53
Light	1.44
Office supplies	13.70
Exchange on checks	1.84
Carrying labels to Union 14, Chicago. ....	.40
60 200/500 reams Journal paper.	390.67
Moving goods to storage	8.00
Tax on office furniture and supplies.	20.42

Expenses for January \$ 5,730.08
*Balance February 28, 1922 5,162.52

Total \$10,892.60

*Included in balance, \$1,200 Liberty Bonds.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 32, Louisville, Ky., as published in the February issue, as follows:
Amend Section 146 by striking out on lines 6 and 7, "No more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width," and insert, "No more than five and one-quarter inches in length and no more than one and five-eighths inches in width." Section to read:

THE BLUE LABEL.

Sec. 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color and no more than five and one-quarter inches in length, and no more than one and five-eighths inches in width. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue in color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Received the endorsement of Unions 187, Covington; 274, Pekin; 9, Troy.

Union No. 218, Binghamton, N. Y., proposes amendment to sections 64, 70 and 77. (Same to be endorsed, and if ratified, voted upon as one amendment.) Amend Sec. 64 by striking out the figures 30 on line 10 and insert instead 25, the section as amended to read: "Applicants that are affected with chronic diseases, or that are over 50 years of age, can become members by paying the regular initiation fee and 25 cents weekly dues."

Amend Sec. 70 by striking out the figures 60 on line 2 and insert instead 40, the section as amended to read: "Every member except as herein otherwise provided shall pay to the local to which he belongs the sum of 40 cents per week dues."

Amend Sec. 77 by striking out the figures 40 on line 6 and insert instead 30, the section as amended to read: "Any member who has contributed full dues for a continuous period of three years, quitting the trade, or becoming a foreman as defined in section 81, or a continuous employer of one or more members, may be placed in the retired beneficiary class and continue to receive the sick and death benefit, upon payment of 30 cents dues per week and all international assessments."

In event of adoption of these amendments all reference to the present 30c, 40c and 60c members to be changed accordingly.

Union 218, Binghamton, N. Y., proposes the following amendment to the Constitution:

Amend Section 150 by striking out, beginning on line 31 after the word thousand, the following: "No union shall be allowed to furnish the labels for cigars made in whole or in part by machinery," and insert instead: It shall be optional with local unions to grant labels on cigars where so called bunch machines are used, provided the bill of prices is paid on such work.

Union 339, New York, proposes the following amendment:

Add to section (81) after line 23, the following: That if a factory or factories move from one district to another said factory or factories will remain under the jurisdiction of the local union or of the J. A. B. of said jurisdiction for a length of time of four months.

After an elapse of four months the factory or factories will pass under the jurisdiction of the local union or the J. A. B. of district they have moved to.

St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 5, 1922.

Special Amendment.

That a special 25c assessment be levied on all 60c dues paying members and 10c on all other members, excepting 40c dues paying members; this assessment to be supervised by the International Executive Board and remitted to the J. A. B. of Tampa, Fla., to repay their deficiency of \$7,527.89. Should there be a surplus from this assessment, same shall be turned over to our special Strike fund. This assessment shall be levied for one week.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and international assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter. In the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months, a member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrears of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments, and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices), shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequently thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example—a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 130. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the re-

aining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.
In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

The amendment to postpone the May, 1922, convention was adopted. Any time after April, 22, a convention may be called by a majority vote of the membership at large. Any local union may propose that we hold a convention any time after that date, April, 1922.

cago postoffice by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: None.
Union 316, McSherrystown, Pa., for Wm. Difio.

PRIVATE LOANS

The following is a list of those owing private loans to Local Union No. 95 of St. Joseph, Mo. We most respectfully urge that you collect same from any member who may have his card deposited with your local union. Thanking you for co-operation.

L. L. JACOBS,
Secretary, Union No. 95.

M1759, A. Goldberg, \$4.90; 115218, C. Kastner, \$1; 99315, T. Kosak, \$1; 84853, Abe Miller, \$1; 349, W. E. Buerdett, \$1; 72118, Jul. H. Adams, \$1; 104697, E. Timothy, \$5.90; 66980, James Brown, \$1.00; 27747, E. W. Eggers, 50c; 4228, Louis Lanes, \$1.00; 23749, Edward Lee Cler, \$3.90; 65566, C. Frankman, \$1; 27180, L. F. Steadman, \$1; 27240, L. Hollenstein, \$1; 86484, Thomas Vleau, \$1; 1188, R. T. Burton, \$1; 41201, W. R. Wilson, 50c; 37146, H. T. Hillman, 50c; 17385, M. J. Mallivan, \$1; 36671, Chas. Fox, \$1; 84810, Harry Ben, \$1; 1306, H. Gold, 50c; 49226, F. Fried, \$1; 4667, A. J. Hallorin, 50c; 15971, W. T. Lichnietien, 50c; 78186, H. Prief, 50c; 89218, E. Sherer, 50c; 105875, T. A. Boulan, 50c; 24116, W. J. Bain, 50c; 1411, F. W. Spiering, 50c; 96643, J. H. Frolch, 50c; 96563, M. Danits, 50c; 31909, W. Garison, 50c; 9218, T. L. Sweeney, 50c; 104435, John Ash, \$1.50; 107148, W. Austin, 50c; 83235, F. Eitzer, 50c; 27747, C. Eggers, 50c; 10940, M. Lead, 50c; 13679, E. C. Todd, 50c.

The following members are requested to pay their private loans to Union No. 134, La Porte, Ind. These loans have been on the books for a long time: No. 11089, J. Frey, 50c; 24404, C. Wood, 50c; 120687, H. S. Brake, 50c; 94574, W. Claypool, 50c; 80950, A. Moran, 25c; 86484, Chas. Vleau, 50c; 40856, J. Mahoney, 50c; 70537, James Byrnes, 50c; 80044, Herman Silverstein, 50c; 80978, Roy Sims, 75c; 14407, Harry Fernandez, 50c; 30569, G. J. N. Carrey, 50c; 29653, James Holmes, 50c; 10433, W. G. Hightower, 50c; 2480, Louis Godfrey, 25c; 86951, C. W. Eastburg, 25c.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 223, San Francisco, Calif.—Frank Tschida (40297), Mariano Dayo (27528).

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago

UNION NOTES

By Union 97, Boston: Boston Central Labor Union is to undertake agitation and organization meetings in various sections of the city.—Boston is deeply interested in the strikes in the textile industry. — High school teachers are agitating for equal pay for equal work.—Trustees of public library ask that members of organized labor patronize the central and branch libraries.—What benefit has the consumer received from wage reductions, and where has it resulted in an increase of employees?—The label is our only weapon; boom it, and don't do it spasmodically but do it fifty-two weeks in the year; again, don't forget the other fellow's label or window card or button; be consistent. Do as you wish to be done by.—Why cannot every friend of organized labor, be he conservative or radical, stand shoulder to shoulder while organized capital is endeavoring to destroy the labor movement.—Demand the union label.—Let federation, not consolidation, be our motto.—Do you read the Journal? Do you read it all?—We are not going back to serfdom or the feudal system.—Better times are coming. Don't give up the ship.—You can't lick the trust by smoking trust-made cigarettes.—"This is the hour that tries men's souls."—Raise school age to 16.—Massachusetts will get a free state university. Do you know what this means to your boy and girl?

The name of Gustave Beisler is needed on a real estate deed. And it is necessary to find out whether he is living or dead. The secretary holding his card is requested to notify this office.

Union 248, Jacksonville, writes that owing to a misunderstanding Toby Rogers was fined \$50, which is rescinded by order of Union 248.

Secretary holding card of S. M. Adelberg (20495) is requested to communicate with Union 10, Providence, R. I.

Through a mistake the J. A. B., Chicago, had inserted in the February Journal notice that S. B. Paterson (29545) owed \$12. Mr. Paterson is clear on the books.

The secretary of Union 35, Dayton, O., can be seen only at 121 Samuel street at 12 m. and 5:30 p. m.

John G. Wenck, Rockford, Ill., writes: "I hereby send my sincere thanks to all local unions that donated funds for me in my misfortune."

Donations received by Union 157, Rockford, Ill., in behalf of J. Wenck to March 1 and not previously acknowledged: No. 49, \$2; 60, \$2; 85, \$2; 150, \$1; 206, \$1; 294, \$1; 315, \$1.20; 331, \$1; 381, \$5; 410, \$1; 480, \$2.50. Total, \$19.70.

W.A. KAUFFMAN.

The J. A. B., Chicago, hereby acknowledges the donations of various unions in aid of their members fined in the Havana-American injunction proceedings and at the same time extends to the donors their most sincere thanks for the amounts received.—R. E. Van Horn, Secretary. 487, Cairo, Ill., \$1; 329, Fond du Lac, Wis., \$1; 279, Plattsburg, N. Y., \$2; 107, Erie, Pa., \$2; 17, Cleveland, O., \$2; 149, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$3; 38, Springfield, Ill., \$5; 98, St. Paul, \$2; 168, Oshkosh, \$2; 336, Tampa, \$1.50; 192, Manchester, \$2; 466, Easton, \$1.50; 87, Brooklyn, \$5; 4, Cincinnati, \$10; 500, Tampa, \$10; 242, York, \$1; 97, Boston, \$10; 29, New Haven, \$10; 111, Des Moines, \$1; 7, Utica, \$2; 90, New York, \$10; 141, New York, \$10; 250, Belleville, \$2.50; 353, New York, \$2; 2, Buffalo, \$10; 316, McSherry-

town, \$10; 129, Denver, \$5; 501, Wheeling, \$5; 215, Logansport, \$1; 144, New York, \$5; 464, Tampa, \$2.50; 281, Watertown, \$2; 290, Janesville, \$1; 402, Quakertown, \$1; 228, San Francisco, \$5; 462, W. Tampa, \$5; 294, Duluth, \$3; 25, Milwaukee, \$10; 32, Louisville, \$2; 113, Tacoma, \$1; 114, Jacksonville, \$5; 238, Sacramento, \$1; 271, Rochester, \$3; 323, San Diego, \$5; 83, Nashville, \$1; 239, Clinton, \$1; 61, La Crosse, \$1; 206, North Adams, \$1.

Notice of the special assessment of \$1 on all 30c and 60c members and 50c on Class B members, in compliance with Section 92 (a) of the Constitution, is herewith given. This assessment takes effect March 27, 1922, and may be paid in two weekly installments. New Initiates who have not been members for four months are exempt from all assessments. All who join after March 27 are exempt from payment of the March assessment. Class B members don't have to pay any international assessments until they have been members for six months. Forty-cent beneficiary members don't have to pay the special strike fund assessment.

LOST CARDS

68400, F. Gallagher, initiated Feb. 10, 1896, at 102.
83507, Wm. Tietgen, initiated July 4, 1911, at 357.
55827, S. M. Hasting, initiated Jan. 13, 1900, at 250.
34873, F. Brockhoven, initiated Sept. 4, 1920, at 97.
26326, J. P. Courtney, initiated Oct. 3, 1891, at 33.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) ..	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) ..	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4 $\frac{1}{2}$, duplicate ..	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	.75
Year date for label canceler .....	.20
Type holder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps ..	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ..	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ..	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ..	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3 ..	1.25
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200 page label record .....	.75

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound parcel post limit.

Day books and Ledgers only.						
	100	200	300	400	500	1,000
pp. pp. pp. pp. pp. pp.						

Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.80
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago.	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50

3d zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.60
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago ..	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago ..	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	2.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made-to order.

"As the money magnates with their affiliated banks have made practically all the profits out of the war, they should be made to pay the bonus to the soldiers who won the war," said Senator Ladd, in discussing methods to raise money for the soldiers' bonus.

The North Dakota lawmaker declared that the banking interests, through the American Banking Association, is lining up the United States Chamber of Commerce and the industrial trusts "to defeat the soldiers' bonus or to put it upon the taxpayers who can least afford to pay it.

"If a real investigation were made," said Senator Ladd, "it would show that the investment bankers of the financial centers of this country have made more than \$20,000,000,000 out of this war, as shown by their increase in assets, capital stock, surplus, dividends and other profits, which should be taxed back into the treasury.

"There is no question as to the banks having made unheard of profits during the war and they should be made to disgorge."—American Federation of Labor News Letter.

It is not others you must educate to demand the union label, card and button; it is yourself.

The prudent housewife will safeguard the health of her household by always patronizing the union label, card and button.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

‡Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

§Stogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 606 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *405 C. J. Hill, 1408 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, S. E. Scott and Savannah sts., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 234 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 F. B. Andrews, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 ‡228 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidor Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 ‡238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 ‡253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. C. Stroup, 1040 19th st., San Pedro.
 322 H. P. Dennery, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 336 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 E. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
 469 A. H. Sidler, 1407 19th st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 Roselle Theoret, 156 Gibson av., Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Gariepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 140 D. W. Kennedy, 73 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
 275 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 249 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 357 H. Wheatcroft, 3545 Powell st., Vancouver, B. C.
 *513 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 ‡423 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
 459 W. B. Rose, 329 Av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 496 A. G. Miller, 315 6th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 301 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
 *204 J. Listerman, 608 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
 462 H. G. Sewall, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 499 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 10 Henry st., S. Norwalk.
 ‡30 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 ‡13 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 130 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 154 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Sudfield).
 ‡180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 66, Danbury.
 ‡232 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.

- *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *395 Frank N. Smith, 185 N. Main st., Waterbury.
 *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
 *484 O. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. B. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1180 E. Church st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. O. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 ‡336 Manuel Gonzales, Box 896, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 419 United st., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonzales, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Salvadore Chillura, Box 116, Ybor City, Sta. Tampa.
 ‡474 Manuel Munis, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 966, Orlando.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 486, Ybor City, Tampa.
 ‡506 Sara Martinez, P. O. 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 b512 Delores Gonzales, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 L. Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 c514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendes, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Alex Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 B. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
 ‡15 I. Sommerfeld, 119 S. Throop st., Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Nelhart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 W. L. Morken, 211 S. 1st st., Springfield.
 41 Elmer Ford, 408 4th av., Aurora.
 C. H. Patterson, 487 Watson st., Aurora.
 *47 Leo Schmitt, 1000 Washington st.
 Hy Memker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.

- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *90 Sterling R. Ford, 907 Clements av., Danville.
 *99 Joseph Elser, 1267 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zieler, 184 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 816 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kaufman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 174 A. O. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *188 Peter Schlosser, 502 N. 4th av., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 408 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 *201 John H. Ruse, 1080 7th av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Troute, Box 202, 218 Adams st., Carthage.
 211 J. B. Pierce, 9047 Mackinaw av., So. Chicago.
 222 Albert Welland, Box 96, Peru.
 *227 Nic Medinger, 748 Oakdale av., Chicago.
 248 Chas. Macor, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolf, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David Gorge, 808 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Huiskens, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 879 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *805 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 *385 Wilbur Hughes, Havana.
 *383 D. Indesta, 17 N. Lincoln st., Chicago.
 Nicholas Lara, 1206 W. 13th st., Chicago.
 394 J. W. Humphrey, 317 E. Sycamore st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacey, 208 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schults, 008 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochadel, 825 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 371 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 505 LaSalle st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Dally, 1828 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 John H. Angel, 818 W. Michigan st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Belasman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birx, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis bldg., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st av., Peru.
 *800 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *835 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 339 Chas. L. Jacobs, 718 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 352 Willard Hall, 506 Main st., Brookville.
 *379 Chas. Schelder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed Gantner, 727 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
 399 Henry Yungmans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 E. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John MacGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *90 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *58 Ed Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1315 26th st., Des Moines.
 120 John Hartman, 1136 Hershey av., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allaup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Geo. Peterson, 802 S. Concord st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 835 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3d st., Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigurd Olson, 7044 Central av., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Harry Phillips, 323 N. J. st., Oskaloosa.
 484 Chas. Burianek, 219 Third av., W., Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhagen, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.

- 183 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 330 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *105 W. A. Cole, 228 Limestone st., Marysville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 Theo. Kenneweg, 640 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 8d st., New Orleans.
 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1923 Mandeville st., New Orleans.
 * R. B. Pavageau, 1528 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 168 Main st., Biddeford.
 96 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Jas. L. Rogers, 11 James st., Rockland.
 470 J. C. Malampy, 42 Forrest av., P. O. Box 954, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, Room 22, Electrochemical bldg., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 *49 John W. Russell, 272 Orange st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
 32 Geo. Abbott, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 339, Worcester.
 *97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Wm. F. Klinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
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 *206 F. B. Lewis, 10 Magnolia Ter., P. O. Box 266, North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 324 Manuel Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawlor, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 160 Water st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Stanley Smith, 417 Rawson st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E., Labor Temple, Detroit.
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 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
 60 C. C. Swartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 1005 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 *167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
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 186 John A. C. Menton, 1816 Liberty st., Flint.
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 *208 Samuel Bliss, 420 Denadel st., Kalamazoo.
 *209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *208 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 *310 A. R. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 789 N. Waterloos av., Jackson.
 366 Jno. E. Kranich, 1113 Pontiac st., Ann Arbor.
 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Del., Fort Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 203 S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 493 Frank Lamora, 128 Glenhuber av., Marquette.
 432 Roy O. Kellogg, 1301 Howard st., Petoskey.
 *437 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 Wm. A. Zick, 309 S. Superior st., Adrian.
 530 Charles Renker, Ludington.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Frits Mueller, 608 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Paul Rick, 423 Daily Star Bldg., Minneapolis.
 *98 Gust. E. Erickson, 75 W. 7th st., St. Paul.
 271 Bert Joelyn, 524 2d st., N. W., Rochester.
 294 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *315 J. M. Scharenbroch, 233 14th av., S., St. Cloud.
 331 J. C. Pratt, Box 230, Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 426 Wm. Moehlenbrock, Box 311, Virginia.
 434 John Burmeister, Box 123, Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 22 M. H. Grant, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 29 B. M. Bradley, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 78 John Eichenberger, 306 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 L. L. Jacobs, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 J. W. Steinmetz, 745 Minn. av., Kansas City (Kan.).
 193 Fred J. Neutaler, 208 Madison st., Jefferson City.
 233 John D. Meyer, 600 N. Quincy st., Sedalia.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. O. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 302 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av. So., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Turtle, 221 Commercial av., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- 73 F. J. Huller, 2792 S. 29th st., Omaha.
 143 John Steiner, 945 N. 23d av., Lincoln.
 276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 334 Wm. Feinauer, 64 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg., Manchester.
 209 Daniel Sullivan, 46 McKean st., Box 269, Nashua.
 418 John F. Howe, 530 Auburn st., Manchester.
 430 Miss Blanche Franceour, 270 Spruce st., Manchester.

NEW JERSEY.

- 8 H. Walther, 117 Auburn st., Paterson.
 John Eitenour, 25 Park av., Paterson.
 4 Max Schuenke, 153 Bowers st., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 131 Henry J. Hulse, 26 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 1138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland Park, New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koefig, 522 Monastery st., W. Hoboken (Union Hill).
 190 W. P. Nelson, 140 St. James pl., apt. 19, Atlantic City.
 203 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23d st., Camden.
 234 E. Neubert, Box 299, Grantwood (Guttenberg).
 427 G. W. Moeble, 100 Patterson st., Perth Amboy.
 436 Alois Klaiber, 1009 Lyndale av., Trenton.
 524 Mrs. E. Schroeder, Carteret (Chrome).
 Mary Planke, Carteret (Chrome).

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Julius De Gryse, 1032 N. 8th st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 John Hadida, 250 Broadway, Buffalo.
 15 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 16 Jacob B. Sigel, 234 Eastable blk., Syracuse.
 7 H. P. Daly, 1500 City st., Utica.
 C. A. Bock, 1006 Court st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Troy.
 9 Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Troy.
 112 Peter Rogers, 68 N. Willow st., Oneida.
 15 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 19 John J. Mills, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 23 E. G. Outburt, 7504 Livingston st., W., Elmira.
 40 John J. Dillon, 45 2d st., Albany.
 74 Geo. F. Hitts, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 78 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
 81 Albert Haringer, 812 Hudson av., Peekskill.
 94 Michael Fitzgerald, 90 Partition st., Saugerties.
 37 James Orr, 850 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 90 Alma King, 834 Stanley st., Schenectady.
 199 Jacob Rhine, 341 E. 84th st., New York.
 112 S. E. Dunham, 53 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 121 M. F. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
 114 Jas. W. Grey, 210 S. Indiana av., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Mackay, Box 252, Norwich.
 131 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 140 Josef Wedicks, 321 E. 72d st., New York City.
 12 Mrs. Hattie Sterrett, 18 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 144 J. Malhado, Room 306, 190 Bowery, New York City.
 149 Emma Goldsmith, 580 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Ziegler, 297 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 175 Frank Rist, 25 Park st., Kingston.

- 210 Jos. Bogan, 320 Bidge st., Rome.
 1213 Abraham Wolferman, 1313 Clinton av., Bronx, New York.

- John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 1229 C. H. Everett, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 1241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 246 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 1251 C. L. Lindlau, 1551 2d av., New York.
 265 J. A. Miller, 320 Broad st., Waverly.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Owego.
 283 F. P. Gullford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 1292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 311 John L. Kaupp, 164 E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 334 W. H. Buhles, 424 Putnam st., Saratoga.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 181 Myrtle st., Corning.
 1333 Jose Bustillo, 2026 Lexington av., New York (Brooklyn).
 370 Andrew Lunn, 12 Main st., Jamestown.
 389 Rufino Alonso, 227 E. 84th st., New York.
 429 Warren Taylor, 512 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 430 John D. Mahar, 168 W. Third st., Fulton.
 483 Bruce P. Dick, 26 Bleeker st., Gloversville.
 488 Henry J. Yeager, 74 Dolson av., Middletown.

OHIO.

- 14 Wm. Lemke, 1411 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 117 Wm. D. Dawson, 409 Superior av., W., Room 309, Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schnberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 John Roth, 219 N. Main st., Urbana.
 45 E. L. Craver, 80 N. Plum st., Springfield.
 48 Jacob Freiman, 1019 E. Bancroft st., Toledo.
 75 C. A. Casbollar, 830 Lexington av., Columbus.
 79 Frank Miller, 1812 Carr st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris. Freudemann, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1890 Garfield av., S. W., Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 26 Stephen st., Hamilton.
 * A. P. Lombard, 818 Vine st., Hamilton.
 137 Joe Kettl, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 47 E. Myrtle av., Youngstown.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutsler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 280 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 380 Wm. Hamisch, 83 Emston st., Delaware.
 419 W. F. Horlacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dullin, 627 Lima st., Kenton.
 1504 N. D. Gill, Box 316, Bethesda.
 519 H. W. Gilham, Belmont.
 H. O. Galloway, Box 7, Belmont.

OKLAHOMA.

- 450 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON.

- 202 T. J. Estabrook, Labor Temple, Portland.
 425 Herman Kennell, 472 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 C. L. Milliken, Box 398, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 182 N. Center st., Corry.
 64 Wm. Speece, 12 S. 4th av., Lebanon.
 91 Wm. T. Kinsley, 187 S. Jefferson st., Allentown.
 104 S. M. Glover, 608 W. Norwegian st., Pottsville.
 107 Ed. Matheuer, 605 E. 9th st., Erie.
 108 Lewis Young, 804 Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 122 Henry True, 1806 Penn av., Warren.
 128 C. M. Hammond, 223 Washington av., Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 222 Washington av., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 * John A. Mowery, L. B. 25, Denver.
 1165 J. P. Pinter, Machinists Temple, 13th and Spring Garden sts., Philadelphia.
 L. Hernefeld, Machinists Temple, 13th and Spring Garden sts., Philadelphia.
 171 Albert Horne, 854 Main st., E., Greenville.
 232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington av., Sellersville.
 236 M. L. Wolfskill, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 * A. P. Bower, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 John Russell, 224 W. Maple st., York.
 Fer. Hollinger, 609 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 * Jacob L. Glick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotswinkle, 419 Birch st., Scranton.

- 301 D. S. Leib, Box 92, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 303 Frank Bartholomew, Perkasee.
 309 John L. Schaar, Rothaville.
 A. S. Weachter, Rothaville.
 1316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
 *317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
 320 Earl Goetschius, 301 S. Main st., Athens.
 335 A. Eberhardt, Jr., 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 *402 Harvey F. Smoll, 820 W. Broad st., Quakertown.
 *466 Clinton Fried, Barnett House, Easton.
 *502 Fred W. Meyer, 2104 Stroub Lane, Pittsburgh.
 * Philip Miller, 163 Middle st., R. F. D. No. 1,
 Mount Olive P. O. (Pittsburgh).
 *505 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.
 521 Victoria Bedofski, 23 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke.
 Mamie Gillis, 120 W. Union st., Nanticoke.

PORTO RICO.

- 119 Florentino Fuentes, P. O. Box 112, Pta. de
 Tierra, San Juan.
 Luis Reyes, Box 112, Pta. de Tierra, San Juan.
 148 Juan Pimental, Box 298, Federacion Libre Caguas.
 Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libre Caguas.
 190 Joe. Montones, 4 Telegrafo st., Box 13, Gurado.
 Ameliso Candelan, 6 Antonio st., Box 78, Gurado.
 194 Bartolome Majoral, Box 8, Cayey.
 Angel Figueroa, Box 75, Cayey.
 333 Juan R. Colon, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 350 Pastor Valentin, Box 147, Manati.
 J. N. Cabellero, Box 147, Manati.
 376 Francisco Collazo, Federacion Libre, Box 807,
 Utuado.
 Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
 378 Armando Ferrer, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 Juan Marcucci, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 *414 Carmen Oquendo, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Rosa M. LaBarca, Box Y, Federacion Libre,
 Bayamon.
 1418 Salvador de Jesus, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Juan Bernudes, Sanchez, Box Y, Bayamon.
 424 Eduardo J. Mender, 17 Obreros st., Saturece.
 Pusto Morales, 17 Obreros st., Saturece.
 1432 Lugo Capita, Corea N. 7, Ponce.
 Ramon Muniz, 50 Cruz, Ponce.
 446 Antonio Moreno, Federacion Libre, Caguas.
 449 Genaro Pereres, 40-42 Jobo st., Ponce.
 Pedro Torres Diaz, Nuevo Paris st., Ponce.
 453 Juana Perez Avila, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra,
 San Juan.
 Francisco R. Caban, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra,
 San Juan.
 1458 Jose Martinez, Utuado Rafael, Vilarino, Utuado.
 460 F. Paz, Granala, Box 270, San Juan.
 Santiago Carreras, Box 270, San Juan.
 1401 Sixto Monra, Federacion Libre, Ponce.
 Jose Aguilin, Intendente Ramirez st., Ponce.
 Felix Gonzales, Box 773, Arecibo.
 467 Jo Acasio, Box 773, Arecibo.
 472 Agapito Gonzales, Box 67, Juncos.
 Salvador Silvestris, Box 67, Juncos.
 478 Ramon Garcia, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
 Herminio Schmidt, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
 481 Pedro R. Perez, Box 404, Bayamon.
 * Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.
 1483 Julio Rodriguez, Puerta de Tierra, Box 182, San
 Juan.
 Fernando Rivera, Box 132, Puerta de Tierra, San
 Juan.
 *507 Ramonita Ramos, Morovis, P. R.
 Candelaria Ortego, Morovis, P. R.
 1508 Dolores Sierra, Federacion Libre, Manati.
 Juana Barbosa, Federacion Libre, Manati.
 *509 Ramon Ortiz, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.
 Antonio Rodriguez, Federacion Libre, Puerta de
 Tierra.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 M. Hercov, 294 Swan st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hahler, 330 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 100 E. H. Duesing, Box 423, Milbank.
 *153 John Goebel, 634 S. Dakota st., S. E., Sioux
 Falls.
 145 L. Metzler, 712 Main st., Rapid City.
 *387 H. E. Anderson, 302 Pearl st., Yankton.
 491 Earle Walz, 409 Frank st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- *261 H. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
 *83 A. J. Jones, 1722 Nassau st., Nashville.
 *268 E. B. Hanson, 357 N. Main st., Memphis.
 318 Matt Gerlach, 715 Cherry st., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 Conrado La Farga, Box 673, El Paso.
 282 W. W. Bowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
 *286 U. M. Lee, 1801 Alston av., Ft. Worth.
 *340 Chas. W. Rossy, 506 S. Press st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 63, Nacogdoches.
 389 G. Leo Forrest, 222 N. Wood st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 1502 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
 294 Jas. J. Reedy, 48 Woodstock av., Rutland.
 371 Wesley Hoffman, 365 N. Main st., Barre.

VIRGINIA.

- *133 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 27th st., Richmond.
 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.
 F. W. Dodenhoff, 229 W. 20th st., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 S. Blatner, Box 291, Hoquiam.
 *113 E. Lewis, 259 S. 18th st., Tacoma.
 188 Ed. Coenen, 614 W. Mercer pl., Seattle.
 *325 John A. Reddy, 4207 E. Frederick av., Spokane.
 *391 O. E. Rundquist, Labor Temple, Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Sutbeck, 385 S. 2nd st., Walla Walla.
 498 Jas. Fitzgerald, 2807 Cedar st., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 * Frank C. Nolte, 57 22nd st., Wheeling.
 *501 H. D. Clarke, 1407 Market st., Wheeling.
 *501 Carl Belts, 312 Water st., Fairmont.
 *516 Margaret Messmore, 226 E. 12th st., Wheeling.
 Mrs. Emma L. Wagener, 2204 Wilson st.,
 Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 N. M. Weller, 336 4th st., Milwaukee.
 *Jaco. Kammer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 84 Ernest De Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa
 Falls.
 *61 John Wurzel, 1564 Denton st., LaCrosse.
 *85 Felix Roberge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
 *135 E. A. Heldeman, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
 *162 Sam Nys, 121 S. Irwin av., Green Bay.
 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
 *182 Thos. Dunbar, Box 287, Sun Prairie (Madison).
 *212 Richard Braun, 1803 14th st., Superior.
 245 Fred H. Bohelm, 612 Willie av., Ashland.
 *287 Wm. Aagaard, 2610 Parkridge av., Marinette.
 290 Phil Sullivan, 405 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
 304 G. Haub, 1826 Lincoln st., Racine.
 F. E. Corbelle, 1735 N. Main st., Racine.
 *323 Joe Gerhold, 713 Superior st., Sheboygan.
 *229 L. A. Martin, 76 Fifteenth st., Fond du Lac.
 *363 S. P. Malagian, 238 E. Broadway, Waukegan.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 212 N. Central av., Marshfield.
 *381 August Otto, 1118 Ruth st., Watertown.
 447 August Denis, 564 Garden st., Kenosha.
 *477 Hugh Goldie, 918 S. 13th st., Manitowec.
 *482 Louis Ziebell, 712 Chicago av., Wausau.

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KNOWLEDGE
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POWER

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C. M. I. U. OF A.
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The headquarters of the Cigar Makers' International Union have been moved. The new address is Room 620, 508 S. Dearborn Street.

The widespread propaganda that a standard wage be fixed and that this standard be adjusted to meet the Standard Wage. bare cost of living is wrong in principle and unjust in spirit.

Labor demands, and is entitled to, an advancing standard of life based on a wage in keeping with the progress of living conditions as a whole. A "living wage" provides nothing beyond the minimum of food, shelter and clothing. Food and shelter are furnished the beasts of the field and nature wisely provides them clothing, thus a standard of living for human beings fixed on a living wage is beastly, pernicious and intolerable.

Labor is entitled to and will ultimately secure enough of the wealth it produces to provide for itself not only a decent living insofar as food, clothing and shelter is concerned, but a proportionate part of the luxuries and playtime pleasures that is now denied it from the fact that present wages are too near the dead level of just enough to sustain life and productivity.

If civilization is to live and progress its foundation cannot rest upon a mass of workers whose lot in life is on a par with beasts of burden and whose toil brings them no more than a mere existence in a world filled with marvelous achievements of joy and comfort wrought by labor's own hands.

Necessities, luxuries, all that we have, represents labor and is measured in labor cost. Waste of labor, the worst waste of all, means that we have less of necessities, less of luxuries and less of all desirable things.

For the past two years there has been on an average of 5,000,000,000 idle workers. Multiply this by 600, the average working days in the two years, and you have the enormous total of three thousand million days' labor wasted through the idleness of these workers.

This appalling loss is in no way chargeable to labor. It can, and should be, charged directly to capital and to management's wasteful system of production and distribution. Idle workers, idleness in the main, is the fault of the employer who of course as an individual is only a creature of the whole employing, producing and distributing system. Workers as a general rule are not only willing to work steadily but are insistent that steady work be provided them. In fact steady employment is necessary to maintain a decent progressively advancing standard of living.

In the face of the facts and the figures our government is quite calm, even indifferent about it. Despite this seeming indifference on the part of government and government officials this waste through unemployment, idleness, is one of our greatest problems. It will, unless remedied, soon become our greatest menace. Are our representatives in governmental affairs going to continue to assume no more than the position of the careless onlooker at a raging conflagration?

The federal trade commission has had the Pittsburgh plus price of steel under consideration since 1918, but **Pittsburgh Plus.** as yet no decision has been given on its merit or demerit, nor has anything been done to stop it.

This pernicious system of banditry is adding a heavy toll to the already excessive cost of building material and is thus robbing the worker whether he is a home owner or a renter.

Theoretical freight rates on commodities that have never been in a car are added to the cost of the article and so taken from the pockets of the consumer, are worse than highway robbery.

The middle west, the west and the south are no longer dependent on Pittsburgh for steel and they should not be denied a price for it that is in keeping with the cost of

production at the various plants in their own immediate territory, plants situated in many cases in proximity to rich iron and coal deposits.

Steel manufacturers demand that wages be cut to the lowest possible level under which workers can exist and produce yet demand for themselves a price for the finished product to which has been added something that has in no way entered into the cost of production, viz., the freight rate from Pittsburgh to the place where the steel is fabricated even be it Pueblo, Colo.

Labor unions are indicted and injunctions are granted against them when a claim is made that they are doing or might do something in "Restraint of trade," but the steel trust is seemingly immune. Page the Attorney General.

Despite the failure of "Can't strike," class legislation in England, its collapse in Australia, and in the face of today's bitter dissension in Kansas and Colorado, proponents of this vicious creed are continuously on the job clamoring for the enactment of such unjust legislation in some form or other.

Dress it as they may, these emissaries of profit cannot conceal the blood raw, inhuman viciousness of their one-sided proposal. With the enactment of such legislation, modified as it may be, equality before the law becomes a dead letter. It tears apart the very foundation of our government that is dedicated to freedom. It puts workers apart and separate from other groups and forces them to work against their will. It is class legislation of the worst sort and revives the long discarded theory of master and slave.

Bear this in mind, under the various proposals the workers are the only ones compelled to give service. They alone are forced to accept the edict of the machinery of state. None but they who toil are denied the right to set their own standard of living and none but they who produce the nation's wealth are called upon to give "Service to the public."

Many arguments both verbal and editorial that are put forth in affirmation of proposed legislation of this kind lay great stress on this sophism, "Service to the public." What does it amount to on the part of others aside from the workers? What corporation, monopolist or private employer ever pays any attention to "Service to the public?" Yet it becomes a creed in the mouths of these individualists to gain a measure of public opinion in support of their retroactive desires.

It is our duty to oppose such laws before they are enacted and not to recognize them if they should be enacted. It should be our pleasure to sink without a trace in the deep sea of political oblivion any legislator who favors such laws by either voice or by vote.

Five years ago this month the United States entered the war against Germany. Marching soldiers, anxious mothers and flag-waving profiteers were everywhere in evidence. Bond drives, Red Cross drives and various other "sinews of war" propaganda were the order of the day. The marching soldiers, hailed on every hand as popular heroes, were being promised everything and we declared ourselves in the war to the finish to "Make the World Safe for Democracy."

On exactly the same date five years later we read that eight thousand miners, peacefully parading in Pennsylvania, were charged by mounted State Troopers and thirty of the miners were injured. Among those marching miners were many who had "done their bit" to forever crush Autocracy abroad. We now find Autocracy raising its bedeviled head in American industrial life, firm in its determination to crush organized labor. The day of Autocracy enthroned, be it in governmental or industrial life, is fast waning and the power of might over right cannot endure.

The following is an extract from a speech of the Honorable George Huddleston, Alabama, in the House of Representatives, Dec. 6, 1921. It is so fundamentally true and so tersely put that no comment is necessary:

"I hold no brief for organized labor. I am interested more in organized than unorganized labor merely because organized labor is the fighting force of all labor. It is like the army that goes to the front and into the trenches to defend the women and children back home. Never was a battle fought by organized labor that the humblest unorganized toiler did not receive some benefit from it. Never was a sacrifice made by labor organizations that was not made on behalf of unorganized men as much as for themselves. And for the same reason it is true that never was there a labor hater who wanted to grind down men who toil, who regarded them as belonging to an inferior social order, who wanted to oppress all laborers, who did not fight labor organizations fully conscious that when once he had destroyed the organizations unorganized labor would fall an easy victim. And so every employer who wants cheap labor, who wants to oppress labor, who wants to make an unjust profit out of labor, every man

who believes in differences in social orders, every man who belongs to the employing class and recognizes his duty to his class and strength of the solidarity of his class takes off his coat and goes down to do battle with organized labor."

A reason for a "Farm Bloc" in Congress may be found in an experience of a western farmer. This farmer and stockman found himself in need of ready money and marketed lambs for 75c each through his local bank in order to satisfy a pressing claim. He then went to New York to try to borrow a larger sum of money on his extensive landed interests, his local bank not being able to float the larger loan. On his arrival in the eastern metropolis he was charged 90c for ONE lamb chop in a restaurant.

It is this vast difference between the price paid the producer and the price charged the consumer that makes not only a Farm Bloc necessary but a Labor Bloc as well, the two co-operating for the best interests of the greatest number, the workers. Fifteen cents more for a single lamb chop on the plate of the producer than he had just received for a whole lamb in his local market made this farmer realize that something is wrong. When the great mass of farmers and the great mass of industrial workers unite with the determination to remedy this ever increasing evil by co-operation and unity of action, we hope to successfully curb the middle man who is usually a profiteer.

TRADE NOTES.

According to reports of the Internal Revenue Department the total stock of leaf tobacco suitable for wrappers and fillers held in bonded warehouses on January 31, 1922, amounted to 63,828,078 pounds. This amount is a decrease of 12,423,578 pounds when compared with the same date of last year.

The following table gives in detail the amount of tobacco, both wrappers and fillers, remaining in bonded warehouses of this country on January 31, 1922 and 1921:

	Pounds.	Pounds.
	1922.	1921.
Leaf, suitable for wrappers.	3,637,701	7,750,133
All others	60,190,799	68,501,945
Total	63,828,500	76,252,078

* * *

The world has a roseate hue for stockholders of the American tobacco company, which announces that record profits were made last year. These profits total \$18,117,236, as against \$14,277,250 the previous year. The immensity of these profits can

be appreciated when it is recalled that they are exclusive of all charges, and do not include even interest on bonds or magnificent salaries that "insiders" vote to themselves.

* * *

The following table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured in the month of February as compared with the previous month:

	Feb., 1922.	Jan., 1922.
Class A.....	156,126,428	161,167,915
Class B.....	112,481,275	96,142,480
Class C.....	169,143,260	176,359,266
Class D.....	7,343,622	8,078,143
Class E.....	2,131,401	1,511,998

Total447,225,986 443,260,802

Analysis of the above table shows a total gain for the month of 3,965,184.

Comparing classifications we find that Class A shows a loss of 5,041,487; Class B, a gain of 16,337,795; Class C, a loss of 7,216,006; Class D, a loss of 734,521, and Class E, a gain of 619,403.

The following comparative data of tax paid products as indicated by monthly sales of revenue stamps shows the number of cigars manufactured in February as compared with the corresponding month of last year:

Cigars (large).	Feb., 1921.	Feb., 1922.
Class A.....	130,855,758	156,126,428
Class B.....	162,516,763	112,481,275
Class C.....	187,282,281	169,143,260
Class D.....	13,097,216	7,343,622
Class E.....	2,972,465	2,131,401

Total496,724,482 447,225,986

Analysis of the report shows a total loss of 49,398,496, which is distributed over all classifications except Class A, cigars retailing for 5c, which shows a gain of 25,270,670.

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts for the month of February, 1922, as compared with the previous month. *Indicates decrease:

	Feb., 1922.	Jan., 1922.	Increase or decrease.*
Alabama	208,650	176,650	31,900
Arizona	23,000	16,250	6,750
6th California....	2,113,985	2,503,847	*389,862
Colorado	1,082,965	1,522,019	*439,054
Florida	30,725,360	Not reported.	
1st Illinois	7,377,982	8,525,440	*1,147,458
Idaho	87,500	125,500	*38,000
Iowa	4,448,852	4,436,615	12,237
Kansas	673,000	791,300	*118,300
Louisiana	4,387,997	4,609,387	*221,390
Maryland	6,959,265	Not reported.	
4th Michigan....	5,122,800	4,338,870	783,930
Minnesota	2,914,200	Not reported.	
1st New Jersey..	6,063,826	7,201,385	*1,137,559
New Mexico.....	13,000	Not reported.	
Nebraska	1,258,200	931,800	321,400
1st New York....	7,627,133	9,671,855	*2,044,722
21st New York....	8,126,517	8,508,300	*381,783
1st Ohio	12,606,745	12,943,741	*336,996
10th Ohio.....	13,108,501	8,609,115	4,499,386
11th Ohio.....	9,143,210	10,333,124	*1,189,914
18th Ohio.....	10,656,693	9,155,952	1,500,741
Oklahoma	327,400	Not reported.	
1st Pennsylv-			
ania	111,560,244	145,326,912	*33,766,668
12th Pennsylv-			

vanila	11,334,610	10,051,215	1,383,395
23rd Pennsyli- vania	9,117,714	9,155,460	*37,746
South Carolina..	1,431,350	921,611	509,739
South Dakota...	400,163	535,750	*135,587
Tennessee	417,400	424,050	*6,650
Utah	172,037	Not reported.	
Vermont	76,450	115,875	*39,425
Virginia	26,059,360	29,567,833	*3,508,473
Washington	337,050	450,835	*63,775
2nd Wisconsin..	4,493,422	Not reported.	

Contractors Exploit Public While Blaming "High Wages."

The excessive cost of labor in building construction was placed on contractors by Samuel Untermeyer, counsel for the Lockwood committee, in a letter to Walter Strabler.

The latter is a life insurance official and head of a self-constituted "public" group which is "fussing around" in an effort to prove that labor is responsible for high building costs.

Attorney Untermeyer gives Strabler something to think about—and to act on, also, by reminding him of testimony developed last year by the Lockwood committee, and which is ignored by those who blame labor for high building costs.

This testimony shows that contractors charge the public 60 and 70 per cent more than they actually pay their workers, and in some instances charge two and three times more than they pay them. The contractors, of course, assure the customer, that "the union is responsible" for the high rates he is forced to pay.

"About the worst case of exploitation," said Mr. Untermeyer, "is that practiced by the architectural iron association, which charged \$144 a week for the services of finishers and helpers, whose total wage was \$47. The customer was charged \$72 a week for a blaster, but the wage for that work was \$45. A marble setter and helper jointly received \$16 a day, but the customer paid \$25.75. A marble polisher was paid \$8.50 a day, but this work cost the customer \$13.75 a day.

Electrical contractors charged \$17.60 a day for foremen who actually receive \$10 a day. The customer is charged \$14.40 a day for electrical journeymen, who are paid \$9 a day.

Heating and piping contractors charge \$22 a day for a steamfitter and helper, whose combined wage rate is \$12 a day.

Tile layers and helpers who together received \$14 a day were charged for at the rate of \$3 per hour or \$24 a day.

The ornamental bronze and iron association charged at the rate of \$3.50 an hour or about \$147 a week for draftsmen who are paid \$60 a week. Foundry molders who were paid 90 cents an hour were charged

for at the rate of \$3 an hour. Helpers, receiving 52½ cents an hour, were charged for at \$2.25 an hour.

"These are illustrative cases," concluded Attorney Untermeyer. "I think that demonstrates clearly where the chief responsibility lies for the excessive item of labor in building construction."

Liberty Must Stand.

All workers will be interested in the cartoon, which Artist Baer has drawn this month, because it tells the story of liberty's stand against those who would tear her down. Working people always have been the defenders of liberty. There is but little liberty in the world that was not won by the sacrifice and the blood of the working people.

Those who do not work; those who throughout the world's history have been the owners and the masters, have not had to fight for liberty because they have had all the liberty they wanted. They have had liberty for themselves, while imposing slavery upon the toiling masses.

Every measure of liberty gained by working people has had to be held by them against continuous assault by those from

IMPREGNABLE!

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whom it was forced. Assaults on liberty take different forms as time and conditions change.

It is not necessary in this age to hold human beings as chattels in order to infringe upon liberty. It is necessary only to make conditions under which the free exercise of lawful rights is impossible.

The latest device for the destruction of liberty is the so-called industrial court, such as that existing in Kansas. Strange as it seems, in this advanced age, it is unlawful for men in certain industries in Kansas to cease work. They must either disobey the law or forego their constitutional right. They must disobey the law in order to preserve their liberty. That is what the name "Allen" will mean in American history.

The Allen plan of destroying liberty is beloved of all reactionary employers, because liberty sometimes endangers great profits.

But history will record also that the working people have refused to give up liberty. They have prized liberty above all things.

So valiant has been their fight that it has been impossible to bring about in any other state the passage of bills like that enacted into law in Kansas.

Notable among the states where the followers of Allen have failed are New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island. You will note in Mr. Baer's excellent picture that several of the pigmy figures that are trying to shackle liberty are falling into the sea. These are the failures among the would be tyrants. Allen is among them, for his baleful scheme is failing everywhere, most of all in Kansas.

The picture should hearten all who love liberty. It should strengthen their resolve and make clearer the great issue involved.

Liberty must stand, to enlighten the lives of workers everywhere, to light the way to the great future, which will be worth while only as it is dominated more and more by the spirit of liberty.

And, with the united support of the workers, liberty will stand secure against all the assaults of greed and tyranny!—American Federationist.

CORRESPONDENCE

In order to make prohibition an absolute fact instead of a legal fiction, as it is at the present time, it becomes necessary that prohibition shall cease to attempt to prohibit the use of beverages that are non-intoxicating.

The Volstead law which prohibits the manufacture, sale, etc., of intoxicating liquors and defines such intoxicating liquors as those which contain one-half of one per cent alcohol by volume is faulty because it defines something as intoxicating that is not so.

Drunkenness is vicious, debasing and intolerable, but the removal of the ban on beverages

that are non-intoxicating will go far to prevent drunkenness and promote temperance, which is after all the better thing to encourage and strive for. The iron-clad law that we now have, and that we so generally disregard, has only served to further the manufacture and the sale of beverages not only highly intoxicating but largely poisonous as well. The law undertakes to do the unnecessary and the impossible thing and in so doing fails utterly to do any good at all.

These days of excessive prohibition laws that do not prohibit, causing as they do an ever increasing stream of moonshine, hooch and homebrew to flow freely to the detriment of all concerned, must rightfully give way to a day of wiser and more sensible restrictive measure. Light wine and beer will lessen rather than increase drunkenness and the efforts of fair-minded, unprejudiced men and women should be turned toward the solution of a problem that is now intolerable.

R. E. VAN HORN.

Peoria, Ill., April 5, 1922.

The F. P. Lewis Cigar Co., better known as The Lewis Single Binder Cigar Co., is still on the W. D. P. list both by the State Federation of Labor of Illinois and the Trades Assembly of Peoria, Ill. After F. P. Lewis died, a company of shareholders took the business over and ran it on a down-grade for some time. They reduced wages twice. The second reduction the cigarmakers struck the shop and appealed to 118 to help them, which we did. They agreed to hold out for what they had been getting under Lewis. After we had everything ready to put up a finished fight, which cost us about \$500, the men weakened and went back to work, leaving us to hold the bag. True, many of them took out cards and left town; some few got work in union shops in town. The new company succeeded with our help in reducing their force from 125 cigarmakers to 35.

They unloaded their dead horse on the present owner, an ex-leaf tobacco man by the name of Miller, who had a rich father-in-law who accommodately died just as son-in-law needed the money. This man Miller at once went to the cheapest of cheap labor bosses, put in bunch machines and got girls and women to learn the trade. He happened in on the war trade and should have made some money, as he employed about 100 making cigars for a while paying \$7.00 per thousand and selling for \$55.00 per thousand, but when the war was over his cheap labor began to tell in the sale of his goods. His Lewis single binder was shot.

He then conceived the idea of putting his 10 cent cigar over the top. He put his best ready to wear cigarmakers to work on the Emmerson, a 10 cent cigar, leaving the rest to go to. When he was all ready he flooded the country and Peoria in particular with fine window displays, advertising what a good mild smoke his Emmerson ten cent cigar was. At the same time the Association of Commerce issued a boycott on all union label goods, demanding that all dealers refuse to handle union label goods. Said demand carried a threat that action would be taken against them if they persisted in handling union label goods. The Emmerson ten cent cigar went by the board the same as his Lewis Single Binder eight cent cigar. Now he is trying to come back with the Single Binder as a five cent cigar. We also have with us a strike shop from Milwaukee, the Milola, but it does but little business in or around Peoria. The Milola is on the W. D. P. list by the Trades Assembly of Peoria.

A non-union shop at Ottumwa, Iowa, started a branch shop here, but they did not seem to like our city, for they rolled up their wrapper clothes and slipped away.

There have been many small cigar shops come to Peoria on the strength of the Association of Commerce advertising that this town is a haven of rest for all cheap labor concerns, but they either go broke or quietly leave town. The latest arrival hails from Mt. Vernon. They came in with a splurge and I expect they will go out with a splash. They claimed they were going to employ sixty people. The latest, up to

date, they have one man and two girls working. They pay 20 cents a hundred for breaking bunches and 40 cents for rolling. Some of the girls at the Lewis Single Binder shop get as low as 16 cents for breaking bunches, to show how well the enemies of labor are organized. The Trades Assembly, by request of the Carpenters' Union, placed the Hokias & Sons' Cigar Box Factory on the W. D. P. list.

The Lewis Single Binder Co. had been using union made boxes, either because they got the union made boxes cheaper or to fool the smoker. We understand that the Association of Commerce notified Miller to give his entire trade to Hokias & Sons. We naturally suppose he will obey as he belongs to nearly all the trade union busting organizations in the city and depends on those organizations to boost him along.

They, the open shoppers, seem to down the union label, but it won't stay down and it won't stay down as long as union men and women demand and insist on having the union label on the articles they buy.

W. E. STACY.

Union 16, Binghamton, writes: "In compliance with the request contained in the circular sent out by Int'l Executive Board to extend a friendly spirit towards those outside our ranks and those who were fined by this union, we voted at our last regular meeting to rescind all fines in an effort to organize them. Yours fraternally, John J. Ellis," Fin. Sec'y Union No. 16, Binghamton, N. Y.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS

New York, April 4, 1932.

Wish to inform you that the drive made in New York for the campaign for organization has created a most wonderful spirit among the workers in our trade and we are not going to let up until the cigar trade is organized in New York. We intend to continue our campaign with greater confidence and vigor until the cigar workers realize that the only hope for better wages and conditions must come through their trade organization. The Cigar Makers' Int. Union has its doors wide open to receive them and the sooner they enter the sooner will they fortify themselves with a strong organization that will have strength enough to demand of the manufacturers that they pay back to them the wages and conditions which they struggled and sacrificed for and as human beings have their just rights restored to them, so that they will be allowed to have a free pursuit of happiness, freedom, justice and humanity.

On Sunday, March 26, we held a mass meeting in New York which was attended by about 3,000 men and women of our trade. It was one of the most successful meetings of its kind ever held in New York. The following representative men addressed the meeting: Geo. W. Perkins, Int. President, C. M. I. U.; Samuel Gompers, 1st Vice-president C. M. I. U.; president A. F. of L.; Benjamin Schlesinger, Int. president Ladies Garment Workers' Union; Wm. Kehoe, secretary Central Trades and Labor Council of New York; Max Pine, secretary of Hebrew Trades; Luigi Antonini, general secretary Local 89, Italian Waist Makers' Union; Chas. W. Ervin, editor of New York Call; Harry Lang, labor editor Jewish Daily Forward; John Sullivan, chairman of meeting, president Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York. The representative men of other trades as well as the men who represented the labor press spoke to the cigar workers and urged upon them to join the C. M. I. U. and pledged the support of their organizations in the interests of the men and women in the cigar trade.

The result of this meeting has been that the men and women who have been discouraged, who have lost hope, who have lost confidence in themselves, have been awakened by the call of the C. M. I. U., their trade organization, that has ignited the spark that has awakened and revived the spirit, the intellect, the human force, and with a ringing appeal to them for

solidarity that will free them from the chains that bind them to those miserable unorganized conditions. A great many who have been disheartened by the unjust advantages imposed upon them by the manufacturers have been convinced that as individuals they have no power to resist, nor any power to create better conditions for themselves and have no voice and can expect no help from the employers, and that the solidarity of the workers in a strong organization is the only means that can resist the onslaught of capital and protect the interests of the workers.

The Cigar Makers' International Union is going on in its work. We are going to continue the work; we will allow nothing to halt us; we are going to organize. We say it can be done! MAURICE SIMONS, Org., New York.

Philadelphia, April, 1932.

Acting under instructions, proceeded to Philadelphia, to carry out the plan of campaign as mapped out by the International president, in conjunction with the International executive board at its meeting held in the City of New York last September.

The idea was to launch a campaign drive, to create sentiment amongst the unorganized cigarmakers, both men and women, to affiliate themselves with the International Union.

On my arrival here I found a condition of apathy and indifference on the part of our own members that was most astounding.

In order to overcome this situation, it became necessary to get their good will and hearty co-operation. This I am pleased to say has been to a very large extent accomplished. The officials and numerous members, as well as the Local executive board, are working in complete accord with the three organizers assigned here to carry on this drive for new members.

The Local executive board, Union No. 165, at its meeting held here this week took up the question of devising ways and means how to finance, at least to a certain extent, the work of the organizers.

While the International Union has furnished literature, couched in the English and Jewish languages, yet we must have a contingent fund to meet some expenses that cannot be anticipated, as such instances do arise.

However, am pleased to say the Local executive board will make recommendations of some kind to the members at their regular meeting to be held this week, to see what can be done to assist us.

The Jewish newspaper, the Forwards, has promised to furnish us with all the publicity we may need in our campaign drive. After giving the editor, Mr. Planowitz, an interview, he wrote an editorial for the Forwards, setting forth the objects of our campaign.

The management of the Forwards have promised all the space we may need to spread our propaganda.

There are five Cloakmakers' unions here. They held a joint mass meeting last week and upon invitation of their business agent and their executive board the three organizers, including Mr. Hernfeld, made their appearance at their meeting.

Mr. Max Amdur made the introductory speech and must say he showed a wonderful familiarity with the deplorable conditions that prevail in the cigar industry here in this city.

Then Mr. Hernfeld followed with a splendid appeal to these workers engaged in the needle industry to give us their moral support, to use their influence with their friends engaged in the cigar industry to affiliate themselves with our union.

The Women's Trade Union League, through the efforts of Miss Pauline Newman, have interested themselves in our behalf, some of these workers going with us to the different unorganized shops, aiding us in the distribution of the leaflets, all of which is very much appreciated. This work of distributing these leaflets has been done by these members of the garment workers' unions without any compensation, refusing to take anything but car fare.

Progress along the lines of organization will of course be somewhat slow, many of the work-

ers here in our industry not having the faintest idea of trades unions and their objects.

Many are working with automatic cigar machines; others are using suction tables. Nothing is left undone by the bosses in these trust shops and factories to poison the minds of these women and girls against anything that savors of trades unionism. These trust manufacturers fully realize that if ever these workers absorb some idea of what a benefit the union would mean to them, the frequent reductions they have had to accept recently, would not be accomplished without some show of resistance on part of these workers.

SOL SONTHEIMER.

Seattle, Wash., April 1, 1932.

The conditions of the cigar trade here could not be much worse in a city in which the leaders of the labor unions boast of having over thirty thousand organized workers. That cigarmakers have at this writing so few journeymen cigarmakers at work, is proof sufficient that the members of labor unions of Seattle do not smoke union cigars. Many excuses and apologies are made for the failure of the workers to smoke home-made union made cigars. I am told, however, that in some sections of the city Manila (Philippine Islands) cigars sold three for ten cents and are finding a good market, and those sections are the stronghold of many of the organizations of labor. Much blame must be attached to the members of Union 188 for the above conditions, on account of their failing to do one thing that will encourage the sale of union-made cigars. We are represented at the Trades and Labor Council by one of the small manufacturers because no members can be found who will serve as delegates. We have no delegates who attend the Union Label section. In fact, Union 188 are almost outside of the labor movement. If as much time and energy were spent in doing good as is spent in finding fault with the International Union and its officers, some good would be accomplished. Secretary Ed Coenen is willing to do everything that it is possible for a man to do, and a few other quite active members are also willing to do their part, but they are prevented on account of a majority of the members who can see no good in anything and who spend their time finding fault. I believe that our conditions in the coming year are going to be measured by what we do for ourselves, so make up your mind that you are going to do your part for the sale of union cigars. You owe it to yourself, your family and your organization.

Since my last letter, in company with local committees of several unions we have visited and addressed the following labor unions in the interest and sale of union made cigars: The cigarmakers and agitation committee of Union 113, Tacoma, Wash.; Bakers' Union No. 126 of Tacoma, Wash.; Bakery Salesmen's Union of Tacoma; Painters' Union No. 64 of Tacoma; Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Union No. 313 of Tacoma; Journeymen Tailors No. 68; Longshoremen No. 88; Iron Molders No. 180; Pile Drivers No. 2-24; Boilermakers No. 586; Bricklayers of Tacoma; Garment Workers No. 201; Plasterers' Union No. 71; Trades and Labor Council of Tacoma; Carpenters No. 470; Laundry Workers' Union No. 42, Tacoma; Glaziers and Glass Workers' Union of Tacoma; Auto Machinists, No. 297; Musicians' Association No. 117; Special meeting Union 188, Cigarmakers of Seattle, Wash.; regular meeting of the Seattle Trades and Labor Council; Building Laborers' Union No. 242; Lathers' Union No. 104; Retail Clerks (Grocery); Walters' Union No. 240; Pile Drivers' Union of Seattle; Steel Workers' Union of Seattle; Typographical Union No. 202; Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 90; Railway Machinists' Union No. 431; Hoisting Engineers' Union No. 302; Carpenters' Union No. 131; Meat Cutters' Union No. 81; Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union No. 566; Auto Mechanics' Union No. 284; Steam Shovelmen's Union No. 43; Laundry Workers' No. 24; Cooks and Assistants No. 33; Shipyard Laborers, Riggers and Fasters No. 38; Iron Molders' Union No. 158; Letter Carriers' Union No. 79.

J. E. FARRELL, Organizer.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1932.

On my arrival in McSherrystown I found that one shop that formerly employed members of the union and used the label was on strike for to maintain an organized shop. The committee had waited upon the proprietor and was unable to induce him to recede from his position, he stating that he was going to run an open shop and pay what he pleased.

I suggested to the committee that they endeavor to arrange another conference with this manufacturer if possible to see if we could find some way to reach a ground for settlement.

The committee tried to arrange a meeting with this manufacturer, but he refused to meet with any more committees. On investigation we found this firm had secured another building in a nearby town and was preparing to start a shop in said town by April 1 at reduced prices.

During my stay in McSherrystown I visited Hanover and spoke at a meeting of the Textile Workers and the Carpenters' union. These organizations, with some others of the town, promised to assist in forming a central body whenever the cigarmakers of McSherrystown get ready to proceed with the formation of same.

Under instructions I proceeded to Philadelphia to assist in organization work in this city, which is in a deplorable condition. Shop after shop has cut prices until now the cigarmakers are making cigars for any old price, no matter what size or shape.

Unless they take on some spirit of organization, no one can tell where the reductions will stop or what prices the manufacturers will pay for making cigars. They will not only get back to pre-war prices, but may ask a premium of the makers for the opportunity to work in the shops.

WM. A. McCABE, Organizer.

Report of Special Financier.

Union No. 119, San Juan, P. R.

The books and accounts of this union are in good condition. Trade is very bad since the beginning of last year, this causing this local not to observe Section 73. Benefit cards, vouchers for all expenses, bills for death benefits and for anything bought by the local all on file properly kept in rotation as the expense occurs. Stamp and cash account corrected by me. The change in the secretaryship has brought some difficulties to this union, such difficulties having been the main reason for this examination. The new secretary, although willing to do the work, is not very familiar with books and accounts, this being the reason why the books for the last three months have been so poorly kept. Ledger posted to date and most of the members in arrears on account of lack of work.

Statement as follows:

Int'l balance as per last examination,	
Oct. 28, 1918	\$ 2,187.28
Receipts to April 1, 1922	42,730.09
Expended over percentage in 1918 and 1921	269.24
Due to Int'l Union on account of this examination	1,069.54
Total	\$46,256.15
Expense to April 1, 1922	\$44,603.38
Due to L. U. on examination .....	.80

Total **\$44,604.18**

Int'l balance should be Apr. 1, 1922

Funds of Union April 1, 1922.

Deposited in the "Banco de San Juan"	\$450.00
Deposited in the "Banco Territorial y Agrícola"	407.95
Deposited in the "American Colonial Bank"	218.85
In Liberty Bonds of the U. S.	200.00
In possession of Sec. Luis Reyes	32.41

Total **\$ 1,009.21**

Deficiency of Union April 1, 1922

Not being for the \$1,069.54 charged to the union on this examination it would have had a surplus of \$726.18.

P. RIVERA MARTINEZ,

Statement by Phil E. Ziegler.

By International Labor News Service.

Newport, Ky., Feb. 10.—Kentucky state troops who for the second time were ordered by Governor Morrow to the scene of the strike of employees of the Newport Rolling Mill and the Andrews Steel Co., twin corporations owned by the same interests, put on a fine demonstration of militarism to let the people of Newport know that they were in complete charge of the situation.

Newport citizens are outraged at the conduct of the state troops, who, led by Colonel Benhart, paraded through the business streets of the city blocks away from the strike zone Saturday afternoon ordering people off the street and attacking those who did not promptly obey their orders.

This was a fitting climax to the role the troopers played Thursday night after the homes in the strike zone had been shot up by the paid gunmen employed by Mr. Andrews. After a night made terrible by machine gun fire from the mills the citizens in the strike zone crawled out of their cellars and from behind improvised barricades where they had sought refuge from the deadly machine gun bombardment from the scab infested mill, peered out through their bullet scarred homes to find the positions in the mills that were occupied the night before by the company gunmen now occupied by state troopers; to find rifles, machine guns and tanks that only a little while ago were used to make the world safe for democracy pointed not in the direction of the mill, but in the direction of the very homes that had literally been shot to pieces the night before.

Representatives of the men on strike declare that the demonstration Thursday night, Feb. 2, was wholly unprovoked and was deliberately staged by the mill owners to terrorize the citizens in the hope that a demand would be made for the return of the state troops.

The company was finding it pretty expensive to pay their thugs and gunmen \$7 a day, and the scabs unable to stand the jeers of women and children as they went to and from their work were deserting the mill. The troops had to be brought back at any cost, even to the shooting up of the homes of people who had no connection with the strike. The strikers' statement that the bombardment was unprovoked is borne out by Sheriff Tieman of Campbell county, who told me that he was in the strike zone all of Thursday night and did not see a shot fired by strikers or their sympathizers.

The homes in Brighton street immediately in front of the mill are literally shot to pieces. It is miraculous that a score or more of people were not killed.

Public opinion has been on the side of the strikers since in the very beginning of the trouble in July of last year, when the mill owners suddenly broke off negotiations with Local 17 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

The employees of the Newport Rolling Mill and the Andrews Steel Co. are represented by four locals of the Amalgamated, namely, No. 5, which takes in the hot mill men; 15 and 16, which take in all mechanical crafts of the rolling mill; and 17, which takes in the entire force of the steel plant.

The company had recognized No. 5 for 27 years. When the working agreements with Locals 15, 16 and 17, which had been recognized during the war, expired on June 30th last, the company negotiated a contract with No. 15. No. 17 was called in next and it was while the new contract with No. 17 was being negotiated that the company suddenly and without explanation broke off negotiations and declared for the open shop.

Two hundred men laid down their tools when the strike was called and not a single man has deserted in the seven months the strike has been in progress. It is one of the gamiest fights against the open shop that is being waged anywhere in the country. And the people of Newport, organized and unorganized workers, business and professional men, are with the strikers.

Union Label Week—April 17, 1922.

Fellow Unionists:

In our previous letter we called attention to the fact that the unemployment condition in our country endangers our wage scales and even the existence of our unions. We barely hinted at the possibilities that would follow a concerted demand for union products—products bearing the union label—should the union men and women practice unionism when they spent their wages.

Merchants are in business to make money. They cater to public demand. If the public is indifferent as to the kind of goods they buy, the merchant cannot be blamed. When you buy a union-made article, you are employing a union workman. You are supporting in a practical, substantial way, the principles of collective bargaining. The employer and the employee in that particular industry feel encouraged by this kind of support. It is the only kind of support that counts in business.

Just think! If the 4,000,000 union men in this country were to buy one union-made collar a month what it would mean to that industry. In place of one poor lonely union collar factory, how many others do you suppose would get in line with the union?

We pay dues into our Local and International to establish the principle of collective bargaining. When we get outside of the union meeting, do we forget what our money was paid into the union for? Ah, there is our great weakness. We are not consistent. If we were, wage scales would not be tumbling down the way they are while the prices of the things we need to live on remain high. If we were as consistent spenders as we are due payers, don't you believe there would be less industrial strife in this world of ours? Think it over. ACT on it.

INDIANA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The headquarters of the Cigar Makers' International Union have been moved. The new address is Room 620, 508 S. Dearborn Street.

State of Trade April 1, 1922.

FAIR.	97 Boston	236 Wichita
	98 St. Paul	237 Marinette
505 Uniontown	107 Erie	300 Michigan City
	112 Oneonta	302 Tecumseh
	114 Jacksonville	310 Manistee
	115 Canton	311 Auburn
	121 Ithaca	315 St. Cloud
	122 Warren	320 Athens
	124 Watertown	323 Sheboygan
	125 Norwich	331 Crookston
	129 Denver	338 Eureka
	130 Saginaw	345 Rapid City
DULL.	134 La Porte	349 St. John
	150 Sioux City	372 Marshfield
5 Rochester	7 Troy	377 Lincoln
	20 Decatur	157 Rockford
	25 Milwaukee	158 Lafayette
	28 Norwalk	161 Denver
	32 Louisville	162 Green Bay
	43 Urbana	163 Marysville
	44 St. Louis	168 Oaksho
	46 Grand Rapids	173 Zanesville
	47 Quincy	193 Jefferson City
	52 Elmira	206 North Adams
	57 Champaign	209 Coldwater
	60 Keokuk	215 Logansport
	61 La Crosse	220 New Orleans
	69 Three Rivers	221 South Bend
	72 Burlington	231 Amsterdam
	73 Aiton	233 Sedalia
	76 Hannibal	236 Reading
	79 Sandusky	250 Belleville
	85 Eau Claire	257 Lancaster
	86 Mansfield	271 Pekin
	88 Dubuque	279 Flatburg
	94 Pawtucket	280 Owego
	96 Akron	282 Bridgeport
		489 Kenosha
		457 Benton Harbor
		463 Pontiac
		469 Easton
		468 Albion
		470 Pontiac
		477 Mantowoc
		479 Wheeling
		482 Wausau
		491 Huron
		502 Pittsburgh
		510 Fairmont
		530 Livingston

Benefits Paid by Cigarmakers' International Union of America in Forty-two Years and Two Months.

Year	Loans to Traveling Members	Strike Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Sick Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Death and Total Disability Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Out of Work Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Total Cost per Year	600 Con-tributing Members	400 Beneficial Members	Special 800 Members	Dues Pay g	Class B Members	Balance at Close of Fiscal Year	Year
1878	\$ 2,808.15	\$ 3,688.23	\$ 1.34	\$ 4/10	\$ 3,688.23	\$ 1.34	\$ 4/10	\$ 3,688.23	\$ 1.34	\$ 4/10	2,729	168	168	\$ 1.34	\$ 4/10	\$ 124,551,878	1878
1879	\$ 2,808.15	\$ 4,950.36	\$ 1.11	\$ 4/10	\$ 4,950.36	\$ 1.11	\$ 4/10	\$ 4,950.36	\$ 1.11	\$ 4/10	2,729	168	168	\$ 1.11	\$ 4/10	\$ 5,066,221,879	1879
1880	\$ 12,747.09	\$ 21,797.68	\$ 1.49	\$ 2/10	\$ 21,797.68	\$ 1.49	\$ 2/10	\$ 21,797.68	\$ 1.49	\$ 2/10	4,440	1,556	1,556	\$ 1.49	\$ 2/10	\$ 11,155,621,880	1880
1881	\$ 20,886.64	\$ 44,850.41	\$ 3.92	\$ 3/10	\$ 44,850.41	\$ 3.92	\$ 3/10	\$ 44,850.41	\$ 3.92	\$ 3/10	14,604	5,661	5,661	\$ 3.92	\$ 3/10	\$ 37,740,791,881	1881
1882	\$ 37,135.20	\$ 78,132.13	\$ 2.10	\$ 3/10	\$ 78,132.13	\$ 2.10	\$ 3/10	\$ 78,132.13	\$ 2.10	\$ 3/10	13,214	5,661	5,661	\$ 2.10	\$ 3/10	\$ 77,506,231,882	1882
1883	\$ 39,632.08	\$ 143,547.36	\$ 12.62	\$ 3/10	\$ 143,547.36	\$ 12.62	\$ 3/10	\$ 143,547.36	\$ 12.62	\$ 3/10	34 4/10	11,371	11,371	\$ 12.62	\$ 3/10	\$ 126,783,301,883	1883
1884	\$ 26,883.54	\$ 61,087.28	\$ 5.09	\$ 2/10	\$ 61,087.28	\$ 5.09	\$ 2/10	\$ 61,087.28	\$ 5.09	\$ 2/10	35 1/10	15,74	15,74	\$ 5.09	\$ 2/10	\$ 70,787,731,884	1884
1885	\$ 31,835.71	\$ 54,402.61	\$ 2.20	\$ 4/10	\$ 54,402.61	\$ 2.20	\$ 4/10	\$ 54,402.61	\$ 2.20	\$ 4/10	42,225.58	17,813	17,813	\$ 2.20	\$ 4/10	\$ 85,511,461,885	1885
1886	\$ 49,281.04	\$ 13,871.62	\$ 6.74	\$ 8/10	\$ 13,871.62	\$ 6.74	\$ 8/10	\$ 13,871.62	\$ 6.74	\$ 8/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 6.74	\$ 8/10	\$ 172,813,251,886	1886
1887	\$ 42,894.75	\$ 45,303.62	\$ 2.66	\$ 4/10	\$ 45,303.62	\$ 2.66	\$ 4/10	\$ 45,303.62	\$ 2.66	\$ 4/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 2.66	\$ 4/10	\$ 227,228,241,887	1887
1888	\$ 43,640.44	\$ 5,202.52	\$ 2.29	\$ 6/10	\$ 5,202.52	\$ 2.29	\$ 6/10	\$ 5,202.52	\$ 2.29	\$ 6/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 2.29	\$ 6/10	\$ 239,190,531,888	1888
1889	\$ 37,914.72	\$ 18,414.27	\$ 7.74	\$ 7/10	\$ 18,414.27	\$ 7.74	\$ 7/10	\$ 18,414.27	\$ 7.74	\$ 7/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 7.74	\$ 7/10	\$ 239,190,531,889	1889
1890	\$ 53,535.73	\$ 33,531.78	\$ 1.38	\$ 4/10	\$ 33,531.78	\$ 1.38	\$ 4/10	\$ 33,531.78	\$ 1.38	\$ 4/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 1.38	\$ 4/10	\$ 383,072,871,890	1890
1891	\$ 47,732.47	\$ 37,477.60	\$ 1.40	\$ 4/10	\$ 37,477.60	\$ 1.40	\$ 4/10	\$ 37,477.60	\$ 1.40	\$ 4/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 1.40	\$ 4/10	\$ 421,950,061,891	1891
1892	\$ 60,475.11	\$ 18,228.15	\$ 6.8	\$ 8/10	\$ 18,228.15	\$ 6.8	\$ 8/10	\$ 18,228.15	\$ 6.8	\$ 8/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 6.8	\$ 8/10	\$ 503,839,201,892	1892
1893	\$ 42,154.17	\$ 44,968.76	\$ 1.81	\$ 6/10	\$ 44,968.76	\$ 1.81	\$ 6/10	\$ 44,968.76	\$ 1.81	\$ 6/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 1.81	\$ 6/10	\$ 456,732,131,893	1893
1894	\$ 41,657.16	\$ 44,039.06	\$ 1.58	\$ 6/10	\$ 44,039.06	\$ 1.58	\$ 6/10	\$ 44,039.06	\$ 1.58	\$ 6/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 1.58	\$ 6/10	\$ 340,788,661,894	1894
1895	\$ 33,076.22	\$ 27,446.46	\$ 1.00	\$ 4/10	\$ 27,446.46	\$ 1.00	\$ 4/10	\$ 27,446.46	\$ 1.00	\$ 4/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 1.00	\$ 4/10	\$ 336,213,051,895	1895
1896	\$ 29,067.04	\$ 12,175.09	\$.46	\$ 4/10	\$ 12,175.09	\$.46	\$ 4/10	\$ 12,175.09	\$.46	\$ 4/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$.46	\$ 4/10	\$ 177,033,121,896	1896
1897	\$ 25,237.43	\$ 26,118.59	\$.94	\$ 2/10	\$ 26,118.59	\$.94	\$ 2/10	\$ 26,118.59	\$.94	\$ 2/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$.94	\$ 2/10	\$ 194,240,301,897	1897
1898	\$ 24,234.33	\$ 12,331.63	\$.42	\$ 2/10	\$ 12,331.63	\$.42	\$ 2/10	\$ 12,331.63	\$.42	\$ 2/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$.42	\$ 2/10	\$ 227,597,011,898	1898
1899	\$ 32,238.13	\$ 17,823.23	\$ 3.98	\$ 2/10	\$ 17,823.23	\$ 3.98	\$ 2/10	\$ 17,823.23	\$ 3.98	\$ 2/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 3.98	\$ 2/10	\$ 292,407,961,899	1899
1900	\$ 44,652.73	\$ 105,215.71	\$ 3.02	\$ 6/10	\$ 105,215.71	\$ 3.02	\$ 6/10	\$ 105,215.71	\$ 3.02	\$ 6/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 3.02	\$ 6/10	\$ 314,806,241,900	1900
1901	\$ 45,314.05	\$ 85,274.14	\$ 2.23	\$ 6/10	\$ 85,274.14	\$ 2.23	\$ 6/10	\$ 85,274.14	\$ 2.23	\$ 6/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 2.23	\$ 6/10	\$ 361,124,331,901	1901
1902	\$ 52,521.41	\$ 20,858.15	\$.51	\$ 3/10	\$ 20,858.15	\$.51	\$ 3/10	\$ 20,858.15	\$.51	\$ 3/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$.51	\$ 3/10	\$ 321,424,331,902	1902
1903	\$ 58,728.71	\$ 32,888.88	\$.76	\$ 6/10	\$ 32,888.88	\$.76	\$ 6/10	\$ 32,888.88	\$.76	\$ 6/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$.76	\$ 6/10	\$ 495,117,911,903	1903
1904	\$ 55,993.93	\$ 49,820.83	\$.23	\$ 7/10	\$ 49,820.83	\$.23	\$ 7/10	\$ 49,820.83	\$.23	\$ 7/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$.23	\$ 7/10	\$ 589,234,201,904	1904
1905	\$ 50,650.21	\$ 44,735.43	\$ 1.10	\$ 2/10	\$ 44,735.43	\$ 1.10	\$ 2/10	\$ 44,735.43	\$ 1.10	\$ 2/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 1.10	\$ 2/10	\$ 688,679,131,905	1905
1906	\$ 50,063.86	\$ 22,644.68	\$.52	\$ 3/10	\$ 22,644.68	\$.52	\$ 3/10	\$ 22,644.68	\$.52	\$ 3/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$.52	\$ 3/10	\$ 714,506,141,906	1906
1907	\$ 46,613.44	\$ 32,423.39	\$.77	\$ 9/10	\$ 32,423.39	\$.77	\$ 9/10	\$ 32,423.39	\$.77	\$ 9/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$.77	\$ 9/10	\$ 775,395,851,907	1907
1908	\$ 41,659.34	\$ 19,999.58	\$.43	\$ 8/10	\$ 19,999.58	\$.43	\$ 8/10	\$ 19,999.58	\$.43	\$ 8/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$.43	\$ 8/10	\$ 705,960,751,908	1908
1909	\$ 39,828.77	\$ 21,044.70	\$.49	\$ 2/10	\$ 21,044.70	\$.49	\$ 2/10	\$ 21,044.70	\$.49	\$ 2/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$.49	\$ 2/10	\$ 762,184,391,909	1909
1910	\$ 47,671.20	\$ 47,671.20	\$ 1.10	\$ 1/10	\$ 47,671.20	\$ 1.10	\$ 1/10	\$ 47,671.20	\$ 1.10	\$ 1/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 1.10	\$ 1/10	\$ 849,436,981,910	1910
1911	\$ 38,643.47	\$ 12,646.87	\$.30	\$ 4/10	\$ 12,646.87	\$.30	\$ 4/10	\$ 12,646.87	\$.30	\$ 4/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$.30	\$ 4/10	\$ 443,384,621,911	1911
1912	\$ 45,264.82	\$ 8,877.02	\$.21	\$ 4/10	\$ 8,877.02	\$.21	\$ 4/10	\$ 8,877.02	\$.21	\$ 4/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$.21	\$ 4/10	\$ 399,474,521,912	1912
1913	\$ 51,077.15	\$ 50,888.50	\$ 1.23	\$ 5/10	\$ 50,888.50	\$ 1.23	\$ 5/10	\$ 50,888.50	\$ 1.23	\$ 5/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 1.23	\$ 5/10	\$ 414,037,451,913	1913
1914	\$ 42,266.70	\$ 9,947.56	\$.23	\$ 3/10	\$ 9,947.56	\$.23	\$ 3/10	\$ 9,947.56	\$.23	\$ 3/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$.23	\$ 3/10	\$ 319,894,751,914	1914
1915	\$ 32,092.90	\$ 49,967.19	\$ 1.11	\$ 9/10	\$ 49,967.19	\$ 1.11	\$ 9/10	\$ 49,967.19	\$ 1.11	\$ 9/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 1.11	\$ 9/10	\$ 240,791,971,915	1915
1916	\$ 32,853.45	\$ 54,785.42	\$ 1.29	\$ 6/10	\$ 54,785.42	\$ 1.29	\$ 6/10	\$ 54,785.42	\$ 1.29	\$ 6/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 1.29	\$ 6/10	\$ 194,055,001,916	1916
1917	\$ 22,512.64	\$ 121,310.12	\$ 3.48	\$ 9/10	\$ 121,310.12	\$ 3.48	\$ 9/10	\$ 121,310.12	\$ 3.48	\$ 9/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 3.48	\$ 9/10	\$ 336,833,101,917	1917
1918	\$ 20,536.69	\$ 285,387.92	\$ 7.08	\$ 5/10	\$ 285,387.92	\$ 7.08	\$ 5/10	\$ 285,387.92	\$ 7.08	\$ 5/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 7.08	\$ 5/10	\$ 243,988,531,918	1918
1919	\$ 17,057.70	\$ 190,970.11	\$ 2.87	\$ 4/10	\$ 190,970.11	\$ 2.87	\$ 4/10	\$ 190,970.11	\$ 2.87	\$ 4/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 2.87	\$ 4/10	\$ 290,483,191,919	1919
1920	\$ 21,618.80	\$ 528,876.21	\$ 18.77	\$ 7/10	\$ 528,876.21	\$ 18.77	\$ 7/10	\$ 528,876.21	\$ 18.77	\$ 7/10	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 18.77	\$ 7/10	\$ 396,290,051,920	1920
1921	\$ 1,577,451.02	\$ 83,514,290.05	\$ 83,514.29	\$ 0.05	\$ 83,514.29	\$ 0.05	\$ 83,514.29	\$ 83,514.29	\$ 0.05	\$ 83,514.29	43	4,21	4,21	\$ 83,514.29	\$ 0.05	\$ 312,596,491,921	1921
Total	\$1,577,451.02	\$83,514,290.05	\$83,514.29	\$0.05	\$83,514.29	\$0.05	\$83,514.29	\$83,514.29	\$0.05	\$83,514.29	43	4,21	4,21	\$83,514.29	\$0.05	\$312,596,491,921	Total

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

508 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.

D. W. KENNEDY, 73 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont., Third Vice President.

MANUEL GONZALES, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Nevada City, Calif., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per Section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the Interna-

tional office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if is such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member. If there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Notice of the special assessment of \$1 on all 30c and 60c members and 50c on Class B members, in compliance with Section 92 (a) of the Constitution, is herewith given. This assessment takes effect March 27, 1922, and may be paid in two weekly installments. New initiates who have not been members for four months are exempt from all assessments. All who join after March 27 are exempt from payment of the March assessment. Class B members don't have to pay any International assessments until they have been members for six months. Forty-cent beneficiary members don't have to pay the special strike fund assessment.

The headquarters of the Cigar Makers' International Union have been moved. The new address is Room 620, 508 S. Dearborn Street.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

310 Manistee	\$100	336 Tampa	400
312 Superior	200	337 Key West	500
313 Lima	100	338 Eureka	200
315 St. Cloud	200	339 Kokomo	200
317 Wilkes Barre	100	344 Atlanta	150
318 Chattanooga	100	345 Rapid City	100
321 New Britain	200	346 San Antonio	\$ 50
323 Sheboygan	150	348 Corning	100
324 Gloucester	150	352 Brookville	50
325 Spokane	75	353 Brooklyn	100
326 Taunton	200	355 Honesdale	100
329 Fond du Lac	200	358 Fremont	50
335 Hammond	250		

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board has approved the application of 500, Tampa, to fine the following members \$100.00 each and expel them from the union for acting as strike-breakers in the Jose Arango factory:

Jose Dias Diego, 87066; Jose Chao, 107012; Felix Sosa, 54007; Antonia Diego, 14665; Mamie Sosa, 4778; Francisco Lopez, 57471.

Vote—Affirmative, 5; 2 members disapproved expulsion and one member approved only a \$25.00 fine.

Approved the application of 336, Tampa, to fine Vicenta Lujria, 9647, and Juan Lujria

Jairoz, \$2552, \$100.00 each for strikebreaking in the Jose Arango shop. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved only a \$25.00 fine.

Approved the application of 12, Oneida, to fine Leon Allen, 41731, \$50.00 and annul his card for working in the strike factory of Powell & Goldstein. Vote—Affirmative, 7; one member disapproved annulment of card.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT MARCH, 1922

Receipts.

45 Williamsport	\$ 50	220 New Orleans	\$150
70 W. Palm Beach	100	222 Peru	200
71 E. Greenville	50	224 Salt Lake City	200
72 Davenport	250	228 San Francisco	400
74 Joliet	150	231 Amsterdam	100
76 Newark	50	243 Chicago Hgts.	100
81 Fort Madison	150	246 Olean	300
83 Paducah	75	247 Blue Island	250
87 Covington	200	248 Jacksonville	250
88 Seattle	200	250 Belleville	200
92 Manchester	400	258 Streator	100
91 Rock Island	200	259 Bloomington	100
93 Camden	100	274 Pekin	150
94 New Albany	100	280 Owego	100
95 Battle Creek	200	286 Wichita	50
112 Superior	200	287 Marinette	150
113 New York	50	300 Michigan City	200
15 Logansport	100	301 Akron	100
19 Binghamton	100	305 Monmouth	200
19 Mobile	200	308 Muncie	50

Miscellaneous Supplies.

4 Cincinnati	\$ 3.00	204 New Albany	\$ 3.50
12 Oneida	3.10	222 Peru	2.70
1 A. B. Chicago	3.00	225 Los Angeles	1.00
25 Milwaukee	1.80	242 York	6.30
24 Chippewa Falls	.75	274 Pekin	8.10
85 Dayton	1.90	278 London	6.05
43 Hartford	.75	305 Monmouth	.40
54 Evansville	4.50	335 Hammond	3.25
77 Minneapolis	11.90	336 Tampa	2.50
62 Brooklyn	3.80	339 Kokomo	1.75
95 Maysville	.65	368 Escanaba	.75
35 Appleton	.75	384 St. Augustine	3.25
46 N. Brunswick	1.90	402 Quakertown	.25
143 Cagau	3.30	460 San Juan	2.35
72 Davenport	1.00	500 Tampa	4.00
81 Fort Madison	3.65	506 Tampa	4.10
83 Tauro, returned funds			246.77
Interest on Liberty Bonds			21.25

Receipts for March	\$6,539.02
Balance February 28, 1922	5,162.52
Total	\$11,701.54

Expenditures for March, 1922.

Office rent	\$ 115.00
Salary to Int'l president	240.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers	852.00
I. A. Sullivan, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
M. Simons, sal. & exp. as org.	250.00
I. E. Farrell, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
I. P. Keenan, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. & exp. as org.	250.00
Sol Sontheimer, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
Pietro Bianco, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. & exp. as org.	246.77
W. A. Campbell, sal. & exp. as financier	300.00
Int'l President, part exp. to New York Printing	47.70
Applications (266, 37, 41, 44, 316, 202, 223, New York)	88.50
Letter ref. S. S. Fund assessment	6.00
50.00 S. S. Fund assessment stamps	25.00
5.00 Class B. O. O. W. stamps	6.50
9.00 Loss of Employment certs.	14.00
2.50 Death Benefit Paid reports	9.00
Envelopes and letterheads for Locals	22.80
February Journal	331.05
Binding Official Journals	13.00
Tar. A. F. of L. for March	355.00
Tar. U. L. T. Dept. for March	177.50
Postage on letters and supplies	92.16
Postage on February Journals	19.08
Express on supplies	9.44
Translations	1.81
Telephone service	5.85

Telegraph service	7.89
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	6.75
Towel service	3.00
Addressograph plates	.48
Light	1.26
Office supplies	5.50
Exchange on checks	1.91
Carrying labels to Union 14, Chicago	.40
Int'l Labor Press, service for March and April	4.50
Moving storage goods	.50

Expenses for March	\$ 5,110.35
*Balance March 31, 1922	6,591.19
Total	\$11,701.54

*Included in balance, \$1,200 Liberty Bonds.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Union No. 107 of Erie, Pa., proposes the following amendment to Sec. 87 of the International Constitution:

After the word approved on line one, insert the following: "And unions whose application for reduction of bill of prices were not approved." Balance of section to remain unchanged.

Sec. 87 as amended to read:

Unions whose application to strike were not approved, and unions whose application for reduction of bill of prices were not approved shall have no right to make a second application appertaining to the same case for a term of three months, dating from the rejection of the first. And no member or union shall be considered on strike unless said strike shall have been approved by the proper authority of the International Union.

Local Union No. 290 of Janesville, Wis., proposes the following amendment to the Constitution of the C. M. I. U. of A., which has for its purpose the reduction of the weekly dues from 60, 40 and 30c weekly to 40, 30 and 20c weekly by amending the following sections as herein stated:

Amend Sec. 64 by striking out the figures "30" on line ten and substituting the figures 20 instead.

Amend Sec. 70 by striking out the figures "60" in line two and substituting the figures 40 instead.

Amend Sec. 71 by striking out the figures "40" in line four and substituting the figures 30 instead.

Amend Sec. 73 by striking out the figures "40" in line five and substituting the figures 30 instead.

Amend Sec. 76 by striking out the figures "30" in line one and substituting the figures 20 instead. Paragraph two.

Amend Sec. 77 by striking out the figures "40" in line six and substituting the figures 30 instead. Strike out the figures "60" in line fifteen and substituting the figures 40 instead. Strike out the figures "40" in line sixteen and substituting the figures 30 instead.

Amend Sec. 92a by striking out the words "thirty-cent" and "sixty-cent" in line three and substituting the words twenty-cent and forty-cent instead.

Amend Sec. 114 by striking out the words "forty cents" in line three and substituting the words thirty cents instead.

Amend Sec. 115 by striking out the figures "40" in line six and substituting the figures 30 instead.

Amend Sec. 132 by striking out the word "forty" in line ten and substituting the word thirty instead.

Amend Sec. 135 by striking out the figures "60" and "40" in line one and substituting the figures 40 and 30 instead.

Amend Sec. 140g by striking out the figures "40" in line eleven and substituting the figures 30 instead.

Amend Sec. 141 by striking out the figures

"40" in line eleven and substituting the figures 30 instead.

Amend Sec. 159 by striking out the figures "30" and "60" in line two and substituting the figures 20 and 40 instead.

The amendment of 32, Louisville, to change the size of the label, as published in the February issue.

Received the endorsement of Unions 187, Covington; 274, Pekin; 9, Troy; 8, Hoboken; 206, N. Adams; 10, Providence; 402, Quakertown.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 218, Binghamton, as published in the March issue, as follows:

amendment to sections 64, 70 and 77. (Same to be endorsed, and if ratified, voted upon as one amendment.) Amend Sec. 64 by striking out the figures 30 on line 10 and insert instead 25, the section as amended to read: "Applicants that are affected with chronic diseases, or that are over 50 years of age, can become members by paying the regular initiation fee and 25 cents weekly dues."

Amend Sec. 70 by striking out the figures 60 on line 3 and insert instead 40, the section as amended to read: "Every member except as herein otherwise provided shall pay to the local to which he belongs the sum of 40 cents per week dues."

Amend Sec. 77 by striking out the figures 40 on line 6 and insert instead 30, the section as amended to read: "Any member who has contributed full dues for a continuous period of three years, quitting the trade, or becoming a foreman as defined in section 61, or a continuous employer of one or more members, may be placed in the retired beneficiary class and continue to receive the sick and death benefit, upon payment of 30 cents dues per week and all international assessments."

In event of adoption of these amendments all reference to the present 30c, 40c and 60c members to be changed accordingly.

Received the endorsement of Unions 274, Pekin; 139, Denver; 233, Geneva; 353, New York; 108, Lock Haven; 9, Troy; 22, Detroit; 402, Quakertown.

The amendment of 218, Binghamton, as published in the March issue, as follows:

Amend Section 150 by striking out, beginning on line 31 after the word thousand, the following: "No union shall be allowed to furnish the labels for cigars made in whole or in part by machinery," and insert instead: It shall be optional with local unions to grant labels on cigars where so called bunch machines are used, provided the bill of prices is paid on such work.

Received the endorsement of Union 200, Galesburg; 22, Detroit; 402 Quakertown.

The amendment of 389, New York, as published in the March issue, as follows:

Add to section (81) after line 23, the following: That if a factory or factories move from one district to another said factory or factories will remain under the jurisdiction of the local union or of the J. A. B. of said jurisdiction for a length of time of four months.

After an elapse of four months the factory or factories will pass under the jurisdiction of the local union or the J. A. B. of district they have moved to.

Received the endorsement of Unions 353, New York; 474, Tampa; 22, Detroit; 500, Tampa; 462, Tampa; 141, New York; 514, Tampa; 506, Tampa; 464, Tampa.

The amendment of 384, St. Augustine, Fla., as published in the March issue, as follows:

That a special 25c assessment be levied on all 60c dues paying members and 10c on all other members, excepting 40c dues paying members; this assessment to be supervised by the International Executive Board and remitted to the J. A. B. of Tampa, Fla., to repay their deficiency of \$7,527.89. Should there be a surplus from this assessment, same shall be turned over to

our special Strike fund. This assessment shall be levied for one week.

Received the endorsement of Unions 566, Uniontown; 462, Tampa; 353, New York; 334, Tampa; 339, New York; 141, New York; 474, Tampa; 187, Covington; 248, Jacksonville; 239, Lyons; 500, Tampa; 95, St. Joseph; 514, Tampa; 506, Tampa; 464, Tampa; 402, Quakertown.

Amendment to Cigarmakers' International Constitution by 251, New York, new section to read:

That all members excepting those holding retiring cards be assessed ten cents quarterly, said assessment to be used to pay dues and assessments for members excepting those holding retiring cards who have been such for twenty-five years and have reached the age of seventy years and are unable to work and who cannot pay and whose beneficiaries are unable to pay for them, this amendment to go into effect upon its adoption.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After

four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$3.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter. In the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months, a member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrears of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments, and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequently thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example—a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 130. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

The amendment to postpone the May, 1922, convention was adopted. Any time after April, 1922, a convention may be called by a majority vote of the membership at large. Any local union may propose that we hold a convention any time after that date, April, 1922.

UNION NOTES

Union 410, Centralia, states that business is very slack there and asks cigarmakers to stay away.

Union 129, Denver, writes: "Working conditions are not at all satisfactory in Denver now, although most all of our members have returned to work after over 13 weeks' layoff and a \$2.00 reduction. There are more members here than there are jobs and trade conditions do not point to immediate improvement. Would advise traveling members not to come this way for the present at least."

Secretary holding card of Peter Godin, 89313, is requested to collect \$12.90 that Union 245, Ashland, Wis., went good for, and forward the amount to that union.

Dennis J. Ring, 10095, wishes to notify secretaries that have granted him private loans that he will pay as soon as possible. He is out of work and it may be some time before he can do this. Union 103, Ansonia, has entered on his card \$3 as loan granted by Union 12, Oneida, which the secretary at Oneida overlooked entering at the time.

Donations previously acknowledged by 12, Oneida, \$1,291. Donations received since Jan. 27, 1922: Carpenters' Local 1243, Oneida, N. Y., \$25; The "I. A. J. S. E." No. 508, Oneida, N. Y., \$50; No. 218, \$2; 118, \$5; 206, \$2; 141, \$10; 180, \$5; Painters and Decorators' Local, Oneida, N. Y., \$10; 209, \$1; 316, \$10; 90, \$5; 4, \$59.90; United Ass'n of Plumbers, Local 512, Oneida, \$35; 187, \$5; 294, \$5; 212, \$2; 500, \$5; 331, \$2; 39, \$100; 33, \$5; 223, \$5; 205, \$5; 206, \$5; 130, \$2; 279, \$2; 9, \$25; 410, \$1; 335, \$1; 122, \$5; 81, \$2; 114, \$20; 370, \$2; 336, \$1; 46, \$2; 38, \$5; 132, \$5; 7, \$5; 220, \$5; 92, \$5; 470, \$10; 331, \$3; 111, \$2; 144, \$3; Mrs. Francis Seesey, York, Pa., \$1; 165, \$20; 165, \$2; Stogie Makers, Local 501, Wheeling, W. Va., \$5; 305, \$2; 462, \$5; 49, \$10; 228, \$5; 387, \$4; 209, \$1; 224, \$2; 92, \$10; 118, \$5; 402, \$3; 44, \$5; 76, \$2; 61, \$2; 316, \$10; 426, \$2; 282, \$1; 112, \$5; 111, \$2; 250, \$5; 6, \$40. Total, \$607.90.

Local Union No. 4, Cincinnati, Ohio, hereby acknowledges the donations of various unions in aid of Walter E. Kelley, No. 43104, and extends their most sincere thanks for the amounts received. Wm. F. Lemke, Sec. and Treas. No. 4, \$39.55; W. A. Campbell, \$5; 206, \$1; 266, \$2; 92, \$2; 335, \$4.05; 120, \$1; 49, \$2; 228, \$5; 209, \$1; 16, \$1; 25, \$2; 353, \$1; 165, \$2.50; 141, \$2; 97, \$2; 14, \$2; 144, \$2; 90, \$2; 44, \$2; 157, \$2; 250, \$2; 2, \$1; 39, \$1; 76, \$1; 88, \$2; 410, \$1; 426, \$2; 61, \$1; 122, \$1; 132, \$1; 114, \$1; 294, \$1; 111, \$1; 447, \$0.00; 228, \$8.75; 248, \$1; 149, \$1; 290, \$1; 9, \$1. Total, \$112.35.

Notes from H. Abrahams: In a similar crisis to the one we are now passing through our Int'l Union saved the labor movement.—There is no room for dual organizations. Mass meeting in New York City was more in the right direction.—Now for label agitation, not spasmodic, but continuous every month, every week, every day.—Remember your employer watches you and he knows the effect of label agitation if you don't.—Boston has assessed itself 10 per cent for the unemployed. This is fraternity.—In times of stress president calls joint meeting of executive board and label committee.—Do you realize that an increase of the tariff bodes us no good? Write to your senators.—The coinage affects our industry.—We are coming back and coming back strong. Remember, the pioneers in the labor movement were persecuted.

We can forget all about our enemies if we will always demand the union label, card and button ourselves.

Constant demand for the union label, card and button means ultimate success for our movement.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 5, Rochester, N. Y.—M. J. Dodge, who died February 15, 1922.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—H. Kleinberg, 33255, who died March 12; Armando Rodriguez, 12990, who died March 26; and Louis Eller, 12285, who died April 5.

Union 72, Burlington, Ia.—Henry Wraga, 6531, who died February 16; Chas. Enger, 83975, who died February 23; and Henry Reipe, 7276, who died March 13.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: Mark Hyams, Jos. Tangway.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for W. B. Nester and Austin Halloran.

Union 188, Seattle, Wash., for Ben Howard.

International office for George Cohen.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Joseph St. Peter would like to hear from Fred Prentice, care Union 4, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Duncan McMellan would like to hear from Herman Michaels. Address 814 Brown St., Davenport, Ia.

The aged parents of Clyde Wolfe would like to hear from him or from anyone knowing his whereabouts. Address Mrs. C. R. Johnston, 814 8th Ave., S. Nashville.

Arthur W. Peterson would like to hear from Eddie LaFrance. Address care 179, Bangor, Me.

PRIVATE LOANS

Members who owe Union 97, Boston, private loans are requested to pay them or more drastic action will be taken.

The publication of the name of H. B. Traut, 39865, in the February Journal as owing a private loan to the J. A. B., Chicago, was a mistake. The loan had previously been paid.

Secretary holding card of Guy Felver, 98723, is requested to enter 75c private loan granted by Union 38, Springfield, April 3, 1922.

AD PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized).....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate).....	.35
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10

*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five).....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4½, duplicate.....	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3½.....	.75
Year date for label canceler.....	.20
Type holder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps.....	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same.....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler.....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized).....	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x½ in.....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x½ in.....	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4x1½ in.....	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3.....	1.25
1,000 label order blanks.....	1.50
1-200 page label record.....	.75

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4½-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and ledgers.		Ledgers only.	
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.
	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.
	500 pp.	1,000 pp.		

Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago.....	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago.....	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3d zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago.....	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago.....	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago.....	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago.....	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago.....	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago.....	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 13c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger.....	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid.....	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid.....	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid.....	3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid.....	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid.....	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 60c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ast't stamps.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN DECEMBER, 1921.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date Initiated.	By Union No.	Length ship. Yr. M.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount paid.
2	Wife Chas. Chretien	3799	Feb., 1880	2	41 10	Bright's disease	62	\$ 40.00
4	Adam Reazke	10983	July, 1893	4	28 4	Uraemia	74	550.00
4	Fred Meyer	5744	Oct., 1894	4	27 1	Hardening arteries	78	550.00
4	Geo. Weber	31645	Oct., 1884	106	37 ..	Apoplexy	62	100.00
5	Mother N. M. Seymour	65052	Jan., 1905	5	16 9	Heart disease	77	40.00
7	Andrew Stemmer	72328	Oct., 1892	7	29 1	Rupture	50	550.00
10	Mother H. Lafontaine	66145	May, 1892	14	29 6	Old age	86	40.00
12	Wife N. R. Bier	84120	Apr., 1899	12	22 ..	Cerebritis	41	40.00
15	Wife Chas. Dosch	41617	Jan., 1890	15	31 10	Diabetes	61	40.00
22	Minnie Michenfelder	99848	May, 1913	22	8 2	Heart trouble	43	75.00
25	Francisco Conte	53221	June, 1916	25	5 5	Epilepsy	41	125.00
25	Wm. Nobbe	59306	Nov., 1902	341	19 1	Paralysis	68	475.00
38	Bernhardt Schmidt	64796	Feb., 1890	10	29 ..	Tot. dis., Hyper. pros.	76	100.00
32	Joe Ludwig	7327	Sept., 1880	32	41 3	Mitral regurgitation	62	550.00
39	P. A. Peterson	56280	July, 1892	90	29 4	Pneumonia	63	550.00
39	Emil Graewe	52304	July, 1891	8	30 6	Tot. dis., chr. hrt. trb.	68	350.00
39	Wife C. W. Crandell	113801	Sept., 1907	16	14 3	Myocard. insuff.	29	40.00
41	W. W. Sander	87363	July, 1900	41	21 4	Cancer	44	550.00
41	Aug. Brubach	14624	Sept., 1881	41	27 ..	Hemorrhage	70	550.00
44	Jas. Black	35519	Nov., 1890	44	31 ..	Paralysis	60	550.00
44	Reinhold Zeidler	52182	Apr., 1889	72	32 7	Phthisis Pul.	49	550.00
47	H. A. Gill	66577	Nov., 1900	30	21 2	Tot. dis., paralysis	57	350.00
48	Fred Kolbow	32568	Sept., 1885	48	22 6	Comp. of diseases	66	550.00
49	Chas. Mattoon	98116	Jan., 1902	58	19 11	Nervous prostration	47	350.00
49	Chas. Schneider	57704	Apr., 1891	90	30 10	Tot. dis., par. stroke	57	350.00
53	R. J. Masters	13657	Aug., 1881	83	21 6	Tumor	64	550.00
57	Wife M. Abrams	17387	July, 1881	87	40 ..	Illegal benefit	62	40.00
90	Marie Burkampf	57468	Aug., 1885	90	36 4	Apoplexy	72	550.00
90	Jo. Gluck	58388	May, 1905	90	16 4	Cerebral hemor.	54	475.00
90	Wm. Hasselbach	55731	Nov., 1891	90	30 ..	Gas, suicide	71	150.00
91	Sam'l A. Knauss	45175	Mar., 1886	91	35 8	Comp. of diseases	58	550.00
98	A. Dominick	54676	Dec., 1886	98	34 11	Tuberculosis	59	550.00
117	Frank Brosky	20678	June, 1904	22	17 4	Paralysis	39	475.00
129	Louis Berger	41608	Oct., 1919	129	2 1	Hardening arteries	71	75.00
129	Louis Levy	15851	Dec., 1885	144	35 11	Bron. pneumonia	69	550.00
141	Antonie Perl	44263	Feb., 1886	141	35 9	Myocarditis	86	550.00
144	Ad. Boehme	16588	Jan., 1886	144	35 9	Cerebral hemor.	68	550.00
144	Herman Eschert	18143	Feb., 1892	144	29 10	Parenchymatous	59	550.00
144	Wife John Werner	18875	Oct., 1886	144	35 ..	Intest. obstruc.	64	40.00
144	Wife I. Baronsik	92321	Sept., 1907	144	14 ..	Operation	43	40.00
149	Chas. Loeffler was published in		Nov. as receiving			\$40.00; amount was \$550.00.		
149	Louis Holtzer	91183	Aug., 1903	144	18 2	Tuberculosis	44	475.00
165	Harvey Tobatonikov	52122	Dec., 1893	165	27 3			550.00
172	Jacob Schuls	46907	Feb., 1893	172	28 9	Cancer	66	550.00
192	John Hansson	3044	July, 1882	6	39 4	Heart disease	60	550.00
192	P. Dupuis	46750	May, 1918	273	3 1	Tuberculosis	28	75.00
193	Herman Neutler	80926	Nov., 1898	193	23 ..	Oedema brain	44	550.00
200	Herman Bornstein	84971	May, 1900	209	21 6	Cancer	68	550.00
210	Chas. E. Knight	80827	Feb., 1897	210	23 10	Bright's disease	44	550.00
224	L. Housekeeper	44626	July, 1886	100	35 5	Cerebral apoplexy	63	100.00
225	A. Mercado	12320	Feb., 1881	144	40 5	Tot. dis., blind	70	350.00
229	H. Halstead	63233	July, 1900	218	21 4	Pneumonia	69	450.00
251	B. Diamondstone	70263	Nov., 1894	251	27 ..	Endocarditis	57	550.00
257	Geo. H. Ulrick	64722	July, 1890	257	31 ..	Nephritis	68	550.00
292	Wm. Schmit	52508	June, 1897	292	24 2	Cardiac dilatation	84	75.00
314	Wm. Meyers	32560	June, 1890	314	30 5	Bowel obstr.	54	75.00
316	Mother Mary Feaser	91707	Sept., 1900	316	21 4	Heart disease	73	40.00
323	Joe Johann	31555	July, 1914	323	7 4	Apoplexy	60	75.00
323	Mother Juan S. Delgado	44800	Mar., 1918	323	3 9	Cancer	55	40.00
327	Wm. E. Blackwell	40053	July, 1914	327	7 5	Tuberculosis	29	125.00
331	Frank Rose	8750	Jan., 1880	98	41 10	Cancer	71	550.00
332	Manuel Montreal	118223	Aug., 1907	15	14 4	Pneumonia	41	275.00
334	T. M. Holcomb	6157	June, 1882	49	39 6	Total disability	70	350.00
446	Mother A. Rodriguez	121807	Jan., 1918	446	3 11	Chro. bronchitis	46	40.00
453	Eulogia Elias	123646	Apr., 1918	453	3 8	Tuberculosis	33	75.00
453	Carolina Moreno	60286	Feb., 1918	453	3 10	Cerebral apoplexy	33	75.00
451	Ventura Rios	49512	Aug., 1914	451	7 4	Tuberculosis	36	125.00
451	Eufino Vasquez	121884	Sept., 1919	451	2 3	Tuberculosis	30	75.00
500	Alfonso Lafriu	11285	Apr., 1915	500	6 8	Intest. tub.	53	125.00
500	Ray Fernandes	118399	Aug., 1907	500	14 4	Arterio sclerosis	64	275.00

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
OF

Cigar Makers' International Union

... OF AMERICA ...

For the Year 1921

Chicago, April, 1922

Compiled from the monthly reports of Financial Secretaries of Local Unions, commencing January 1, 1921, ending December 31, 1921, including general fund on hand January 1, 1921, also amounts illegally expended during the fiscal year 1921, balance on hand and deficiencies of Local Unions on January 1, 1922.

1 BALTIMORE 183 mem.			Interest 12.74			O. of W. benefit. 414.00		
Receipts.			Ret. benefit 70.00			Death benefit 1,955.00		
Init. fees \$ 15.00			Rep't'd receipts \$ 4,030.84			Hall rent 112.50		
Dues 4,085.30			Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 761.81			Sal. and com. exp. 1,889.98		
Int'l Ass't 1,208.40			Grand total...\$ 4,792.65			Sta. and postage 60.16		
Out of work 34.20			Expenditures.			Label agit. exp. 312.28		
Ass't from Unions 1,700.00			Loans granted...\$ 111.00			Tax to Int. Union 500.00		
Ret. benefit 7.00			Sick benefit 543.00			Sundries 33.67		
Rep't'd Receipts 7,049.90			O. of W. benefit. 29.40			Int. election exp. 42.06		
Exp. over Pctg. 39.93			Death benefit 475.00			Assist. to Unions 1,200.00		
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 2,203.21			Hall rent 48.00			Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 8,983.55		
Grand total...\$ 9,203.04			Sal. and com. exp. 425.88			Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 987.06		
Expenditures.			Sta. and postage. 52.83			Grand total ...\$ 9,970.61		
Loans Granted...\$ 21.00			Label agit. exp. 129.00			6 SYRACUSE 144 mem.		
Sick benefit 1,550.00			Tax to Int. Union 450.00			Receipts.		
O. of W. benefit. 34.20			Sundries 35.88			Init. fees 45.00		
Death benefit 4,440.00			Int. election exp. 14.85			Dues 6,450.80		
Hall Rent 1.50			Assist. to Unions 1,900.00			Int'l Ass't 1,963.00		
Sal. and com. exp. 1,059.80			Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 4,214.64			Out of Work.... 64.80		
Sta. and postage 72			Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 578.01			Fines 19.50		
Label agit. exp. ... 50.57			Grand total ...\$ 4,792.65			Coll. loans 46.50		
Int. election exp. 16.91			4 CINCINNATI 825 mem.			Ass't from Unions 900.00		
Ret. dues, etc. ... 8.25			Receipts.			Interest 6.73		
Assist. to Unions 900.00			Init. fees\$ 61.00			Ret. benefit 7.00		
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 8,088.95			Dues 24,901.80			Rep't'd receipts \$ 9,503.13		
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 1,204.09			Int'l Ass't 7,463.00			Exp. over pctg. 2.87		
Grand total...\$ 9,293.04			Out of Work 523.80			Dues Fin. exam. 10.00		
2 BUFFALO 224 mem.			Fines 23.50			Cor. with Fin. Exam. 6.37		
Receipts.			Coll. loans 673.00			Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 482.63		
Init. fees\$ 47.50			Interest 193.51			Grand total ...\$10,004.55		
Dues 8,341.70			Ret. benefit 70.10			Expenditures.		
Int'l Ass't 2,707.00			Rep't'd receipts \$33,919.71			Loans granted ...\$ 150.00		
Out of Work 25.80			Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 7,475.05			Sick benefit 1,581.00		
Fines 40.50			Grand total ...\$41,394.76			O. of W. benefit. 64.80		
Coll. loans 19.00			Expenditures.			Death benefit 3,963.00		
Interest 89.04			Loans granted ...\$ 328.50			Hall rent 15.00		
Ret. by C. H. Stevens 39.10			Sick benefit 4,000.00			Sal. and com. exp. 1,210.25		
Ret. benefit 85.00			O. of W. benefit. 523.80			Sta. and postage 88.15		
Rep't'd receipts \$11,584.64			Death benefit 8,110.79			Label agit. exp. 522.40		
Exp. over pctg. 209.70			Hall rent 379.00			Tax to Int. Union 200.00		
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 2,080.05			Sal. and com. exp. 5,043.38			Sundries 5.00		
Grand total ...\$13,874.39			Sta. and postage 194.51			Int. election exp. 87.21		
Expenditures.			Label agit. exp. 925.48			Ret. dues, etc. ... 6.70		
Loans granted ...\$ 140.00			Tax to Int. Union 1,000.00			Assist. to Unions 1,750.00		
Sick benefit 1,424.00			Sundries 212.30			Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 9,545.51		
O. of W. benefit. 235.80			Atty. fees, etc. ... 50.00			Cor. Acc't Fin. Exam. 6.37		
Death benefit 1,190.00			Int. election exp. 99.00			Total\$ 9,551.88		
Hall rent 319.00			Ret. dues, etc. ... 7.00			Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 452.67		
Sal. and com. exp. 1,958.98			Assist. to Unions 13,700.00			Grand total ...\$10,004.55		
Sta. and postage. 42.61			Rep't'd exp. ...\$34,633.76			7 UTICA 40 mem.		
Label agit. exp. 193.84			Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 6,761.00			Receipts.		
Tax to Int. Union 550.00			Grand total ...\$41,394.76			Init. fees\$ 5.00		
Sundries 56.28			5 ROCHESTER 129 mem.			Dues 2,270.80		
Atty. fees, etc. ... 185.35			Receipts.			Int'l Ass't 738.00		
Int. Ex. Bd., N. Y. C. H. Stevens 69.66			Init. fees\$ 12.50			Out of Work.... 80.60		
Int. election exp. 17.50			Dues 5,109.10			Fines 2.00		
Ret. dues, etc. ... 7.00			Int'l Ass't 1,851.80			Coll. loans 6.00		
Assist. to Unions 5,425.00			Out of Work.... 414.00			Ass't from Unions 400.00		
Rep't'd exp. ...\$11,832.10			Coll. loans 87.00			Interest 10.69		
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 2,042.29			Interest 23.14			Rep't'd receipts \$ 3,460.49		
Grand total ...\$13,874.39			Rep't'd rec't's \$ 7,512.74			Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 780.10		
8 PATERSON 81 mem.			Exp. over pctg. 400.97			Grand total ...\$ 4,190.59		
Receipts.			Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 2,056.90			Expenditures.		
Init. fees\$ 25.60			Grand total ...\$ 9,970.61			Loans granted ...\$ 61.00		
Dues 2,923.70			Expenditures.			Sick benefit 579.00		
Int'l Ass't 887.50			Loans granted ...\$ 118.00			O. of W. benefit. 80.60		
Out of work 29.40			Sick benefit 1,860.00			Death benefit 2,000.00		
Fines 12.00			Strike benefit 1,485.97			Hall rent 50.50		
Coll. loans 70.00								

Out of Work....	69.60	Due Fin. Exam....	2.65	Out of Work....	86.00	Expenditures.	
Fines	7.00	Cor. Acc't Fin. Exam.	1.00	Fines	7.50	Loans granted ...\$	5.00
Col. loans	33.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	524.99	Coll. loans	54.00	O. of W. benefit.	9.60
Interest	16.85			Interest	8.23	Hall rent	12.00
Ret. benefit	7.00					Sal. and com. exp.	54.00
		Grand total ...\$	1,822.65	Rep't'd receipts.\$	2,783.03	Sta. and postage	8.75
Rep't'd receipts.\$	2,874.65	Expenditures.		Exp. over pctg....	8.87	Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Exp. over pctg....	15.02	Loans granted ...\$	2.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	587.59	Assist. to Unions	100.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	590.41	Sick benefit	815.00				
Grand total ...\$	3,480.08	Strike benefit	871.00	Grand total ...\$	3,828.99	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	889.85
Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit.	24.00	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	507.33
Loans granted ...\$	144.00	Hall rent	12.00	Sick benefit	860.00	Grand total ...\$	896.68
Sick benefit	460.00	Sal. and com. exp.	229.15	Strike benefit	16.00	20 DECATUR 47 mem.	
O. of W. benefit.	62.80	Sta. and postage	42.50	O. of W. benefit.	86.00	Receipts.	
Death benefit....	80.00	Label agit. exp....	30.00	Death benefit	600.00	Init. fees	15.00
Hall rent	80.00	Sundries	31.50	Hall rent	108.85	Dues	2,183.00
Sal. and com. exp.	445.58	Assist. to Unions	200.00	Sal. and com. exp.	408.58	Int'l Ass't	614.00
Sta. and postage	80.45			Sta. and postage	9.05	Out of Work....	17.40
Label agit. exp....	66.90	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,257.15	Tax to Int. Union	450.00	Fines	2.50
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	565.50	Int. election exp.	13.20	Coll. loans	253.00
Sundries	27.00	Grand total ...\$	1,822.65	Assist. to Unions	800.00	Ass't from Unions	250.00
Int. election exp.	20.48	14 CHICAGO 712 mem.					
Ret. dues, etc.	1.00	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	2,846.98	Rep't'd receipts.\$	3,384.90
Assist. to Unions	1,500.00	Init. fees	208.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	482.01	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	679.36
		Dues	26,824.50	Grand total ...\$	3,328.99	Grand total ...\$	4,014.26
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	3,034.01	Int'l Ass't	9,201.00	17 CLEVELAND 253 mem.		Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	446.07	Out of Work....	879.00	Loans granted ...\$	151.50	Loans granted ...\$	151.50
Grand total ...\$	3,480.08	Fines	58.40	Sick benefit	402.00	Sick benefit	402.00
11 ST. ALBANS 13 mem.		Coll. loans	448.85	Strike benefit	40.00	Strike benefit	40.00
Receipts.		Interest	153.45	O. of W. benefit.	17.40	O. of W. benefit.	17.40
Init. fees	3.00	Ret. benefit	28.00	Death benefit	550.00	Death benefit	550.00
Dues	803.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	37,789.20	Hall rent	60.00	Hall rent	60.00
Int'l Ass't	96.00	Exp. over pctg....	193.48	Sal. and com. exp.	91.20	Sal. and com. exp.	273.60
Coll. loans	29.00	Funds illegally		Fines	41.60	Sta. and postage	81.48
Interest	9.04	used	1,678.03	Coll. loans	124.00	Label agit. exp.	174.95
		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	14,577.95	Interest	48.40	Tax to Int. Union	400.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	440.04	Grand total ...\$	54,238.66	Ret. benefit	14.00	Sundries	40.55
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	275.61	Expenditures.				Int. election exp.	6.00
Grand total ...\$	715.65	Loans granted ...\$	961.50	Assist. to Unions	1,450.00	Assist. to Unions	1,450.00
Expenditures.		Sick benefit	4,890.50			Rep't'd exp. ...\$	3,594.08
Loans granted ...\$	49.00	Strike benefit	1,127.88	Grand total ...\$	15,495.30	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	420.18
Sick benefit	119.00	O. of W. benefit.	879.00	Expenditures.		Grand total ...\$	4,014.26
Sal. and com. exp.	36.00	Death benefit	10,892.20	Loans granted ...\$	884.00	22 DETROIT 197 mem.	
Sta. and postage	2.81	Hall rent	1,293.00	Sick benefit	1,476.00	Receipts.	
Label agit. exp....	2.08	Sal. and com. exp.	5,121.58	Strike benefit	16.00	Init. fees	47.00
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Sta. and postage	61.73	O. of W. benefit.	91.20	Dues	9,866.20
Sundries	2.92	Label agit. exp....	748.00	Death benefit	1,905.00	Int'l Ass't	3,665.50
Assist. to Unions	200.00	Tax to Int. Union	1,000.00	Hall rent	432.00	Out of Work....	103.20
		Sundries	720.28	Sal. and com. exp.	1,753.55	Fines	15.00
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	511.81	Int. election exp.	117.15	Sta. and postage	75.06	Coll. loans	6,000.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	203.84	Ret. dues, etc.	51.80	Label agit. exp....	130.31	Ass't from Unions	30.90
Grand total ...\$	715.65	Assist. to Unions	14,900.00	Tax to Int. Union	500.00	Ret. rent etc....	619.30
13 ONEIDA 90 mem.		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	42,464.62	Sundries	288.37	Ret. benefit	48.00
Init. fees	15.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	11,774.04	Exp. Acc't Int. U.	28.61		
Dues	3,940.80	Grand total ...\$	54,238.66	Ret. dues, etc....	20.85		
Int'l Ass't	1,215.00	Receipts.		Assist. to Unions	6,900.00		
Out of Work....	230.40	Loans granted ...\$	220.25	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	14,000.95	Rep't'd receipts.\$	20,412.10
Coll. loans	186.40	Dues	12,412.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,404.35	Exp. over pctg....	518.61
Ass't from Unions	8,750.00	Int'l Ass't	4,049.90	Grand total ...\$	15,495.30	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	5,752.65
Interest	44.93	Out of Work....	97.80	18 BRATTLEBORO 9 mem.		Grand total ...\$	26,683.36
Ret. benefit	37.00	Fines	60.00	Receipts.		Expenditures.	
		Coll. loans	135.00	Dues	316.60	Loans granted ...\$	54.85
Rep't'd receipts.\$	14,419.53	Interest	64.29	Int'l Ass't	109.00	Sick benefit	2,035.00
Due. Fin. Exam.	8.35	Rep't'd receipts.\$	17,039.64	Interest	1.72	Strike benefit	18,953.29
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1,065.69	Exp. over pctg....	85.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	427.82	O. of W. benefit.	103.20
Grand total ...\$	15,488.57	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	3,455.29	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	894.35	Death benefit	1,915.00
Expenditures.		Grand total ...\$	20,579.93	Grand total ...\$	821.67	Hall rent	475.50
Loans granted ...\$	62.00	Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	2,480.44
Sick benefit	771.00	Loans granted ...\$	129.00	Loans granted ...\$	5.00	Sta. and postage	8.15
Strike benefit	9,823.40	Sick benefit	1,291.00	Sal. and com. exp.	53.00	Label agit. exp.	278.00
O. of W. benefit.	230.40	Strike benefit	2,637.86	Sta. and postage	9.24	Sundries	183.44
Death benefit	130.00	O. of W. benefit.	97.80	Label agit. exp....	2.80	Atty. fees, etc....	2,063.22
Hall rent	72.00	Death benefit	1,855.00	Tax to Int. Union	225.00	Int. election exp.	14.25
Sal. and com. exp.	686.93	Hall rent	425.00	Sundries	2.83	Ret. dues, etc....	1.00
Sta. and postage	29.91	Sal. and com. exp.	2,540.00	Assist. to Unions	350.00	Assist. to Unions	2,000.00
Label agit. exp....	153.41	Sta. and postage	110.97				
Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Label agit. exp....	356.64	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	647.67	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	25,560.84
Sundries	88.95	Tax to Int. Union	1,200.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	174.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,123.02
Int. election exp.	34.70	Sundries	242.98	Grand total ...\$	821.67	Grand total ...\$	26,683.36
Assist. to Unions	2,460.00	Int. election exp.	89.70	19 SAULT STE. MARIE 7 mem.		Receipts.	
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	14,875.70	Ret. dues, etc.	4.00	Init. fees	5.00	Init. fees	6.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	612.87	Assist. to Unions	7,900.00	Dues	342.40	Dues	740.80
Grand total ...\$	15,488.57	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	18,579.93	Int'l Ass't	93.50	Int'l Ass't	231.50
13 NEW YORK 26 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	2,000.00	Out of Work....	9.00	Out of Work....	7.20
Receipts.		Grand total ...\$	20,579.93	Rep't'd receipts.\$	450.50	Rep't'd receipts.\$	985.50
Init. fees	1.00	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	446.18	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	277.72
Dues	932.40	Loans granted ...\$	129.00	Grand total ...\$	896.68	Grand total ...\$	1,263.22
Int'l Ass't	329.00	Sick benefit	1,291.00			Expenditures.	
Out of Work....	24.00	Strike benefit	2,637.86	Loans granted ...\$	86.00	Loans granted ...\$	86.00
Interest	7.61	O. of W. benefit.	97.80	Sick benefit	257.00	Sick benefit	257.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,294.01	Death benefit	1,855.00	O. of W. benefit.	7.20	O. of W. benefit.	7.20
		Hall rent	425.00				
		Sal. and com. exp.	2,540.00				
		Sta. and postage	110.97				
		Label agit. exp....	356.64				
		Tax to Int. Union	1,200.00				
		Sundries	242.98				
		Int. election exp.	89.70				
		Ret. dues, etc.	4.00				
		Assist. to Unions	7,900.00				
		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	18,579.93				
		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	2,000.00				
		Grand total ...\$	20,579.93				
		16 BINGHAMTON 53 mem.					
		Receipts.					
		Dues	2,082.80				
		Int'l Ass't	644.50				

Hall rent	12.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	179.04	Death benefit ...	150.00	Int'l Ass't	809.00
Sal. and com. exp.	140.68			Hall rent	19.50	Out of Work.....	42.50
Sta. and postage	29.08	Grand total ...\$	1,233.11	Sal. and com. exp.	82.81	Fines	8.00
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Expenditures.		Sta. and postage	2.87	Coll. loans	7.00
Sundries	20.48	Loans granted ...\$	17.00	Label agit. exp.	3.70	Ass't from Unions	200.00
Int. election exp.	7.50	Sick benefit	147.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00		
Ret. dues, etc...	6.40	O. of W. benefit.	53.40	Atty. fees, etc...	50.00	Rep't'd receipts..\$	2,955.90
Assist. to Unions	400.00	Hall rent	86.00	Assist. to Unions	150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	288.00
		Sal. and com. exp.	155.50				
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,017.78	Sta. and postage	11.89	Rep't'd exp. ...	611.08	Grand total ...\$	4,378.90
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	245.44	Label agit. exp...	11.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	782.50	Expenditures.	
		Tax to Int. Union	350.00			Loans granted ...\$	114.50
Grand total ...\$	1,263.22	Sundries	20.16	Grand total ...\$	1,893.58	Sick benefit	769.00
24 MUSKOGON 17 mem.		Int. election exp.	10.18	30 MOBERLY 8 mem.		Strike benefit	54.00
Receipts.		Assist. to Unions	200.00	Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	43.00
Dues	793.20			Dues	327.00	Death benefit ...	1,140.00
Int'l Ass't	285.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,012.93	Int'l Ass't	112.00	Hall rent	85.00
Out of Work.....	47.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	240.18	Out of Work.....	.00	Sal. and com. exp.	830.25
Fines	1.00	Grand total ...\$	1,253.11	Coll. loans	88.00	Sta. and postage	20.40
Ass't from Unions	175.00	27 TORONTO 55 mem.		Rep't'd receipts..\$	477.00	Label agit. exp.	40.00
Interest	2.55	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	217.40	Sundries	24.00
Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,804.15	Init. fees	50.00			Int. election exp.	16.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	531.12	Dues	2,530.60	Grand total ...\$	695.00	Assist. to Unions	1,290.00
Grand total ...\$	1,835.27	Int'l Ass't	870.20	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	4,088.05
Expenditures.		Out of Work.....	58.20	Loans granted ...\$	12.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	290.33
Loans granted ...\$	87.00	Fines	1.00	O. of W. benefit.	.00	Grand total ...\$	4,378.90
Sick benefit	100.00	Coll. loans	32.00	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	34 CHIPPEWA FALLS 16 mem.	
O. of W. benefit.	47.40	Interest	91.90	Sta. and postage	9.05	Receipts.	
Death benefit	475.00	Rep't'd receipts..\$	3,632.90	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Dues	671.10
Hall rent	18.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	3,616.82	Sundries .....	.00	Int'l Ass't	208.00
Sal. and com. exp.	159.45	Grand total ...\$	7,250.81	Assist. to Unions	150.00	Out of Work.....	12.00
Sta. and postage	7.25	Expenditures.				Fines	8.00
Label agit. exp.	22.00	Loans granted ...\$	83.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	482.26	Coll. loans	20.00
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Sick benefit	1,073.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	262.54	Ass't from Unions	200.00
Sundries	15.01	Strike benefit	240.00	Grand total ...\$	695.00	Cor. by L. U....	21.00
Assist. to Unions	250.00	O. of W. benefit.	58.20	31 CONNERSVILLE 4 mem.			
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,455.11	Death benefit ...	2,000.00	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,198.70
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	870.16	Hall rent	78.50	Dues	219.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	453.30
Grand total ...\$	1,825.27	Sal. and com. exp.	309.24	Int'l Ass't	61.00	Grand total ...\$	1,633.90
25 MILWAUKEE 336 mem.		Sta. and postage	50.60	Coll. loans	7.00	Expenditures.	
Receipts.		Label agit. exp.	46.50	Rep't'd receipts..\$	287.80	Loans granted ...\$	41.00
Init. fees	96.00	Sundries	15.46	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	204.85	O. of W. benefit.	12.00
Dues	12,762.80	Atty. fees, etc...	10.00	Grand total ...\$	492.65	Death benefit ...	350.00
Int'l Ass't	4,768.50	Exp. Acc't Int. U.	11.02	Expenditures.		Hall rent	8.00
Out of Work.....	406.50	Int. election exp.	18.60	Sick benefit	91.00	Sal. and com. exp.	108.50
Fines	85.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	3,894.12	Sta. and com. exp.	57.00	Sta. and postage	17.54
Coll. loans	136.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	3,256.08	Sta. and postage	1.85	Label agit. exp.	63.23
Interest	53.91	Grand total ...\$	7,250.81	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Rep't'd receipts..\$	18,273.71	28 WESTFIELD 71 mem.		Sundries	2.30	Sundries	82.32
Exp. over pcts...	176.05	Receipts.		Int. election exp.	3.15	Int. election exp.	1.50
Cor. Acc't Ill.		Init. fees	5.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	355.90	Assist. to Unions	600.00
Ben.	20.75	Int'l Ass't	2,655.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	187.85		
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	4,140.17	Out of Work.....	76.20	Grand total ...\$	492.65	32 LOUISVILLE 158 mem.	
Grand total ...\$	22,610.68	Coll. loans	90.00	32 LOUISVILLE 158 mem.		Receipts.	
Expenditures.		Interest	26.51	Init. fees	85.00	Init. fees	11.00
Loans granted ...\$	357.00	Rep't'd receipts..\$	3,664.51	Dues	6,181.10	Dues	1,753.90
Sick benefit	2,178.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	670.41	Int'l Ass't	1,562.50	Int'l Ass't	873.00
Strike benefit	3,976.89	Grand total ...\$	4,384.92	Out of Work.....	128.60	Out of Work.....	30.00
O. of W. benefit.	406.50	Expenditures.		Fines	57.00	Fines	1.00
Death benefit	1,895.00	Loans granted ...\$	162.00	Coll. loans	49.75	Coll. loans	0.00
Hall rent	814.00	Sick benefit	684.00			Ass't from Unions	590.00
Sal. and com. exp.	2,558.67	O. of W. benefit.	76.20	Rep't'd receipts..\$	8,307.95		
Sta. and postage	145.35	Death benefit ...	660.00	Exp. over pcts...	82.68	Rep't'd receipts..\$	2,239.00
Label agit. exp...	716.10	Hall rent	84.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1,018.35	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	639.17
Tax to Int. Union	800.00	Sal. and com. exp.	270.00	Grand total ...\$	9,403.98	Grand total ...\$	2,898.67
Sundries	262.66	Sta. and postage	28.00	Expenditures.		Loans granted ...\$	60.00
Atty. fees, etc...	288.98	Label agit. exp.	190.75	Loans granted ...\$	125.00	Sick benefit	492.00
J. Reichert, Ex.		Tax to Int. Union	500.00	Sick benefit	1,177.00	O. of W. benefit.	30.00
Bd., N. Y.	136.10	Sundries	86.90	Strike benefit	43.00	Death benefit ...	1,085.00
Int. election exp.	49.50	Assist. to Unions	1,550.00	O. of W. benefit.	128.00	Hall rent	72.00
Ret. dues, etc...	11.40	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	4,181.85	Death benefit ...	8,840.00	Sal. and com. exp.	245.00
Assist. to Unions	5,675.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	153.07	Hall rent	192.50	Sta. and postage	30.40
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	19,750.68	Grand total ...\$	4,334.92	Sal. and com. exp.	1,271.08	Label agit. exp.	49.00
Cor. Death Ben.		29 JACKSONVILLE 20 mem.		Sta. and postage	49.00	Tax to Int. Union	400.00
Acc't Fin. Exam.	550.00	Receipts.		Label agit. exp.	182.00	Int. election exp.	10.00
Total	\$20,300.68	Init. fees	4.00	Sundries	500.00	Assist. to Unions	1,100.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	2,810.00	Dues	308.20	Int. election exp.	180.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	3,512.00
Grand total ...\$	22,610.68	Int'l Ass't	140.00	Assist. to Unions	22.05	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	280.97
26 SO. NORWALK 20 mem.		Out of Work.....	24.00			Grand total ...\$	3,893.67
Receipts.		Coll. loans	31.10	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	8,244.00	36 TOPEKA 10 mem.	
Init. fees	5.00	Rep't'd receipts..\$	502.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,150.98	Receipts.	
Dues	763.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	891.28	Grand total ...\$	9,403.98	Init. fees .....	.00
Int'l Ass't	243.00	Grand total ...\$	1,393.58	33 INDIANAPOLIS 59 mem.		Dues	319.50
Out of Work.....	53.40	Expenditures.		Receipts.		Int'l Ass't	80.00
Fines	8.50	Loans granted ...\$	8.00	Init. fees	15.00	Out of Work.....	8.00
Interest	5.27	Sick benefit	21.00	Dues	2,817.90	Coll. loans	8.00
Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,074.07	O. of W. benefit.	24.00			Rep't'd receipts..\$	419.50

Exp. over pctg. ... 3.85	Expenditures.	Sundries 128.51	Sundries 6.00
Sal. Jan. 1, '21... 810.08	Loans granted 222.00	Int. election exp. 16.88	Int. election exp. 1.80
Grand total ... 732.78	Sick benefit 3,003.00	Assist. to Unions 8,700.00	Assist. to Unions 200.00
Expenditures.	O. of W. benefit. 1,149.00	Rep't'd exp. ... 7,814.42	Rep't'd exp. ... 603.90
Loans granted 27.00	Death benefit ... 4,545.00	Sal. Jan. 1, '22... 1,762.50	Sal. Jan. 1, '22... 445.78
Sick benefit 62.00	Hall rent 2,987.04	Grand total ... 9,576.92	Grand total ... 1,049.68
O. of W. benefit. 9.00	Sta. and postage 87.51	43 URBANA 11 mem.	43 GRAND RAPIDS 43 mem.
Hall rent 18.50	Label agit. exp. 514.34	Dues 500.40	Receipts.
Sal. and com. exp. 163.30	Tax to Int. Union 800.00	Int'l Ass't 174.80	Init. fees 5.00
Sta. and postage 3.14	Sundries 815.07	Out of Work 80	Dues 1,689.90
Label agit. exp. 11.00	Int. election exp. 38.86	Fines 6.00	Int'l Ass't 562.50
Assist. to Unions 200.00	Assist. to Unions 11,060.00	Coll. loans 83.50	Out of Work 51.00
Rep't'd exp. ... 428.94	Rep't'd exp. ... 25,137.25	Ass't from Unions 300.00	Fines 6.80
Sal. Jan. 1, '22... 808.94	Sal. Jan. 1, '22... 2,112.60	Ret. benefit 81.80	Coll. loans 27.00
Grand total ... 732.78	Grand total ... 27,249.82	Cor. by L. U. 3.60	Ass't from Unions 960.00
37 FORT WAYNE 124 mem.	40 BIDDEFORD 10 mem.	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,106.40	Interest 9.85
Receipts.	Receipts.	Sal. Jan. 1, '21... 272.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 8,301.25
Init. fees 20.00	Init. fees 10.00	Grand total ... 1,878.40	Sal. Jan. 1, '21... 120.50
Dues 4,768.00	Dues 406.60	Expenditures.	Grand total ... 8,421.75
Int'l Ass't 1,461.50	Int'l Ass't 132.50	Loans granted 34.00	Expenditures.
Out of Work 28.20	Ass't from Unions 650.00	Sick benefit 70.00	Loans granted 69.00
Fines 12.00	Interest 9.87	O. of W. benefit. 80	Sick benefit 518.00
Coll. loans 340.50	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,208.47	Death benefit ... 550.00	O. of W. benefit. 51.00
Interest 43.08	Sal. Jan. 1, '21... 816.59	Hall rent 12.00	Death benefit ... 1,575.00
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 6,671.23	Grand total ... 1,525.06	Sal. and com. exp. 145.00	Hall rent 24.00
Sal. Jan. 1, '21... 1,184.70	Expenditures.	Sta. and postage 6.32	Sal. and com. exp. 309.50
Grand total ... 7,855.93	Loans granted 20.00	Label agit. exp. 2.50	Sta. and postage 17.75
Expenditures.	Sick benefit 49.00	Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Label agit. exp. 74.80
Loans granted 878.50	Death benefit ... 550.00	Ret. dues, etc. 1.00	Tax to Int. Union 150.00
Sick benefit 817.00	Sal. and com. exp. 130.00	Assist. to Unions 200.00	Sundries 49.63
O. of W. benefit. 28.20	Sta. and postage 3.20	Rep't'd exp. ... 1,121.62	Int. election exp. 11.55
Death benefit ... 50.00	Label agit. exp. 1.27	Sal. Jan. 1, '22... 256.78	Rep't'd exp. ... 2,846.92
Hall rent 53.00	Tax to Int. Union 150.00	Grand total ... 1,878.40	Sal. Jan. 1, '22... 574.83
Sal. and com. exp. 695.30	Atty. fees, etc. 262.16	44 ST. LOUIS 411 mem.	Grand total ... 8,421.75
Sta. and postage 87.45	Rep't'd exp. ... 1,185.63	Receipts.	47 QUINCY 87 mem.
Label agit. exp. 158.80	Sal. Jan. 1, '22... 869.43	Init. fees 58.50	Receipts.
Tax to Int. Union 460.00	Grand total ... 1,525.06	Dues 15,841.60	Init. fees 25.00
Sundries 127.80	41 AURORA 48 mem.	Int'l Ass't 4,867.95	Dues 1,260.10
Ret. dues, etc. 5.50	Receipts.	Out of Work 440.10	Int'l Ass't 392.80
Assist. to Unions 3,800.00	Init. fees 28.00	Fines 144.00	Out of Work 7.80
Rep't'd exp. ... 6,627.55	Dues 1,478.80	Coll. loans 202.00	Fines 1.85
Sal. Jan. 1, '22... 1,228.38	Int'l Ass't 480.50	Interest 95.80	Coll. loans 15.00
Grand total ... 7,855.93	Out of Work 33.00	Ret. rent, etc. 12.00	Ass't from Unions 200.00
38 SPRINGFIELD 59 mem.	Fines 10.50	Cor. by L. U. 1.80	Interest 15.57
Receipts.	Coll. loans 42.30	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 21,658.85	Cor. by L. U. 8.40
Init. fees 55.00	Ass't from Unions 500.00	Exp. over pctg. ... 607.98	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,926.53
Dues 2,154.30	Ret. benefit .... .85	Sal. Jan. 1, '21... 3,885.64	Sal. Jan. 1, '21... 532.52
Int'l Ass't 608.50	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 2,568.65	Grand total ... 26,152.48	Grand total ... 2,450.04
Out of Work 8.40	Sal. Jan. 1, '21... 692.77	Expenditures.	Expenditures.
Fines 7.00	Grand total ... 8,256.42	Loans granted 489.00	Loans granted 16.00
Coll. loans 305.00	Expenditures.	Sick benefit 4,843.00	Sick benefit 345.00
Ass't from Unions 100.00	Loans granted 16.00	O. of W. benefit. 440.10	O. of W. benefit. 7.80
Interest 8.73	Sick benefit 308.00	Death benefit ... 9,015.00	Death and Dis. benefit 900.00
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 3,333.83	O. of W. benefit. 83.00	Hall rent 248.87	Hall rent 42.90
Sal. Jan. 1, '21... 806.90	Death benefit ... 1,650.00	Sal. and com. exp. 3,546.85	Sal. and com. exp. 247.00
Grand total ... 4,139.78	Hall rent 22.50	Sta. and postage 243.48	Sta. and postage 2.98
Expenditures.	Sal. and com. exp. 295.40	Label agit. exp. 415.00	Tax to Int. Union 250.00
Loans granted 341.00	Sta. and postage 31.60	Sundries 518.64	Sundries 1.25
Sick benefit 215.00	Label agit. exp. 30.00	Exp. Acc't Int. U. 21.10	Int. election exp. 8.25
O. of W. benefit. 8.40	Sundries 29.75	Ret. dues, etc. 84.79	Ret. dues, etc. 1.55
Death benefit ... 1,100.00	Int. election exp. 9.80	Assist. to Unions 2,000.00	Assist. to Unions 250.00
Hall rent 86.00	Assist. to Unions 550.00	Rep't'd exp. ... 2,935.45	Rep't'd exp. ... 2,072.18
Sal. and com. exp. 368.90	Rep't'd exp. ... 2,935.45	Sal. Jan. 1, '22... 320.97	Sal. Jan. 1, '22... 386.86
Sta. and postage 10.59	Sal. Jan. 1, '21... 692.77	Grand total ... 3,256.42	Grand total ... 2,450.04
Tax to Int. Union 250.00	42 HARTFORD 151 mem.	Receipts.	48 TOLEDO 43 mem.
Sundries 12.10	Receipts.	Init. fees 5.00	Receipts.
Int. election exp. 8.25	Init. fees 5,993.50	Dues 1,808.00	Init. fees 10.00
Assist. to Unions 1,000.00	Int'l Ass't 1,808.00	Out of Work 17.60	Dues 2,153.30
Rep't'd exp. ... 3,845.24	Fines 28.50	Coll. loans 95.00	Int'l Ass't 684.00
Sal. Jan. 1, '22... 794.49	Interest 20.79	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 8,118.89	Out of Work 36.00
Grand total ... 4,139.78	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 8,118.89	Sal. Jan. 1, '21... 1,458.63	Fines 4.00
39 NEW HAVEN 496 mem.	Grand total ... 9,576.92	Expenditures.	Ass't from Unions 900.00
Receipts.	Expenditures.	Loans granted 246.00	Cor. by L. U. 9.50
Init. fees 25.00	Loans granted 246.00	Sick benefit 1,112.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 8,796.80
Dues 16,276.80	Sick benefit 1,112.00	O. of W. benefit. 177.60	Sal. Jan. 1, '21... 529.49
Int'l Ass't 5,000.00	O. of W. benefit. 177.60	Death benefit ... 900.00	Grand total ... 8,526.29
Out of Work 1,149.00	Death benefit ... 900.00	Hall rent 83.50	Expenditures.
Fines 41.00	Hall rent 83.50	Sal. and com. exp. 19.93	Loans granted 59.00
Coll. loans 127.00	Sta. and postage 159.00	Label agit. exp. 460.00	Sick benefit 478.00
Interest 288.63	Tax to Int. Union 460.00		Strike benefit ... 1,612.56
Ret. rent, etc. 1.00			O. of W. benefit. 36.00
Ret. benefit 10.87			Death benefit ... 540.00
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 22,869.90			Hall rent 85.55
Sal. Jan. 1, '21... 4,379.92			Sal. and com. exp. 279.96
Grand total ... 27,249.82			Sta. and postage 12.88
			Label agit. exp. 47.40

Tax to Int. Union 250.00		Sta. and postage 5.65		Sundries 23.25		58 MONTREAL 228 mem.	
Sundries 81.50		Label agit. exp. 166.65		Int. election exp. 18.70		Receipts.	
Int. election exp. 12.80		Tax to Int. Union 800.00		Assist. to Unions 250.00		Init. fees 48.00	
Ret. dues, etc. 1.00		Sundries 80.50		Rep't'd exp. 1,604.41		Dues 8,621.80	
Assist. to Unions 800.00		Int. election exp. 25.59		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 590.04		Int'l Ass't 2,780.00	
Rep't'd exp. 4,241.15		Assist. to Unions 850.00		Grand total 2,194.45		Out of Work 123.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 86.14		Rep't'd exp. 1,843.79		55 HAMILTON 68 mem.		Fines 100.50	
Grand total 4,826.29		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 508.65		Receipts.		Coll. loans 109.50	
49 SPRINGFIELD 259 mem.		Grand total 2,852.34		Init. fees 80.00		Interest 405.85	
Receipts.		52 ELMIRA 21 mem.		Dues 2,888.40		Ret. rent, etc. 96.00	
Init. fees 8.00		Receipts.		Int'l Ass't 1,080.50		Cor. by L. U. 9.00	
Dues 9,997.50		Init. fees 12.50		Out of Work 101.40		Rep't'd receipts. 12,204.15	
Int'l Ass't 3,066.10		Dues 725.10		Fines 1.50		Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 14,192.72	
Out of Work 832.20		Int'l Ass't 258.00		Coll. loans 16.00		Grand total 228,400.87	
Fines 17.00		Out of Work 7.20		Interest 143.42		Expenditures.	
Coll. loans 156.00		Fines 1.50		Rep't'd receipts. 4,261.22		Loans granted 164.00	
Interest 102.49		Ass't from Unions 800.00		Exp. over pctg. 18.99		Sick benefit 3,006.00	
Ret. benefit 6.00		Interest 1.71		Due. Fin. Exam. .75		O. of W. benefit 123.60	
Rep't'd receipts. 13,690.29		Rep't'd exp. 1,805.01		Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 4,858.20		Death benefit 8,690.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 1,951.45		Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 885.86		Grand total 9,184.16		Hall rent 844.50	
Grand total 15,631.74		Grand total 2,190.87		Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp. 1,583.80	
Expenditures.		Loans granted 84.00		Loans granted 26.00		Sta. and postage 10.25	
Loans granted 228.50		Sick benefit 276.00		Sick benefit 1,450.00		Label agit. exp. 169.25	
Sick benefit 1,767.00		O. of W. benefit 7.20		O. of W. benefit 101.40		Sundries 93.77	
O. of W. benefit 832.20		Death benefit 1,140.00		Death benefit 1,025.00		Exp. Acc't Int. U. 121.57	
Death benefit 2,740.00		Sal. and com. exp. 191.00		Hall rent 120.00		Int. election exp. 24.29	
Hall rent 240.00		Sta. and postage 15.49		Sal. and com. exp. 643.85		Ret. dues, etc. 8.10	
Sal. and com. exp. 1,793.12		Label agit. exp. 17.95		Sta. and postage 20.01		Assist. to Unions 3,400.00	
Sta. and postage 15.60		Tax to Int. Union 100.00		Label agit. exp. 39.50		Rep't'd exp. 13,138.83	
Label agit. exp. 300.00		Sundries 6.20		Sundries 85.49		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 13,262.04	
Tax to Int. Union 400.00		Int. election exp. 1.65		Exp. Acc't Int. U. 9.22		Grand total 228,400.87	
Sundries 171.35		Ret. dues, etc. 2.50		Assist. to Unions 800.00		60 KEOKUK 27 mem.	
Int. election exp. 47.01		Assist. to Unions 250.00		Rep't'd exp. 4,249.97		Receipts.	
Ret. dues, etc. 28.50		Rep't'd exp. 2,041.99		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 4,884.19		Init. fees 9.50	
Assist. to Unions 5,800.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 148.88		Grand total 9,184.16		Dues 918.00	
Rep't'd exp. 13,858.28		Grand total 2,190.87		56 LEAVENWORTH 9 mem.		Int'l Ass't 844.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 2,272.46		63 NEW ORLEANS 88 mem.		Receipts.		Out of Work 17.49	
Grand total 15,631.74		Receipts.		Dues 867.80		Fines 68.00	
50 TERRE HAUTE 27 mem.		Dues 1,389.40		Int'l Ass't 128.50		Coll. loans 7.00	
Receipts.		Int'l Ass't 518.50		Out of Work 13.20		Ass't from Unions 100.00	
Init. fees 710.70		Fines 4.80		Coll. loans 5.00		Rep't'd receipts. 1,465.90	
Int'l Ass't 211.50		Fines 1.50		Rep't'd receipts. 512.50		Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 437.58	
Out of Work 15.00		Coll. loans 18.00		Due Fin. Exam. .25		Grand total 1,903.45	
Fines 1.50		Interest 13.81		Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 271.63		Expenditures.	
Coll. loans 12.00		Rep't'd receipts. 1,891.01		Grand total 784.88		Loans granted 38.00	
Interest 1.46		Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 508.94		Expenditures.		Sick benefit 196.00	
Cor. by L. U. 1.00		Grand total 2,399.95		Loans granted 2.00		O. of W. benefit 17.40	
Rep't'd receipts. 952.16		Expenditures.		Sick benefit 112.00		Death benefit 550.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 590.14		Loans granted 36.00		O. of W. benefit 13.20		Hall rent, etc. 59.40	
Grand total 1,542.80		Sick benefit 197.00		Hall rent 12.00		Sal. and com. exp. 144.00	
Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit 4.80		Sal. and com. exp. 60.00		Sta. and postage 10.15	
Loans granted 80.00		Death and Dis. benefit 475.00		Sta. and postage 3.60		Tax to Int. Union 200.00	
Sick benefit 489.00		Hall rent 56.25		Label Agit. exp. 9.00		Int. election exp. 10.80	
O. of W. benefit 15.00		Sal. and com. exp. 290.44		Tax to Int. Union 250.00		Ret. dues, etc. 50.00	
Death benefit 75.00		Sta. and postage 11.82		Sundries 6.48		Assist. to Unions 250.00	
Hall rent 21.00		Label agit. exp. 50.00		Int. election exp. 16.50		Rep't'd exp. 1,525.75	
Sal. and com. exp. 137.58		Tax to Int. Union 350.00		Assist. to Unions 200.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 877.70	
Sta. and postage 8.52		Sundries 27.00		Rep't'd exp. 684.78		Grand total 1,903.45	
Label agit. exp. 5.00		Assist. to Unions 400.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 99.00		61 LA CROSSE 32 mem.	
Tax to Int. Union 150.00		Rep't'd exp. 1,887.81		Grand total 784.88		Receipts.	
Sundries 17.43		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 512.14		57 CHAMPAIGN 12 mem.		Init. fees 15.50	
Int. election exp. 2.44		Grand total 2,399.95		Receipts.		Dues 1,809.30	
Ret. dues, etc. 6.00		54 EVANSVILLE 82 mem.		Dues 517.40		Int'l Ass't 446.50	
Assist. to Unions 400.00		Receipts.		Int'l Ass't 167.50		Out of Work 16.20	
Rep't'd exp. 1,801.97		Init. fees 15.00		Coll. loans 7.00		Fines 2.50	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 240.83		Dues 1,426.00		Rep't'd receipts. 719.70		Coll. loans 25.00	
Grand total 1,542.80		Int'l Ass't 465.50		Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 259.10		Ass't from Unions 500.00	
51 HOLYOKE 81 mem.		Out of Work 44.40		Grand total 978.80		Interest 3.04	
Receipts.		Fines 2.00		Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts. 2,817.94	
Init. fees 8.00		Coll. loans 23.00		Loans granted 16.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 618.96	
Dues 1,196.70		Interest 8.41		Sick benefit 21.00		Grand total 2,981.80	
Int'l Ass't 874.50		Rep't'd receipts. 1,984.31		O. of W. benefit 7.80		Expenditures.	
Out of Work 23.40		Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 210.14		Hall rent 12.00		Loans granted 56.00	
Fines 7.50		Grand total 2,194.45		Sal. and com. exp. 112.80		O. of W. benefit 3.20	
Coll. loans 30.00		Expenditures.		Sta. and postage 12.65		Death benefit 1,140.00	
Rep't'd receipts. 1,635.10		Loans granted 7.00		Label agit. exp. 14.70		Hall rent 6.00	
Exp. over pctg. 7.63		Sick benefit 567.00		Tax to Int. Union 850.00		Sal. and com. exp. 247.40	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 709.61		O. of W. benefit 44.40		Sundries 84.70		Sta. and postage 14.55	
Grand total 2,852.34		Death and Dis. benefit 350.00		Int. election exp. 3.70		Label agit. exp. 83.00	
Expenditures.		Hall rent 42.00		Assist. to Unions 200.00		Tax to Int. Union 350.00	
Loans granted 14.00		Sal. and com. exp. 252.00		Rep't'd exp. 785.35		Sundries 74.08	
Sick benefit 238.00		Sta. and postage 18.06		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 193.45		Assist. to Unions 750.00	
O. of W. benefit 22.40		Label agit. exp. 37.00		Grand total 978.80		Rep't'd exp. 2,687.34	
Death benefit 475.00		Sick benefit 567.00		Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 244.58	
Hall rent 85.00		O. of W. benefit 44.40		Loans granted 16.00		Grand total 2,981.80	
Sal. and com. exp. 180.00		Death and Dis. benefit 350.00		Sick benefit 21.00		Expenditures.	
		Hall rent 42.00		O. of W. benefit 7.80		Loans granted 56.00	
		Sal. and com. exp. 252.00		Hall rent 12.00		O. of W. benefit 3.20	
		Sta. and postage 18.06		Sal. and com. exp. 112.80		Death benefit 1,140.00	
		Label agit. exp. 37.00		Sta. and postage 12.65		Hall rent 6.00	
		Sick benefit 567.00		Label agit. exp. 14.70		Sal. and com. exp. 247.40	
		O. of W. benefit 44.40		Tax to Int. Union 850.00		Sta. and postage 14.55	
		Death and Dis. benefit 350.00		Sundries 84.70		Label agit. exp. 83.00	
		Hall rent 42.00		Int. election exp. 3.70		Tax to Int. Union 350.00	
		Sal. and com. exp. 252.00		Assist. to Unions 200.00		Sundries 74.08	
		Sta. and postage 18.06		Rep't'd exp. 785.35		Assist. to Unions 750.00	
		Label agit. exp. 37.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 193.45		Rep't'd exp. 2,687.34	
		Sick benefit 567.00		Grand total 978.80		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 244.58	
		O. of W. benefit 44.40		Expenditures.		Grand total 2,981.80	
		Death and Dis. benefit 350.00		Loans granted 16.00		Expenditures.	
		Hall rent 42.00		Sick benefit 21.00		Loans granted 56.00	
		Sal. and com. exp. 252.00		O. of W. benefit 7.80		O. of W. benefit 3.20	
		Sta. and postage 18.06		Hall rent 12.00		Death benefit 1,140.00	
		Label agit. exp. 37.00		Sal. and com. exp. 112.80		Hall rent 6.00	
		Sick benefit 567.00		Sta. and postage 12.65		Sal. and com. exp. 247.40	
		O. of W. benefit 44.40		Label agit. exp. 14.70		Sta. and postage 14.55	
		Death and Dis. benefit 350.00		Tax to Int. Union 850.00		Label agit. exp. 83.00	
		Hall rent 42.00		Sundries 84.70		Tax to Int. Union 350.00	
		Sal. and com. exp. 252.00		Int. election exp. 3.70		Sundries 74.08	
		Sta. and postage 18.06		Assist. to Unions 200.00		Assist. to Unions 750.00	
		Label agit. exp. 37.00		Rep't'd exp. 785.35		Rep't'd exp. 2,687.34	
		Sick benefit 567.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 193.45		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 244.58	
		O. of W. benefit 44.40		Grand total 978.80		Grand total 2,981.80	
		Death and Dis. benefit 350.00		Expenditures.		Expenditures.	
		Hall rent 42.00		Loans granted 16.00		Loans granted 56.00	
		Sal. and com. exp. 252.00		Sick benefit 21.00		O. of W. benefit 3.20	
		Sta. and postage 18.06		O. of W. benefit 7.80		Death benefit 1,140.00	
		Label agit. exp. 37.00		Hall rent 12.00		Hall rent 6.00	
		Sick benefit 567.00		Sal. and com. exp. 112.80		Sal. and com. exp. 247.40	
		O. of W. benefit 44.40		Sta. and postage 12.65		Sta. and postage 14.55	
		Death and Dis. benefit 350.00		Label agit. exp. 14.70		Label agit. exp. 83.00	
		Hall rent 42.00		Tax to Int. Union 850.00		Tax to Int. Union 350.00	
		Sal. and com. exp. 252.00		Sundries 84.70		Sundries 74.08	
		Sta. and postage 18.06		Int. election exp. 3.70		Assist. to Unions 750.00	
		Label agit. exp. 37.00		Assist. to Unions 200.00		Rep't'd exp. 2,687.34	
		Sick benefit 567.00		Rep't'd exp. 785.35		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 244.58	
		O. of W. benefit 44.40		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 193.45		Grand total 2,981.80	
		Death and Dis. benefit 350.00		Grand total 978.80		Expenditures.	
		Hall rent 42.00		Expenditures.		Loans granted 56.00	
		Sal. and com. exp. 252.00		Loans granted 16.00		O. of W. benefit 3.20	
		Sta. and postage 18.06		Sick benefit 21.00		Death benefit 1,140.00	
		Label agit. exp. 37.00		O. of W. benefit 7.80		Hall rent 6.00	
		Sick benefit 567.00		Hall rent 12.00		Sal. and com. exp. 247.40	
		O. of W. benefit 44.40		Sal. and com. exp. 112.80		Sta. and postage 14.55	
		Death and Dis. benefit 350.00		Sta. and postage 12.65		Label agit. exp. 83.00	
		Hall rent 42.00		Label agit. exp. 14.70		Tax to Int. Union 350.00	
		Sal. and com. exp. 252.00		Tax to Int. Union 850.00		Sundries 74.08	
		Sta. and postage 18.06		Sundries 84.70		Assist. to Unions 750.00	
		Label agit. exp. 37.00		Int. election exp. 3.70		Rep't'd exp. 2,687.34	
		Sick benefit 567.00		Assist. to Unions 200.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 244.58	
		O. of W. benefit 44.40		Rep't'd exp. 785.35		Grand total 2,981.80	
		Death and Dis. benefit 350.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 193.45		Expenditures.	
		Hall rent 42.00		Grand total 978.80		Loans granted 56.00	
		Sal. and com. exp. 252.00		Expenditures.		Loans granted 56.00	
		Sta. and postage 18.06		Loans granted 16.00		O. of W. benefit 3.20	
		Label agit. exp. 37.00		Sick benefit 21.00		Death benefit 1,140.00	
		Sick benefit 567.00		O. of W. benefit 7.80		Hall rent 6.00	
		O. of W. benefit 44.40		Hall rent 12.00		Sal. and com. exp. 247.40	
		Death and Dis. benefit 350.00		Sal. and com. exp. 112.80		Sta. and postage 14.55	
		Hall rent 42.00		Sta. and postage 12.65		Label agit. exp. 83.00	
		Sal. and com. exp. 252.00		Label agit. exp. 14.70		Tax to Int. Union 350.00	
		Sta. and postage 18.06		Tax to Int. Union 850.00		Sundries 74.08	
		Label agit. exp. 37.00		Sundries 84.70		Assist. to Unions 750.00	
		Sick benefit 567.00		Int. election exp. 3.70		Rep't'd exp. 2,687.34	
		O. of W. benefit 44.40		Assist. to Unions 200.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 244.58	
		Death and Dis. benefit 350.00		Rep't'd exp. 785.35		Grand total 2,981.80	
		Hall rent 42.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 193.45		Expenditures.	
		Sal. and com. exp. 252.00		Grand total 978.80		Loans granted 56.00	
		Sta. and postage 18.06		Expenditures.		Loans granted 56.00	
		Label agit. exp. 37.00		Loans granted 16.00		O. of W. benefit 3.20	
		Sick benefit 567.00		Sick benefit 21.00		Death benefit 1,140.00	
		O. of W. benefit 44.40		O. of W. benefit 7.80		Hall rent 6.00	
		Death and Dis. benefit 350.00		Hall rent 12.00		Sal. and com. exp. 247.40	
		Hall rent 42.00		Sal. and com. exp. 112.80		Sta. and postage 14.55	
		Sal. and com. exp. 252.00		Sta. and postage 12.65		Label agit. exp. 83.00	
		Sta. and postage 18.06		Label agit. exp. 14.70		Tax to Int. Union 350.00	
		Label agit. exp. 37.00		Tax to Int. Union 850.00		Sundries 74.08	
		Sick benefit 567.00		Sundries 84.70		Assist. to Unions 750.00	
		O. of W. benefit 44.40		Int. election exp. 3.70		Rep't'd exp. 2,687.34	
		Death and Dis. benefit 350.00</					

Int'l Ass't	126.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	620.49	Coll. loans	26.00	Expenditures.	
Out of Work.....	11.40			Interest	8.26	Loans granted ...\$	6.00
Interest	6.28	Grand total ...\$	2,468.89	Rep't'd receipts.\$	2,234.66	Sick benefit	161.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	571.68	OS ALBANY	75 mem.	Exp. over pctg...	.66	Hall rent	12.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	808.53	Init. fees	5.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	455.21	Sal. and com. exp.	124.85
Grand total ...\$	875.16	Dues	3,243.50	Grand total ...\$	2,690.48	Sta. and postage	5.00
Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't	1,010.50	Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Loans granted ...\$	11.00	Out of Work....	48.20	Loans granted ...\$	15.06	Sundries	5.00
Sick benefit	161.00	Fines	18.50	Sick benefit	890.00	Assist. to Unions	250.00
O. of W. benefit.	12.00	Ass't from Unions	4,100.00	O. of W. benefit.	2.40		
Hall rent	11.40	Interest	2.17	Death benefit	825.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	768.65
Sal. and com. exp.	90.00	Cor. by L. U....	71.80	Hall rent	69.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	149.18
Sta. and postage	10.30	Rep't'd receipts.\$	8,494.07	Sal. and com. exp.	362.50	Grand total ...\$	912.83
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Exp. over pctg...	49.61	Sta. and postage	18.00	76 HANNIBAL	83 mem.
Int. election exp.	4.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	863.52	Label agit. exp.	41.00	Receipts.	
Assist. to Unions	200.00	Grand total ...\$	8,907.20	Tax to Int. Union	300.00	Init. fees	6.00
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	700.10	Expenditures.		Sundries	98.40	Dues	1,064.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	175.08	Loans granted ...\$	66.00	Int. election exp.	10.55	Int'l Ass't	324.00
Grand total ...\$	875.16	Sick benefit	713.00	Assist. to Unions	800.00	Out of Work....	7.20
63 CORRY	2 mem.	Strike benefit	4,687.91	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	2,418.95	Coll. loans	51.00
Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	43.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	278.48	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,452.20
Dues	118.40	Death benefit	1,450.00	Grand total ...\$	2,690.48	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	472.66
Int'l Ass't	29.50	Hall rent	73.50	73 ALTON	26 mem.	Grand total ...\$	1,924.86
Ret. benefit	28.00	Sal. and com. exp.	681.50	Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Rep't'd receipts.\$	175.90	Sta. and postage	29.70	Init. fees	11.00	Loans granted ...\$	64.00
Exp. over pctg...	17.13	Label agit. exp.	89.81	Dues	793.00	Sick benefit	49.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	37.57	Sundries	94.37	Int'l Ass't	246.00	O. of W. benefit.	7.20
Grand total ...\$	230.60	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	8,108.99	Out of Work....	4.20	Hall rent	28.75
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	798.21	Fines	10.50	Sal. and com. exp.	144.75
Loans granted ...\$	9.00	Grand total ...\$	8,907.20	Coll. loans	9.00	Sta. and postage	20.93
Sick benefit	98.00	60 THREE RIVERS	18 mem.	Interest	8.52	Label agit. exp.	71.30
Hall rent	12.00	Receipts.		Ret. benefit	18.00	Tax to Int. Union	250.00
Sal. and com. exp.	42.00	Init. fees	5.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,064.22	Sundries	36.87
Sta. and postage	6.00	Dues	521.20	Exp. over pctg...	1.19	Int. election exp.	3.30
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	167.00	Int'l Ass't	147.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	129.57	Assist. to Unions	750.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	63.60	Fines	1.50	Grand total ...\$	1,224.98	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,413.90
Grand total ...\$	230.60	Coll. loans	14.00	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	510.96
64 LEBANON	13 mem.	Rep't'd receipts.\$	689.20	Loans granted ...\$	41.00	Grand total ...\$	1,924.86
Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	849.83	Sick benefit	102.00	77 MINNEAPOLIS	103 mem.
Dues	450.30	Grand total ...\$	1,039.03	O. of W. benefit.	4.20	Receipts.	
Int'l Ass't	181.00	Expenditures.		Hall rent	24.00	Init. fees	9.00
Out of Work....	7.20	Loans granted ...\$	12.00	Sal. and com. exp.	281.70	Dues	3,858.00
Interest	12.00	Sick benefit	78.50	Sta. and postage	18.65	Int'l Ass't	1,280.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	850.50	Hall rent	7.00	Label agit. exp.	41.50	Out of Work....	80.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	2,154.64	Sal. and com. exp.	78.00	Tax to Int. Union	31.20	Fines	15.80
Grand total ...\$	2,805.04	Sta. and postage	11.42	Sundries	200.00	Coll. loans	81.00
Expenditures.		Label agit. exp.	6.75	Int. election exp.	18.20	Ass't from Unions	900.00
Loans granted ...\$	8.50	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	842.50	Interest .....	.10
Sick benefit	49.00	Sundries	7.22	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	382.48	Rep't'd receipts.\$	6,154.00
O. of W. benefit.	7.20	Int. election exp.	6.79	Grand total ...\$	1,224.98	Exp. over pctg...	247.55
Hall rent	18.00	Assist. to Unions	450.00	74 POUGHKEEPSIE	16 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1,082.78
Sal. and com. exp.	49.60	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	806.68	Receipts.		Grand total ...\$	7,484.33
Sta. and postage	9.77	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	233.35	Dues	881.00	Expenditures.	
Label agit. exp.	.75	Grand total ...\$	1,039.03	Int'l Ass't	296.50	Loans granted ...\$	232.00
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Expenditures.		Out of Work....	27.00	Sick benefit	421.00
Int. election exp.	19.80	Loans granted ...\$	12.00	Ass't from Unions	700.00	Strike benefit	2,152.45
Assist. to Unions	350.00	Sick benefit	70.00	Interest	12.24	O. of W. benefit.	80.10
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	662.62	Hall rent	12.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,918.74	Death benefit	1,100.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	2,142.42	Coll. loans	20.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	619.03	Hall rent	842.04
Grand total ...\$	2,806.04	Interest	5.47	Grand total ...\$	2,535.77	Sal. and com. exp.	739.24
66 LEWISTON	33 mem.	Rep't'd receipts.\$	400.97	Expenditures.		Sta. and postage	50.25
Receipts.		Exp. over pctg...	2.81	Loans granted ...\$	23.00	Label agit. exp.	103.00
Init. fees	10.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	175.97	Sick benefit	358.00	Sundries	101.40
Dues	1,269.60	Grand total ...\$	579.75	O. of W. benefit.	27.00	E. G. Hall, Int.	
Int'l Ass't	411.60	Expenditures.		Death benefit	1,100.00	Ex. Bd., N. Y.	215.22
Out of Work....	35.40	Loans granted ...\$	4.00	Hall rent	6.00	Int. election exp.	28.71
Coll. loans	16.00	Sick benefit	70.00	Sal. and com. exp.	118.24	Assist. to Unions	700.00
Interest	6.54	Hall rent	12.00	Sta. and postage	7.65	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	6,265.42
Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,749.04	Sal. and com. exp.	70.00	Label agit. exp.	6.22	Cor. 1919-20 Acct.	80.42
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	714.85	Sta. and postage	12.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Total	\$ 6,295.84
Grand total ...\$	2,463.89	Label agit. exp.	27.50	Sundries	10.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,188.49
Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Int. election exp.	8.71	Grand total ...\$	7,484.33
Loans granted ...\$	38.00	Sundries	5.20	Assist. to Unions	350.00	78 HORNEILL	8 mem.
Sick benefit	230.00	Int. election exp.	6.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	2,244.92	Receipts.	
O. of W. benefit.	85.40	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	406.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	290.85	Init. fees	3.00
Hall rent	57.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	178.85	Grand total ...\$	2,535.77	Dues	256.10
Sal. and com. exp.	186.00	Grand total ...\$	579.75	75 COLUMBUS	9 mem.	Int'l Ass't	79.00
Sta. and postage	52.40	Receipts.		Dues	475.60	Coll. loans	20.00
Label agit. exp.	9.35	Init. fees	15.00	Int'l Ass't	158.50	Ass't from Unions	1,025.00
Tax to Int. Union	500.00	Dues	1,618.00	Ret. benefit	21.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,383.10
Sundries	35.50	Int'l Ass't	582.50	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	655.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	526.98
Int. election exp.	8.25	Out of Work....	2.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	257.73	Grand total ...\$	1,910.08
Assist. to Unions	650.00	Fines	13.60	Grand total ...\$	912.83	Expenditures.	
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,842.90					Loans granted ...\$	7.00

Sal. and com. exp. 57.80
Sta. and postage 2.85

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,518.85
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 291.28
Grand total ...\$ 1,910.08

79 SANDUSKY 16 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees\$ 29.00
Dues 508.40
Int'l Ass't 162.50
Out of Work..... 9.00
Fines60
Interest 8.48

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 712.88
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 508.18
Grand total ...\$ 1,281.01

Expenditures.
Loans granted ...\$ 6.00
Sick benefit 28.00
O. of W. benefit. 9.00
Hall rent 15.00
Sal. and com. exp. 144.00
Sta. and postage 8.10
Tax to Int. Union 100.00
Sundries 5.75
Int. election exp. 8.80
Assist. to Unions 450.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 769.15
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 511.86
Grand total ...\$ 1,281.01

80 DANVILLE 21 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees\$ 5.00
Dues 815.40
Int'l Ass't 268.00
Out of Work..... 5.40
Fines 8.50
Coll. loans 10.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,105.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 262.78
Grand total ...\$ 1,368.08

Expenditures.

Loans granted ...\$ 25.00
Sick benefit 262.00
O. of W. benefit. 8.40
Death benefit 80.00
Hall rent 15.50
Sal. and com. exp. 198.90
Sta. and postage 6.88
Label agit. exp. 6.80
Tax to Int. Union 150.00
Sundries 7.40
Ret. dues, etc.. 5.00
Assist. to Unions 150.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 915.18
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 452.90
Grand total ...\$ 1,368.08

81 PEEKSKILL 21 mem.

Receipts.
Dues\$ 1,108.60
Int'l Ass't 826.00
Out of Work..... 12.00
Fines 2.50
Coll. loans 10.00
Interest 8.10

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,467.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 478.44
Grand total ...\$ 1,945.54

Expenditures.

Loans granted ...\$ 8.00
Sick benefit 179.00
O. of W. benefit. 12.00
Hall rent 30.00
Sal. and com. exp. 160.95
Sta. and postage 4.89
Label agit. exp. 25.08
Tax to Int. Union 800.00
Sundries 6.98
Int. election exp. 4.11
Ret. dues, etc.. 7.00
Assist. to Unions 650.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,888.08
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 552.48
Grand total ...\$ 1,940.54

83 NASHVILLE 40 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees\$ 4.00
Dues 1,330.00
Int'l Ass't 456.00
Out of Work..... 17.40
Fines 1.50
Coll. loans 46.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,854.90
Due Fin. Exam.. 27.25
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 455.10
Grand total ...\$ 2,337.25

Expenditures.

Loans granted ...\$ 40.00
Sick benefit 88.00
O. of W. benefit. 17.40
Hall rent 550.00
Sal. and com. exp. 41.00
Sta. and postage 146.20
Tax to Int. Union 11.88
Sundries 250.00
Int. election exp. 28.80
Assist. to Unions 950.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 2,128.15
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 209.07
Grand total ...\$ 2,337.25

84 SAUGERTIES 17 mem.

Receipts.
Dues\$ 609.20
Int'l Ass't 171.50
Out of Work..... 10.80
Ass't from Unions 700.00
Interest 6.83

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,498.33
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 417.25
Grand total ...\$ 1,915.58

Expenditures.

Sick benefit\$ 128.00
O. of W. benefit. 10.80
Death benefit 1,100.00
Hall rent 15.00
Sal. and com. exp. 84.00
Sta. and postage 7.54
Label agit. exp. 11.11
Tax to Int. Union 160.00
Sundries 7.90
Int. election exp. 7.10
Assist. to Unions 300.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,821.15
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 94.43
Grand total ...\$ 1,915.58

85 EAU CLAIRE 25 mem.

Receipts.
Dues\$ 980.70
Int'l Ass't 881.00
Out of Work..... 6.00
Fines80
Coll. loans 71.50
Ass't from Unions 200.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,539.70
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 385.69
Grand total ...\$ 1,925.39

Expenditures.

Loans granted ...\$ 83.00
Sick benefit 106.00
O. of W. benefit. 6.00
Death benefit 1,100.00
Hall rent 26.25
Sal. and com. exp. 185.00
Sta. and postage 12.50
Label agit. exp. 35.80
Sundries 20.01
Int. election exp. 6.30

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,580.86
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 344.53
Grand total ...\$ 1,925.39

86 MANSFIELD 5 mem.

Receipts.
Dues\$ 221.50
Int'l Ass't 83.00
Coll. loans 1.00
Interest 4.45

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 310.55

Sal. Jan. 1, '21.. 298.85

Grand total ...\$ 609.40

Expenditures.

Loans granted ...\$ 2.00
Sick benefit 81.80
Sal. and com. exp. 7.85
Tax to Int. Union 50.00
Sundries 9.40
Ret. dues, etc.. 15.00
Assist. to Unions 200.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 386.55
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 272.85
Grand total ...\$ 609.40

87 BROOKLYN 89 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees\$ 15.50
Dues 3,160.30
Int'l Ass't 1,109.50
Out of Work..... 88.20
Coll. loans 34.00
Interest 22.80
Ret. benefit 45.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 4,474.90
Due Fin. Exam.. 32.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 538.71
Grand total ...\$ 5,040.51

Expenditures.

Sick benefit\$ 1,049.00
Strike benefit 238.58
O. of W. benefit. 88.20
Death benefit 1,105.00
Hall rent 47.50
Sal. and com. exp. 236.05
Sta. and postage 48.10
Label agit. exp. 100.00
Tax to Int. Union 800.00
Sundries 411.75
Ret. dues, etc.. 2.50
Assist. to Unions 750.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 4,577.28
Cor. with Exam. 20.00
Total\$ 4,597.28
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 643.28
Grand total ...\$ 5,040.51

88 DUBUQUE 17 mem.

Receipts.
Dues\$ 556.50
Int'l Ass't 183.00
Out of Work..... 16.50
Interest 1.89

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 757.89
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 340.04
Grand total ...\$ 1,097.43

Expenditures.

Loans granted ...\$ 28.00
Sick benefit 126.00
O. of W. benefit. 16.50
Hall rent 24.00
Sal. and com. exp. 130.00
Sta. and postage .85
Label agit. exp. 14.75
Tax to Int. Union 100.00
Sundries 12.00
Int. election exp. 8.95
Assist. to Unions 425.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 875.85
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 221.58
Grand total ...\$ 1,097.43

89 SCHENECTADY 12 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees\$ 7.50
Dues 918.50
Int'l Ass't 323.00
Out of Work..... 4.20
Ass't from Unions 750.00
Interest 8.83
Ret. benefit 20.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 2,032.03
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 418.45
Grand total ...\$ 2,450.48

Expenditures.

Loans granted ...\$ 55.00
Sick benefit 187.00
O. of W. benefit. 4.20
Death benefit 886.60

Hall rent 51.00
Sal. and com. exp. 204.45
Sta. and postage 40.55
Label agit. exp. 150.00
Tax to Int. Union 2.00
Sundries 8.20
Int. election exp. 254.70
Ret. dues, etc.. 200.00
Assist. to Unions 200.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 2,150.90
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 299.98
Grand total ...\$ 2,450.48

90 NEW YORK 600 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees\$ 280.00
Dues 27,079.90
Int'l Ass't 9,902.00
Out of Work..... 543.00
Fines 2.00
Coll. loans 300.50
Ass't from Unions 1,809.00
Interest 28.32
Ret. benefit 73.90

Rep't'd receipts.\$30,981.22
Due Ill. sick ben. 12.55
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 7,713.58
Grand total ...\$47,708.28

Expenditures.

Loans granted ...\$ 168.60
Sick benefit 9,967.00
Strike benefit 8,124.00
O. of W. benefit. 543.00
Death benefit 16,337.95
Sal. and com. exp. 5,338.41
Sta. and postage 170.88
Label agit. exp. 700.00
Tax to Int. Union 500.00
Sundries 432.92
Int. election exp. 88.45
Assist. to Unions 1,000.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$43,998.25
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 3,829.96
Grand total ...\$47,708.28

91 ALLENTOWN 6 mem.

Receipts.
Dues\$ 334.10
Int'l Ass't 117.00
Ass't from Unions 350.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 791.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 226.42
Grand total ...\$ 1,017.52

Expenditures.

Loans granted ...\$ 59.00
Sick benefit 126.00
Death benefit 550.00
Sal. and com. exp. 21.40
Sta. and postage 8.58
Tax to Int. Union 100.00
Sundries 17.40
Int. election exp. 8.75

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 964.13
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 61.80
Grand total ...\$ 1,017.52

92 WORCESTER 57 mem.

Receipts.
Init. fees\$ 20.00
Dues 2,115.60
Int'l Ass't 572.00
Out of Work..... 78.60
Fines 1.00
Coll. loans 220.00
Interest 24.95

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 3,003.15
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 804.61
Grand total ...\$ 3,807.16

Expenditures.

Loans granted ...\$ 161.00
Sick benefit 221.00
O. of W. benefit. 73.00
Death benefit 40.00
Hall rent 88.00
Sal. and postage 312.30
Label agit. exp. 23.51
Tax to Int. Union 300.00

Sundries	\$4.05	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	533.53	99 OTTAWA 18 mem.	Receipts.	Loans granted ...	5.00
Assist. to Unions	1,600.00				Init. fees	Sick benefit	68.00
Rep't'd exp. ...	\$ 2,583.26	Grand total ...	\$ 1,606.92		Dues	O. of W. benefit.	10.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	952.90				Int'l Ass't	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00
					Out of Work....	Sta. and postage	8.44
Grand total ...	\$ 8,536.16				Fines	Label agit. exp..	1.61
93 OMAHA 28 mem.					Coll. loans	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
					Interest	Sundries	5.20
						Assist. to Unions	200.00
Receipts.					Rep't'd receipts.	Rep't'd exp. ...	461.05
Dues	\$ 1,010.70				Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	355.50
Int'l Ass't	245.00						
Out of Work....	43.80						
Coll. loans	9.00						
Cor. by L. U....	1.40						
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,409.90						
Bal. Jan. 1, '21	460.75						
Grand total ...	\$ 1,870.65						
Expenditures.							
Loans granted ...	71.00						
Sick benefit	168.00						
O. of W. benefit.	43.80						
Death benefit	475.00						
Hall rent	36.00						
Sal. and com. exp.	126.60						
Sta. and postage	2.00						
Label agit. exp..	104.00						
Sundries	13.50						
Assist. to Unions	200.00						
Rep't'd exp. ...	\$ 1,239.90						
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	680.75						
Grand total ...	\$ 1,870.65						
94 PAWTUCKET 30 mem.							
Receipts.							
Init. fees	\$ 24.00						
Dues	1,108.20						
Int'l Ass't	424.00						
Out of Work....	56.70						
Fines	8.50						
Coll. loans	44.00						
Ass't from Unions	800.00						
Interest	7.08						
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,967.45						
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	489.78						
Grand total ...	\$ 2,457.18						
Expenditures.							
Loans granted ...	18.00						
Sick benefit	559.00						
Strike benefit	180.00						
O. of W. benefit.	56.70						
Death benefit	900.00						
Hall rent	46.50						
Sal. and com. exp.	207.30						
Sta. and postage	13.08						
Label agit. exp..	41.40						
Tax to Int. Union	150.00						
Sundries	19.45						
Int. election exp.	15.98						
Assist. to Unions	800.00						
Rep't'd exp. ...	\$ 2,287.29						
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	169.89						
Grand total ...	\$ 2,457.18						
95 ST. JOSEPH 14 mem.							
Receipts.							
Dues	\$ 605.70						
Int'l Ass't	213.50						
Out of Work....	9.60						
Coll. loans	27.00						
Ass't from Unions	350.00						
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,206.80						
Cor. Acc't. ....	.02						
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	898.10						
Grand total ...	\$ 1,603.92						
Expenditures.							
Loans granted ...	19.00						
Sick benefit	91.00						
O. of W. benefit.	9.60						
Death benefit	850.00						
Hall rent	24.00						
Sal. and com. exp.	162.18						
Sta. and postage	22.80						
Label agit. exp..	15.00						
Tax to Int. Union	100.00						
Sundries	15.70						
Int. election exp.	1.65						
Assist. to Unions	250.00						
Rep't'd exp. ...	\$ 1,976.40						
Grand total ...	\$ 4,750.07						
96 AKRON 8 mem.							
Receipts.							
Dues	\$ 402.10						
Int'l Ass't	150.50						
Out of Work....	4.20						
Interest	4.73						
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 561.53						
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	106.35						
Grand total ...	\$ 667.88						
Expenditures.							
Loans granted ...	14.00						
Sick benefit	112.00						
O. of W. benefit.	4.20						
Sal. and com. exp.	89.00						
Sta. and postage	17.00						
Tax to Int. Union	200.00						
Sundries	8.95						
Int. election exp.	8.30						
Rep't'd exp. ...	448.45						
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	219.43						
Grand total ...	\$ 667.88						
97 BOSTON 1,860 mem.							
Receipts.							
Init. fees	\$ 285.00						
Dues	57,868.00						
Int'l Ass't	17,127.00						
Out of Work....	1,529.60						
Fines	138.50						
Coll. loans	259.35						
Interest	389.89						
Ded. Rep. by Mem. Acc't 65							
Lynn	12.00						
Ret. benefit	7.00						
Rep't'd receipts.	\$77,457.75						
Exp. over pctg. ...	281.16						
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	18,016.28						
Grand total ...	\$90,705.19						
Expenditures.							
Loans granted ...	298.00						
Sick benefit	9,214.00						
O. of W. benefit.	1,899.60						
Death benefit	8,865.00						
Hall rent	1,350.00						
Sal. and com. exp.	8,529.60						
Sta. and postage	482.08						
Label agit. exp..	5,855.85						
Tax to Int. Union	500.00						
Sundries	1,105.02						
Atty. fees, etc..	865.50						
Int. election exp.	403.10						
Ret. dues, etc..	70.40						
Assist. to Unions	35,000.00						
Rep't'd exp. ...	\$74,019.24						
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	16,685.95						
Grand total ...	\$90,705.19						
98 ST. PAUL 86 mem.							
Receipts.							
Init. fees	\$ 5.00						
Dues	3,045.60						
Int'l Ass't	1,085.50						
Out of Work....	55.80						
Coll. loans	6.83						
Interest	7.00						
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 4,160.73						
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	589.94						
Grand total ...	\$ 4,750.67						
Expenditures.							
Loans granted ...	190.00						
Sick benefit	521.00						
Strike benefit	1,002.90						
O. of W. benefit.	55.80						
Death benefit	590.00						
Hall rent	183.00						
Sal. and com. exp.	478.42						
Sta. and postage	2.82						
Label agit. exp..	92.16						
Tax to Int. Union	350.00						
Sundries	90.46						
Int. election exp.	18.54						
Assist. to Unions	900.00						
Rep't'd exp. ...	4,470.00						
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	280.67						
Grand total ...	\$ 4,750.67						
99 OTTAWA 18 mem.							
Receipts.							
Init. fees	\$ 5.00						
Dues	575.20						
Int'l Ass't	192.00						
Out of Work....	28.80						
Fines	7.00						
Coll. loans	6.00						
Interest	8.52						
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 817.52						
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	449.14						
Grand total ...	\$ 1,266.66						
Expenditures.							
Loans granted ...	18.00						
Sick benefit	63.00						
O. of W. benefit.	28.80						
Hall rent	11.25						
Sal. and com. exp.	101.75						
Sta. and postage	15.40						
Label agit. exp..	.10						
Tax to Int. Union	160.00						
Sundries	5.45						
Int. election exp.	8.30						
Assist. to Unions	650.00						
Rep't'd exp. ...	\$ 1,042.05						
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	224.61						
Grand total ...	\$ 1,266.66						
100 MILBANK 8 mem.							
Receipts.							
Dues	\$ 349.50						
Int'l Ass't	120.00						
Out of Work....	4.80						
Interest	13.00						
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 487.80						
Due Fin. Exam..	2.50						
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	879.22						
Grand total ...	\$ 869.02						
Expenditures.							
Sick benefit	70.00						
O. of W. benefit.	4.80						
Hall rent	26.00						
Sal. and com. exp.	86.00						
Sta. and postage	8.82						
Label agit. exp..	21.80						
Tax to Int. Union	150.00						
Sundries	4.70						
Assist. to Unions	200.00						
Rep't'd exp. ...	\$ 522.12						
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	346.90						
Grand total ...	\$ 869.02						
102 KANSAS CITY 30 mem.							
Receipts.							
Init. fees	\$ 8.00						
Dues	1,275.00						
Int'l Ass't	448.00						
Out of Work....	85.10						
Ret. benefit	17.00						
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,783.10						
Due Fin. Exam..	72.52						
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	832.25						
Grand total ...	\$ 2,207.87						
Expenditures.							
Loans granted ...	108.00						
Sick benefit	432.00						
O. of W. benefit.	35.10						
Death benefit	50.00						
Hall rent	36.00						
Sal. and com. exp.	268.50						
Sta. and postage	20.40						
Tax to Int. Union	100.00						
Sundries	19.00						

Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	502.88	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	227.49	O. of W. benefit.	819.50	Sundries	18.75
Grand total ...\$	8,846.95	Grand total ...\$	2,433.59	Death benefit ...	1,175.00	Int. election exp.	10.98
108 LOCK HAVEN	2 mem.	Expenditures.		Hall rent	262.50	Assist. to Unions	2,250.00
Receipts.		Loans granted ...\$	48.00	Sal. and com. exp.	818.90	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	8,350.72
Dues	157.60	Sick benefit	814.00	Sta. and postage	27.19	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	744.75
Int'l Ass't	65.40	O. of W. benefit.	54.00	Label agit. exp.	177.00	Grand total ...\$	4,095.47
Out of Work	5.40	Death benefit	350.00	Tax to Int. Union	300.00	110 SAN JUAN	199 mem.
Rep't'd receipts.\$	228.70	Hall rent, etc...	84.90	L. P. Hoffman		Receipts.	
Exp. over pctg..	1.82	Sal. and com. exp.	279.78	Exp. Int. Ex.	113.83	Init. fees	7.50
Due Ill. Sick		Sta. and postage	43.80	Bd. N. Y.....	1.00	Dues	3,664.30
Ben.	88.00	Label agit. exp.	43.00	Ret. dues, etc...	1,800.00	Int'l Ass't	1,018.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	581.19	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Assist. to Unions	1,800.00	Out of Work	378.00
Grand total ...\$	849.68	Int. election exp.	14.75	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	5,787.42	Coll. loans	8.75
Expenditures.		Assist. to Unions	600.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,151.88	Ass't from Unions	15,000.00
Loans granted ...\$	19.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,082.33	Grand total ...\$	6,939.30	Rep't'd receipts.\$	20,677.15
Sick benefit	7.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	451.26	115 CANTON	6 mem.	Exp. over pctg..	252.91
O. of W. benefit.	5.40	Grand total ...\$	2,433.59	Receipts.		Due Ill. Strike and	
Sal. and com. exp.	64.00	112 ONEONTA	25 mem.	Init. fees	5.50	Sick benefit	991.24
Sta. and postage	8.31	Receipts.		Dues	325.70	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	740.86
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Dues	\$ 1,135.50	Int'l Ass't	118.00	Grand total ...\$	22,662.16
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	198.71	Int'l Ass't	316.50	Out of Work	8.40	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	650.97	Out of Work	12.60	Interest	12.29	Loans granted ...\$	149.00
Grand total ...\$	840.68	Coll. loans	36.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	478.89	Sick benefit	728.00
Expenditures.		Ass't from Unions	100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	197.99	Strike benefit	18,661.75
Loans granted ...\$	19.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,600.80	Grand total ...\$	671.88	O. of W. benefit.	378.00
Sick benefit	7.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	249.23	Expenditures.		Hall rent	186.00
O. of W. benefit.	5.40	Grand total ...\$	1,849.83	Loans granted ...\$	6.00	Sal. and com. exp.	549.40
Sal. and com. exp.	64.00	Expenditures.		Sick benefit	46.00	Sta. and postage	18.25
Sta. and postage	8.31	Loans granted ...\$	22.00	O. of W. benefit.	8.40	Sundries	379.92
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Sick benefit	52.00	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Int. election exp.	16.50
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	198.71	O. of W. benefit.	12.96	Sta. and postage	1.50	Assist. to Unions	300.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	650.97	Death benefit	625.00	Tax to Int. Union	160.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	21,398.02
Grand total ...\$	840.68	Hall rent	24.00	Sundries	3.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,294.14
Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	233.60	Int. election exp.	6.00	Grand total ...\$	22,662.16
Loans granted ...\$	19.00	Sta. and postage	10.68	Assist. to Unions	160.00	110 MUSCATINE	10 mem.
Sick benefit	7.00	Label agit. exp.	27.13	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	443.50	Receipts.	
O. of W. benefit.	5.40	Sundries	20.48	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	228.38	Init. fees	5.00
Sal. and com. exp.	64.00	Assist. to Unions	300.00	Grand total ...\$	671.88	Dues	581.00
Sta. and postage	8.31	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,827.49	117 PINE BLUFF	8 mem.	Int'l Ass't	180.00
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	622.34	Receipts.		Out of Work	8.40
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	482.02	Grand total ...\$	1,849.83	Init. fees	5.00	Fines	3.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	856.93	113 TACOMA	87 mem.	Dues	306.20	Ret. rent, etc...	6.60
Grand total ...\$	839.05	Receipts.		Int'l Ass't	104.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	784.00
Expenditures.		Init. fees	\$ 20.00	Coll. loans	40.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	406.15
Loans granted ...\$	36.00	Dues	975.80	Ass't from Unions	350.00	Grand total ...\$	1,190.15
Sick benefit	247.00	Int'l Ass't	311.00	Ret. rent, etc...	1.00	Expenditures.	
O. of W. benefit.	10.80	Out of Work	80.00	Def. Rep. by—		Loans granted ...\$	58.00
Hall rent	12.00	Fines	87.00	Mem. Acct. 441	6.95	Sick benefit	171.00
Sal. and com. exp.	24.00	Ass't from Unions	100.00	Little Rock	6.95	O. of W. benefit.	8.40
Sta. and postage	5.80	Interest	2.14	Rep't'd receipts.\$	813.15	Sal. and com. exp.	107.00
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Cor. by L. U....	1.80	Exp. over pctg..	2.38	Sta. and postage	8.55
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	485.60	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,530.84	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	380.46	Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	858.45	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	262.18	Grand total ...\$	1,145.97	Sundries	41.50
Grand total ...\$	839.05	Grand total ...\$	1,793.02	Expenditures.		Int. election exp.	9.90
Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Loans granted ...\$	44.00	Assist. to Unions	350.00
Loans granted ...\$	36.00	Loans granted ...\$	146.70	Sick benefit	112.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	905.15
Sick benefit	247.00	Sick benefit	112.00	Death benefit	478.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	235.00
O. of W. benefit.	10.80	O. of W. benefit.	80.60	Sal. and com. exp.	81.10	Grand total ...\$	1,190.15
Hall rent	12.00	Death benefit	275.00	Sta. and postage	4.00	121 ITHACA	34 mem.
Sal. and com. exp.	24.00	Hall rent	80.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Receipts.	
Sta. and postage	5.80	Sal. and com. exp.	190.60	Sundries	25.50	Init. fees	6.00
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Sta. and postage	78.00	Ret. dues, etc...	7.40	Dues	1,259.20
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	485.60	Label agit. exp.	79.00	Assist. to Unions	200.00	Int'l Ass't	434.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	858.45	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,059.00	Out of Work	19.80
Grand total ...\$	839.05	Sundries	80.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	86.97	Fines	5.00
Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,053.95	Grand total ...\$	1,145.97	Coll. loans	16.00
Loans granted ...\$	10.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	739.37	118 PEORIA	66 mem.	Interest	14.06
Sick benefit	853.60	Grand total ...\$	1,793.02	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,758.56
O. of W. benefit.	6.60	Expenditures.		Init. fees	28.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	537.92
Death benefit	1,850.00	Loans granted ...\$	146.70	Dues	2,700.00	Grand total ...\$	2,294.48
Hall rent	44.50	Sick benefit	112.00	Int'l Ass't	874.50	Expenditures.	
Sal. and com. exp.	182.00	O. of W. benefit.	80.60	Out of Work	7.20	Loans granted ...\$	14.00
Sta. and postage	12.35	Death benefit	275.00	Fines	5.50	Sick benefit	237.00
Label agit. exp.	29.00	Hall rent	80.00	Coll. loans	17.00	O. of W. benefit.	19.80
Sundries	29.25	Sal. and com. exp.	190.60	Interest	14.29	Hall rent	19.50
Int. election exp.	8.22	Sta. and postage	78.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	3,648.49	Sal. and com. exp.	170.75
Assist. to Unions	300.00	Label agit. exp.	79.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	448.88	Sta. and postage	20.47
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	2,804.92	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Grand total ...\$	4,095.47	Label agit. exp.	11.88
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	602.11	Sundries	80.00	Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	250.00
Grand total ...\$	3,307.03	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,053.95	Loans granted ...\$	44.00	Sundries	14.75
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	739.37	Sick benefit	210.00	Assist. to Unions	875.00
Loans granted ...\$	10.00	Grand total ...\$	1,793.02	O. of W. benefit.	7.20	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,632.65
Sick benefit	853.60	Expenditures.		Hall rent	40.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	661.80
O. of W. benefit.	6.60	Loans granted ...\$	269.00	Sal. and com. exp.	339.00	Grand total ...\$	2,294.48
Death benefit	1,850.00	Sick benefit	529.00	Sta. and postage	35.89		
Hall rent	44.50	Rep't'd receipts.\$	6,094.20	Label agit. exp.	91.95		
Sal. and com. exp.	182.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	762.70	Tax to Int. Union	300.00		
Sta. and postage	12.35	Grand total ...\$	6,039.30				
Label agit. exp.	29.00	Expenditures.					
Sundries	29.25	Loans granted ...\$	269.00				
Int. election exp.	8.22	Sick benefit	529.00				
Assist. to Unions	300.00						
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	2,804.92						
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	602.11						
Grand total ...\$	3,307.03						
111 DES MOINES	41 mem.						
Receipts.							
Init. fees	14.00						
Dues	1,877.60						
Int'l Ass't	529.00						
Out of Work	54.00						
Fines	6.00						
Coll. loans	25.50						
Rep't'd receipts.\$	2,306.10						

123 WARREN 54 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	25.50
Dues	1,924.10
Int'l Ass't	507.00
Out of Work	21.00
Fines	1.50
Coll. loans	216.90
Ass't from Unions	500.00
Interest	9.81

Rep't'd receipts. \$3,205.81
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 408.96

Grand total ... \$3,609.77

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	92.00
Sick benefit	91.00
Strike benefit	939.86
O. of W. benefit	21.00
Death benefit	105.00
Hall rent	26.00
Sal. and com. exp.	258.00
Sta. and postage	7.80
Label agit. exp.	73.93
Sundries	48.67
Int. election exp.	9.22
Assist. to Unions	1,050.00

Rep't'd exp. ... \$2,792.48
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 817.29

Grand total ... \$3,609.77

Receipts.	
Init. fees	5.00
Dues	560.20
Int'l Ass't	187.50
Out of Work	5.40
Fines	1.00

Rep't'd receipts. \$750.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 199.91

Grand total ... \$950.01

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	22.00
Sick benefit	322.00
O. of W. benefit	5.40
Hall rent	9.50
Sal. and com. exp.	132.00
Sta. and postage	5.10
Label agit. exp.	17.00
Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Sundries	10.75
Int. election exp.	6.00

Rep't'd exp. ... \$730.35
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 228.66

Grand total ... \$950.01

124 WATERTOWN 13 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	18.00
Dues	577.00
Int'l Ass't	174.00
Out of Work	18.20
Coll. loans	20.00
Interest	5.23

Rep't'd receipts. \$902.43
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 105.16

Grand total ... \$967.59

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	18.00
Sick benefit	147.00
O. of W. benefit	18.20
Sal. and com. exp.	182.00
Sta. and postage	7.67
Label agit. exp.	9.44
Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Sundries	16.45
Int. election exp.	8.30

Rep't'd exp. ... \$545.06
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 422.53

Grand total ... \$967.59

125 NORWICH 13 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	10.00
Dues	532.20
Int'l Ass't	158.00
Coll. loans	21.00

Rep't'd receipts. \$731.20

Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 233.50

Grand total ... \$954.70	
Expenditures.	
Loans granted	25.00
Sick benefit	140.00
Hall rent	24.00
Sal. and com. exp.	72.00
Sta. and postage	4.90
Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Sundries .....	.60
Exp. Acc't Int. U.	3.30
Assist. to Unions	250.00

Rep't'd exp. ... \$669.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 284.90

Grand total ... \$954.70

126 EPHRATA 45 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	11.00
Dues	1,776.40
Int'l Ass't	523.00
Out of Work	10.20
Fines	4.50
Ass't from Unions	400.00

Rep't'd receipts. \$2,725.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 551.57

Grand total ... \$3,276.67

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	9.00
Sick benefit	567.00
O. of W. benefit	10.20
Death benefit	825.00
Hall rent	60.00
Sal. and com. exp.	280.93
Sta. and postage	15.77
Label agit. exp.	82.39
Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Sundries	21.27
Int. election exp.	22.49
Assist. to Unions	750.00

Rep't'd exp. ... \$2,844.05
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 632.62

Grand total ... \$3,276.67

127 MATTOON 4 mem.

Receipts.	
Dues	170.40
Int'l Ass't	44.00
Out of Work	11.40
Coll. loans	4.50

Rep't'd receipts. \$230.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 219.05

Grand total ... \$449.85

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	36.50
O. of W. benefit	11.40
Sal. and com. exp.	36.00
Sta. and postage	2.50
Tax to Int. Union	150.00

Rep't'd exp. ... \$236.40
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 212.95

Grand total ... \$449.85

128 EL PASO 12 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	5.00
Dues	424.70
Int'l Ass't	159.50
Out of Work	66.90

Rep't'd receipts. \$655.80
Exp. over pctg. 14.52
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 106.92

Grand total ... \$772.24

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	24.00
Sick benefit	70.00
O. of W. benefit	66.90
Hall rent	16.00
Sal. and com. exp.	117.50
Sta. and postage	5.10
Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Sundries	44.88
Int. election exp.	6.15

Rep't'd exp. ... \$450.23
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 327.01

Grand total ... \$772.24

129 DENVER 395 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	106.50
Dues	14,193.70
Int'l Ass't	4,375.40
Out of Work	176.40
Fines	183.00
Coll. loans	637.00
Ass't from Unions	8,500.00
Interest	23.50
Ret. benefit	12.15

Rep't'd receipts. \$23,157.65
Exp. over pctg. 107.42
Due Fin. Exam. 125.00
Illegal strike ben. 1,160.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 8,063.66

Grand total ... \$27,618.73

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	808.00
Sick benefit	4,331.00
Strike benefit	8,204.80
O. of W. benefit	176.40
Death benefit	4,870.00
Hall rent	583.00
Sal. and com. exp.	2,789.00
Sta. and postage	100.53
Label agit. exp.	405.75
Tax to Int. Union	500.00
Sundries	238.91
Int. election exp.	48.63
Ret. dues, etc.	16.00
Assist. to Unions	2,000.00

Rep't'd exp. ... \$24,569.52
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 3,044.21

Grand total ... \$27,618.73

130 SAGINAW 48 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	8.00
Dues	2,290.90
Int'l Ass't	689.00
Out of Work	22.80
Fines	10.00
Interest	21.37

Rep't'd receipts. \$3,042.07
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 753.75

Grand total ... \$3,795.82

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	10.00
Sick benefit	113.00
O. of W. benefit	22.80
Hall rent	62.14
Sal. and com. exp.	872.20
Sta. and postage	35.58
Label agit. exp.	60.00
Tax to Int. Union	800.00
Sundries	44.65
Int. election exp.	23.15
Assist. to Unions	2,200.00

Rep't'd exp. ... \$3,231.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 564.52

Grand total ... \$3,795.82

131 JERSEY CITY 27 mem.

Receipts.	
Dues	972.90
Int'l Ass't	334.00
Out of Work	48.20
Fines	1.00

Rep't'd receipts. \$1,351.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 225.70

Grand total ... \$1,576.80

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	4.00
Sick benefit	140.00
O. of W. benefit	43.20
Hall rent	26.00
Sal. and com. exp.	167.42
Sta. and postage	7.80
Label agit. exp.	33.00
Tax to Int. Union	850.00
Sundries	37.58
Assist. to Unions	400.00

Rep't'd exp. ... \$1,209.40
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 367.40

Grand total ... \$1,576.80

132 BROOKLYN 128 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	8.00
Dues	4,628.95
Int'l Ass't	1,576.45
Out of Work	93.60
Fines	1.50
Coll. loans	5.00
Ass't from Unions	100.00
Interest	27.19
Cor. by L. U.	22.80

Rep't'd receipts. \$6,458.19
Exp. over pctg. 119.09
Due Fin. Exam. 27.77
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 1,268.85

Grand total ... \$7,868.40

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	19.00
Sick benefit	942.00
Strike benefit	105.27
O. of W. benefit	93.60
Death benefit	4,285.00
Hall rent	100.00
Sal. and com. exp.	1,030.80
Sta. and postage	84.81
Label agit. exp.	180.00
Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Sundries	102.42
Int. election exp.	30.00
Ret. dues, etc.	13.80
Assist. to Unions	400.00

Rep't'd exp. ... \$7,516.80
Cor. with Fin. Exam. 24.67

Total ... \$7,541.87
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 827.03

133 RICHMOND 22 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	8.00
Dues	890.40
Int'l Ass't	300.00
Out of Work	21.00
Fines	1.50
Coll. loans	59.50
Ret. benefit	68.00

Rep't'd receipts. \$1,348.40
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 422.06

Grand total ... \$1,770.46

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	21.00
Sick benefit	891.00
O. of W. benefit	21.00
Death benefit	200.00
Hall rent	65.40
Sal. and com. exp.	115.90
Sta. and postage	7.89
Label agit. exp.	99.00
Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Sundries	81.12
Assist. to Unions	300.00

Rep't'd exp. ... \$1,351.81
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 418.65

Grand total ... \$1,770.46

134 LA PORTE 6 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	10.00
Dues	236.80
Int'l Ass't	73.50
Coll. loans	21.00

Rep't'd receipts. \$340.70
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 265.70

Grand total ... \$606.40

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	8.00
Sal. and com. exp.	63.90
Sta. and postage	1.71
Tax to Int. Union	150.00

Rep't'd exp. ... \$218.51
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 388.09

Grand total ... \$606.40

135 APPLETON 28 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	5.00
Dues	941.80
Int'l Ass't	291.50

Out of Work.....	12.00	Label agit. exp..	1.26	143 LINCOLN 18 mem.	Fines	2.50	
Fines .....	.50	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Receipts.	Interest	4.54	
Coll. loans	17.00	Int. election exp.	4.00	Init. fees	7.00	Rep't'd receipts..	758.26
Rep't'd receipts..	1,268.40	Rep't'd exp. ...	847.56	Dues	694.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	401.14
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	278.12	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	895.77	Int'l Ass't	288.50	Grand total ...	1,159.40
Grand total ...	1,546.52	Grand total ...	743.33	Out of Work....	24.00	Expenditures.	
140 ST. CATHARINES 7 mem.		Receipts.		Coll. loans	10.00	Loans granted ...	22.00
Init. fees	5.00	Init. fees	5.00	Rep't'd receipts..	916.10	Sick benefit	111.00
Dues	801.00	Dues	801.00	Due Fin. Exam..	56.00	O. of W. benefit.	9.00
Int'l Ass't	113.10	Int'l Ass't	113.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	455.89	Hall rent	24.50
Out of Work....	4.20	Out of Work....	4.20	Grand total ...	1,427.99	Sal. and com. exp.	98.27
Fines .....	.50	Fines .....	.50	Expenditures.		Sta. and postage	5.49
Interest	6.38	Interest	6.38	Loans granted ...	118.00	Label agit. exp..	20.80
Rep't'd receipts..	430.18	Rep't'd exp. ...	430.18	Sick benefit	89.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	160.51	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	160.51	O. of W. benefit.	24.00	Sundries	12.00
Grand total ...	590.69	Grand total ...	590.69	Hall rent	18.00	Int. election exp.	1.05
Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	127.80	Assist. to Unions	250.00
Loans granted ...	8.00	Loans granted ...	8.00	Sta. and postage	14.70	Rep't'd exp. ...	654.72
Sick benefit	93.00	Sick benefit	93.00	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	504.96
O. of W. benefit.	4.20	O. of W. benefit.	4.20	Sundries	2.80	Grand total ...	1,159.40
Hall rent	15.00	Hall rent	15.00	Ret. dues, etc...	3.50	147 UNION HILL 16 mem.	
Sal. and com. exp.	66.00	Sal. and com. exp.	66.00	Assist. to Unions	300.00	Receipts.	
Sta. and postage	10.72	Sta. and postage	10.72	Rep't'd exp. ...	847.90	Dues	743.20
Label agit. exp..	13.31	Label agit. exp..	13.31	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	580.09	Int'l Ass't	282.50
Sundries	19.98	Sundries	19.98	Grand total ...	1,427.99	Out of Work....	4.80
Exp. Acc't Int. U.	.63	Exp. Acc't Int. U.	.63	144 NEW YORK 619 mem.		Fines	3.50
Int. election exp.	2.20	Int. election exp.	2.20	Receipts.		Ass't from Unions	200.00
Rep't'd exp. ...	228.04	Rep't'd exp. ...	228.04	Init. fees	223.00	Interest	4.54
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	862.65	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	862.65	Dues	19,268.15	Rep't'd receipts..	1,238.54
Grand total ...	590.69	Grand total ...	590.69	Int'l Ass't	6,819.70	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	338.66
141 NEW YORK 636 mem.		Expenditures.		Out of Work....	412.10	Grand total ...	1,572.40
Receipts.		Expenditures.		Fines	7.00	Expenditures.	
Init. fees	166.50	Init. fees	166.50	Coll. loans	184.00	Loans granted ...	5.00
Dues	25,170.80	Dues	25,170.80	Ass't from Unions	1,000.00	Sick benefit	297.46
Int'l Ass't	8,368.00	Int'l Ass't	8,368.00	Interest	187.75	O. of W. benefit.	4.80
Out of Work....	455.50	Out of Work....	455.50	Ret. benefit	31.42	Death benefit	550.00
Coll. loans	40.00	Coll. loans	40.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$28,190.72	Hall rent	40.00
Ass't from Unions	1,530.00	Ass't from Unions	1,530.00	Exp. over pctg...	344.00	Sal. and com. exp.	133.06
Interest	59.70	Interest	59.70	Due Ill. Sick Ben.	18.58	Sta. and postage	14.82
Rep't'd receipts..	\$35,760.50	Rep't'd exp. ...	\$35,760.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	4,452.83	Label agit. exp..	19.75
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	7,531.27	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	7,531.27	Grand total ...	\$33,001.13	Tax to Int. Union	30.00
Grand total ...	\$43,291.77	Grand total ...	\$43,291.77	Expenditures.		Assist. to Unions	250.00
Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Loans granted ...	158.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	1,363.51
Loans granted ...	61.00	Loans granted ...	61.00	Sick benefit	3,879.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	206.89
Sick benefit	10,208.00	Sick benefit	10,208.00	Strike benefit	8,034.88	Grand total ...	1,572.40
Strike benefit	8,499.82	Strike benefit	8,499.82	O. of W. benefit.	419.10	148 CAQUAS 107 mem.	
O. of W. benefit.	455.50	O. of W. benefit.	455.50	Death benefit	7,665.00	Receipts.	
Death and Dis. benefit	10,000.00	Death and Dis. benefit	10,000.00	Hall rent	813.96	Init. fees	8.00
Hall rent	360.00	Hall rent	360.00	Sal. and com. exp.	4,083.10	Dues	1,536.40
Sal. and com. exp.	5,598.06	Sal. and com. exp.	5,598.06	Sta. and postage	179.10	Int'l Ass't	399.20
Sta. and postage	120.95	Sta. and postage	120.95	Label agit. exp..	975.00	Out of Work....	142.80
Label agit. exp..	675.00	Label agit. exp..	675.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Coll. loans	34.70
Tax to Int. Union	400.00	Tax to Int. Union	400.00	Sundries	182.14	Ret. benefit	14.00
Sundries	852.37	Sundries	852.37	Atty. fees, etc...	150.00	Rep't'd receipts..	2,120.10
Int. election exp.	81.63	Int. election exp.	81.63	Int. election exp.	72.25	Exp. over pctg...	201.01
Assist. to Unions	1,700.00	Assist. to Unions	1,700.00	Ret. dues, etc...	23.10	Due Ill. sick ben.	50.45
Rep't'd exp. ...	\$38,512.43	Rep't'd exp. ...	\$38,512.43	Assist. to Unions	1,000.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1,746.22
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	4,779.34	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	4,779.34	Rep't'd exp. ...	\$27,636.03	Grand total ...	\$4,117.78
Grand total ...	\$43,291.77	Grand total ...	\$43,291.77	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	5,965.10	Expenditures.	
142 LOCKPORT 8 mem.		Expenditures.		Grand total ...	\$33,001.13	Loans granted ...	30.00
Receipts.		Expenditures.		145 WILLIAMSPORT 4 mem.		Sick benefit	504.00
Dues	333.00	Dues	333.00	Receipts.		Strike benefit	1,161.12
Int'l Ass't	90.00	Int'l Ass't	90.00	Dues	210.00	O. of W. benefit.	142.80
Out of Work....	5.40	Out of Work....	5.40	Int'l Ass't	54.50	Death benefit	200.00
Interest	0.66	Interest	0.66	Rep't'd receipts..	264.50	Hall rent	103.00
Rep't'd receipts..	441.06	Rep't'd exp. ...	441.06	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	265.38	Sal. and com. exp.	310.54
Exp. over pctg...	14.80	Exp. over pctg...	14.80	Grand total ...	529.88	Sta. and postage	154.55
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	181.33	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	181.33	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp. ...	2,595.35
Grand total ...	637.19	Grand total ...	637.19	Loans granted ...	14.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,522.43
143 LONG HILL 10 mem.		Expenditures.		Sick benefit	95.00	Grand total ...	\$4,117.78
Receipts.		Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	16.00	149 BROOKLYN 128 mem.	
Dues	431.60	Dues	431.60	Sta. and postage	2.20	Receipts.	
Coll. loans	130.50	Coll. loans	130.50	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Init. fees	8.00
Interest	5.15	Interest	5.15	Sundries	1.15	Dues	4,592.60
Rep't'd receipts..	587.25	Rep't'd exp. ...	587.25	Assist. to Unions	150.00	Int'l Ass't	1,487.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	156.08	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	156.08	Rep't'd exp. ...	378.35	Out of Work....	8.00
Grand total ...	743.33	Grand total ...	743.33	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	151.53	Fines	2.50
Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Grand total ...	520.88	Interest	28.96
Loans granted ...	180.00	Loans granted ...	180.00	146 NEW BRUNSWICK 12 mem.		Cor. by L. U....	.10
Sick benefit	30.00	Sick benefit	30.00	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts..	\$6,134.64
Hall rent	12.00	Hall rent	12.00	Init. fees	5.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1,047.26
Sal. and com. exp.	42.00	Sal. and com. exp.	42.00	Dues	552.70	Grand total ...	\$7,181.94
Sta. and postage	8.90	Sta. and postage	8.90	Int'l Ass't	184.50		
		Out of Work....	9.00				

Expenditures.	
Sick benefit	\$ 801.00
Strike benefit	285.90
O. of W. benefit	6.00
Death benefit	2,050.00
Hall rent	48.00
Sal. and com. exp.	686.80
Sta. and postage	72.75
Label agit. exp.	182.80
Tax to Int. Union	600.00
Sundries	7.00
Int. election exp.	16.40
Assist. to Unions	2,850.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 7,062.85
Bal. Jan. 1, '22... 119.00

Grand total ...\$ 7,181.84

150 SIOUX CITY 20 mem.

Receipts.	
Dues	\$ 1,010.80
Int'l Ass't	321.00
Out of Work	21.00
Fines	2.50
Coll. loans	18.20

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,373.70
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 450.68

Grand total ...\$ 1,824.38

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	\$ 24.80
Sick benefit	109.00
O. of W. benefit	21.00
Hall rent	54.00
Sal. and com. exp.	180.25
Label agit. exp.	17.25
Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Sundries	88.40
Assist. to Unions	750.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,894.20
Bal. Jan. 1, '22... 480.18

Grand total ...\$ 1,824.88

151 HABANA 26 mem.

Receipts.	
Dues	\$ 987.00
Int'l Ass't	591.00
Out of Work	49.80
Coll. loans	18.00
Ass't from Unions	230.00
Ret. benefit	140.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,965.80
Due ill. sick ben. 195.42
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 784.95

Grand total ...\$ 2,967.17

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	\$ 180.50
Sick benefit	1,054.00
O. of W. benefit	49.80
Death benefit	950.00
Sal. and com. exp.	830.84
Sta. and postage	24.05
Assist. to Unions	800.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 2,839.19
Bal. Jan. 1, '22... 127.98

Grand total ...\$ 2,967.17

152 YOUNGSTOWN 4 mem.

Receipts.	
Dues	\$ 118.90
Int'l Ass't	48.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 161.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 308.98

Grand total ...\$ 465.88

Expenditures.	
Sta. and postage .....	.70
Assist. to Unions	200.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 200.70
Bal. Dec. 1, '21... 235.18

Grand total ...\$ 465.88

153 SIOUX FALLS 14 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	\$ 5.00
Dues	504.60
Int'l Ass't	150.50
Out of Work	8.00

Coll. loans

Ret. benefit

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 783.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 894.14

Grand total ...\$ 1,824.24

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	\$ 24.00
Sick benefit	12.09
Strike benefit	288.00
O. of W. benefit	8.00
Hall rent	60.00
Sal. and com. exp.	58.00
Sta. and postage	1.25
Tax to Int. Union	18.20
Sundries	50.00
Int. election exp.	16.45
Assist. to Unions	2.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 772.90
Bal. Jan. 1, '22... 408.34

Grand total ...\$ 1,824.24

154 LINCOLN 10 mem.

Receipts.	
Dues	\$ 464.90
Int'l Ass't	144.00
Coll. loans	32.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 640.90
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 102.86

Grand total ...\$ 743.76

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	\$ 16.00
Sick benefit	61.00
Hall rent	12.00
Sal. and com. exp.	180.00
Sta. and postage	5.85
Tax to Int. Union	80.00
Sundries	9.11

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 288.70
Bal. Jan. 1, '22... 400.00

Grand total ...\$ 743.76

155 MT. PLEASANT 7 mem.

Receipts.	
Dues	\$ 249.00
Int'l Ass't	78.50
Coll. loans	65.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 393.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 184.07

Grand total ...\$ 527.57

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	\$ 6.00
Sal. and com. exp.	36.00
Tax to Int. Union	150.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 192.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22... 335.57

Grand total ...\$ 527.57

156 SUFFIELD 24 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	\$ 10.00
Dues	928.30
Int'l Ass't	364.00
Out of Work	72.60
Coll. loans	17.00
Ass't from Unions	300.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,091.90
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 372.42

Grand total ...\$ 2,064.32

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	\$ 5.00
Sick benefit	115.00
O. of W. benefit	72.60
Death benefit	550.00
Sal. and com. exp.	235.25
Sta. and postage	15.13
Label agit. exp.	4.50
Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Sundries	16.50
Int. election exp.	2.20
Assist. to Unions	600.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,768.18
Bal. Jan. 1, '22... 298.14

Grand total ...\$ 2,064.32

157 ROCKFORD 11 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	\$ 10.00
Dues	407.80
Int'l Ass't	141.00
Out of Work	28.90
Fines	21.70
Coll. loans	12.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 620.70
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 811.25

Grand total ...\$ 931.95

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	\$ 32.00
Sick benefit	81.48
O. of W. benefit	28.20
Hall rent	12.40
Sal. and com. exp.	100.82
Sta. and postage	17.72
Label agit. exp.	18.85
Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Sundries	8.50
Int. election exp.	1.10
Assist. to Unions	200.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 590.57
Cor. Fin. Exam. 24.26

Total

Grand total ...\$ 931.95

158 LAFAYETTE 3 mem.

Receipts.	
Dues	\$ 113.00
Int'l Ass't	45.50
Out of Work	3.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 161.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 89.51

Grand total ...\$ 251.01

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	\$ 18.00
Sick benefit	63.00
O. of W. benefit	8.00
Hall rent	6.75
Sal. and com. exp.	23.65
Sta. and postage	2.70
Tax to Int. Union	50.00
Int. election exp.	6.95

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 174.05
Bal. Jan. 1, '22... 76.96

Grand total ...\$ 251.01

160 MILFORD 18 mem.

Receipts.	
Dues	\$ 636.40
Int'l Ass't	239.50
Out of Work	40.80
Fines	8.00
Coll. loans	1.00
Interest	9.41
Ret. rent, etc...	1.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 931.11
Exp. over pctg... 4.95
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 833.18

Grand total ...\$ 1,269.24

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	\$ 22.00
Sick benefit	112.00
O. of W. benefit	40.80
Hall rent	27.50
Sal. and com. exp.	180.00
Sta. and postage	12.40
Label agit. exp.	80.44
Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Sundries	25.00
Int. election exp.	8.25
Assist. to Unions	200.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 808.89
Bal. Jan. 1, '22... 460.85

Grand total ...\$ 1,269.24

161 DENVER 90 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	\$ 5.00
Dues	3,078.20
Int'l Ass't	852.00
Fines	1.00
Coll. loans	33.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 3,969.20

Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 838.66

Grand total ...\$ 4,807.86

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	\$ 7.00
Sick benefit	735.00
Hall rent	38.00
Sal. and com. exp.	615.15
Sta. and postage	14.91
Label agit. exp.	56.80
Tax to Int. Union	250.00
Sundries	28.57
Assist. to Unions	1,450.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 3,193.43
Bal. Jan. 1, '22... 1,114.43

Grand total ...\$ 4,807.86

162 GREEN BAY 34 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	\$ 8.00
Dues	1,238.60
Int'l Ass't	402.60
Out of Work	2.40
Fines	5.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,651.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 712.44

Grand total ...\$ 2,363.94

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	\$ 22.00
Sick benefit	125.00
O. of W. benefit	2.40
Hall rent	21.00
Sal. and com. exp.	170.70
Sta. and postage	14.10
Label agit. exp.	12.70
Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Sundries	86.18
Assist. to Unions	1,100.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,820.06
Bal. Jan. 1, '22... 543.88

Grand total ...\$ 2,363.94

163 MARYSVILLE 7 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	\$ 15.00
Dues	245.40
Int'l Ass't	73.00
Coll. loans	35.00

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 368.40
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 157.70

Grand total ...\$ 526.10

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	\$ 8.00
Sick benefit	35.00
Sal. and com. exp.	18.00
Sta. and postage	8.75
Tax to Int. Union	150.00

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 214.75
Bal. Jan. 1, '22... 311.35

Grand total ...\$ 526.10

164 LARAMIE Diss'd.

Receipts.	
Dues	\$ 50.40
Int'l Ass't	54.00
Interest .....	.68

Rep't'd receipts.\$ 105.08
Exp. over pctg... 2.23
Due Fin. Exam. 2.06
Bal. Jan. 1, '21... 135.27

Grand total ...\$ 242.58

Expenditures.	
Sal. and com. exp.	\$ 24.00
Sta. and postage	2.00
Tax to Int. Union	50.00
Sundries	5.75
Ret. by Dis-	
solvent U.	158.30

Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 240.05
Not Acc't for... 2.53

Grand total ...\$ 242.58

165 PHILADELPHIA 435 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	\$ 11.00
Dues	10,778.80
Int'l Ass't	3,624.00

Grand total ...\$ 14,413.80

Out of Work....	387.00	170 W. PALM BEACH	Ret. benefit	16.04	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	159.33
Coll. loans	120.50	10 mem.				
Ass't from Unions	5,250.00	Receipts.	Rep't'd receipts.\$	588.94	Grand total ...\$	1,155.43
Interest	14.89	Init. fees	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	267.12	177 COUNCIL BLUFFS	6 mem.
Ret. rent, etc....	2.00	Dues			Receipts.	
Rt. benefit	25.00	Int'l Ass't	Grand total ...\$	854.06	Dues	\$ 237.60
		Out of Work....	Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't	76.50
Rep't'd receipts.\$	20,210.99	Coll. loans	Sick benefit	81.00	Interest	5.67
Exp. over pctg....	1,158.94		O. of W. benefit.	14.40	Rep't'd receipts.\$	319.77
Due Fin. Exam....	285.55	Rep't'd receipts.\$	Death benefit	50.00	Due Fin. Exam....	1.89
Ill. Benefits	220.17	Exp. over pctg....	Hall rent	15.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	239.62
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	2,280.56	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	Sal. and com. exp.	66.00	Grand total ...\$	561.26
Grand total ...\$	25,165.91	Grand total ...\$	Sta. and postage	8.29	Expenditures.	
Expenditures.		Loans granted ...\$	Label agit. exp..	.50	Loans granted ...\$	85.00
Loans granted ...\$	289.00	Loans granted ...\$	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Sal. and com. exp.	78.00
Sick benefit	4,732.00	Sick benefit	Sundries	19.00	Sta. and Postage	6.00
Strike benefit	4,732.00	O. of W. benefit.	Int. election exp.	8.50	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
O. of W. benefit.	387.00	Hall rent	Assist. to Unions	100.00	Int. election exp.	6.90
Death benefit	6,985.00	Sal. and com. exp.	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	507.68	Assist. to Unions	150.00
Hall rent	296.00	Sta. and postage	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	248.87		
Sal. and com. exp.	3,294.02	Tax to Int. Union	Grand total ...\$	856.06	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	425.90
Sta. and postage	94.29	Sundries	174 JOLIET	84 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	135.38
Label agit. exp....	420.75	Ret. dues, etc....	Receipts.		Grand total ...\$	561.26
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	Init. fees	15.00	179 BANGOR	92 mem.
Sundries	263.45	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	Dues	1,312.80	Receipts.	
Gibson Weber,		Grand total ...\$	Int'l Ass't	429.50	Init. fees	51.00
Exp., Int. Ex.		171 E. GREENVILLE	Out of Work....	1.80	Dues	2,599.00
Bd., N. Y.	40.00	11 mem.	Fines .....	.50	Int'l Ass't	618.00
Int. election exp.	44.85	Receipts.	Coll. loans	101.00	Out of Work....	20.40
Ret. dues, etc....	9.00	Dues	Ass't from Unions	200.00	Fines	4.50
Assist. to Unions	400.00	Int'l Ass't	Rep't'd receipts.\$	2,080.40	Coll. loans	198.80
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	22,655.50	Out of Work....	Due Ill. Ben.	18.00	Interest	9.67
Cor. Acc't	1.02	Coll. loans	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	176.87	Rep't'd receipts.\$	8,581.07
Total	22,656.52	Rep't'd receipts.\$	Grand total ...\$	2,250.27	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	920.18
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	2,509.39	Due Ill. Ben.	Expenditures.		Grand total ...\$	4,451.25
Grand total ...\$	25,165.91	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	Loans granted ...\$	98.50	Expenditures.	
167 OWOSSO	13 mem.	Grand total ...\$	Sick benefit	265.00	Loans granted ...\$	86.00
Receipts.		Expenditures.	O. of W. benefit.	1.80	Sick benefit	584.00
Dues	523.90	Loans granted ...\$	Death benefit	1,175.00	O. of W. benefit.	20.40
Int'l Ass't	168.50	Sick benefit	Hall rent	80.00	Hall rent	36.00
Out of Work....	31.20	O. of W. benefit.	Sal. and com. exp.	189.00	Sal. and com. exp.	454.22
Coll. loans	8.00	Hall rent	Sta. and postage	38.00	Sta. and postage	34.05
Ass't from Unions	800.00	O. of W. benefit.	Label agit. exp..	100.00	Label agit. exp..	71.00
Interest	8.00	Hall rent	Int. election exp.	12.05	Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,039.60	Sal. and com. exp.	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,927.65	Sundries	18.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	258.02	Sta. and postage	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	322.62	Int. election exp.	14.04
Grand total ...\$	1,297.62	Label agit. exp..	Grand total ...\$	2,250.27	Assist. to Unions	2,300.90
Expenditures.		Label agit. exp..	175 KINGSTON	2 mem.	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	3,749.81
Loans granted ...\$	4.00	Int. election exp.	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	701.44
Sick benefit	29.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	Dues	151.40	Grand total ...\$	4,451.25
Strike benefit	572.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	Int'l Ass't	43.50	180 DANBURY	27 mem.
O. of W. benefit.	31.20	Grand total ...\$	Interest	4.47	Receipts.	
Hall rent	1.00	172 DAVENPORT	Rep't'd receipts.\$	199.87	Init. fees	10.00
Sal. and com. exp.	146.58	203 mem.	Exp. over pctg....	16.71	Dues	832.29
Sta. and postage	16.00	Init. fees	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	197.92	Int'l Ass't	273.00
Label agit. exp..	12.00	Dues	Grand total ...\$	414.00	Out of Work....	24.00
Int. election exp.	8.30	Int'l Ass't	Expenditures.		Coll. loans	45.00
Assist. to Unions	180.00	Out of Work....	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Interest	8.04
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	965.08	Fines	Sta. and postage	3.92	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,192.24
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	832.54	Coll. loans	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Due Ill. Ben.	5.00
Grand total ...\$	1,297.62	Interest	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	225.92	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	463.07
168 OSHKOSH	41 mem.	Ret. benefit	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	188.08	Grand total ...\$	1,680.31
Receipts.		Cor. by L. U....	Grand total ...\$	414.00	Expenditures.	
Init. fees	8.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	176 NEWARK	7 mem.	Loans granted ...\$	47.00
Dues	1,521.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	Receipts.		Sick benefit	76.00
Int'l Ass't	447.00	Grand total ...\$	Dues	323.00	O. of W. benefit.	20.40
Out of Work....	51.00	Expenditures.	Int'l Ass't	111.50	Hall rent	30.00
Fines	1.00	Loans granted ...\$	Out of Work....	4.20	Sal. and com. exp.	165.50
Coll. loans	9.00	Sick benefit	Ass't from Unions	400.00	Sta. and postage	12.30
Interest	14.00	O. of W. benefit.	Rep't'd receipts.\$	838.70	Label agit. exp..	35.57
Rep't'd receipts.\$	2,061.89	Death benefit	Due Ill. Death	40.00	Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	601.67	Hall rent	Ben.	276.78	Sundries	6.10
Grand total ...\$	2,663.48	Sal. and com. exp.	Grand total ...\$	1,155.48	Int. election exp.	4.00
Expenditures.		Sta. and postage	177 COUNCIL BLUFFS	6 mem.	Assist. to Unions	500.00
Loans granted ...\$	33.00	Label agit. exp..	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,048.97
Sick benefit	140.00	Tax to Int. Union	Init. fees	14.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	611.34
O. of W. benefit.	51.00	Sundries	Dues	218.60	Grand total ...\$	1,680.31
Death benefit	40.00	Ret. dues, etc....	Int'l Ass't	91.00	181 FORT MADISON	10 mem
Hall rent	60.00	Assist. to Unions	Out of Work....	4.50	Receipts.	
Sal. and com. exp.	170.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	Fines .....	.50	Init. fees	10.00
Sta. and postage	19.38	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	Coll. loans	38.00	Dues	318.60
Label agit. exp..	54.40	Grand total ...\$	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	994.90	Int'l Ass't	91.00
Tax to Int. Union	250.00	173 ZANESVILLE	Grand total ...\$	1,155.48	Out of Work....	4.50
Sundries	51.66	7 mem.	Expenditures.		Fines .....	.50
Int. election exp.	12.23	Receipts.	Loans granted ...\$	2.00	Coll. loans	38.00
Assist. to Unions	1,150.00	Init. fees	Sick benefit	70.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	462.39
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	2,081.67	Dues	O. of W. benefit.	4.20		
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	621.79	Int'l Ass't	Death benefit	550.00		
Grand total ...\$	2,663.48	Out of Work....	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00		
		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	Sta. and Postage	4.50		
		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	Tax to Int. Union	200.00		
		Grand total ...\$	Int. election exp.	6.50		
		174 JOLIET	Assist. to Unions	100.00		
		84 mem.	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	994.90		

Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	125.34	Out of Work....	22.00	Hall rent	67.50	Ass't from Unions	450.00
Grand total ...	587.64	Coll. loans	16.00	Sal. and com. exp.	288.15	Rep't'd receipts..	598.10
Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts..	830.20	Sta. and postage	63.11	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	118.09
Loans granted	80.00	Exp. over pctg....	6.15	Label ag't. exp..	46.00	Grand total ...	706.19
Sick benefit	35.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	149.21	Sundries	81.00	Expenditures.	
O. of W. benefit..	4.80	Grand total ...	484.56	Int. election exp.	19.70	Loans granted	10.00
Hall rent	24.00	Expenditures.		Ret. dues, etc....	.50	Sick benefit	21.00
Sal. and com. exp.	80.70	Loans granted	42.00	Assist. to Unions	500.00	Death benefit ...	550.00
Sta. and postage	2.85	Sick benefit	35.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	2,127.46	Hall rent	9.00
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	O. of W. benefit..	22.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,815.23	Sal. and com. exp.	12.31
Rep't'd exp. ...	277.35	Sal. and com. exp.	77.72	Grand total ...	3,442.69	Sta. and postage	2.64
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	310.29	Sta. and postage	6.00	190 GURABO Dissolved		Tax to Int. Union	50.00
Grand total ...	587.64	Label ag't. exp..	10.00	Receipts.		Sundries	1.04
183 MADISON 14 mem.		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Dues	7.20	Rep't'd exp. ...	655.09
Receipts.		Sundries	2.91	Int'l Ass't	4.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	50.20
Init. fees	5.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	295.23	Rep't'd receipts..	11.70	Grand total ...	706.19
Dues	496.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	189.33	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1.99	194 CAYEY 106 mem.	
Int'l Ass't	170.50	Grand total ...	484.56	Grand total ...	13.69	Receipts.	
Coll. loans	34.00	186 FLINT 6 mem.		Expenditures.		Init. fees	2.25
Rep't'd receipts..	706.10	Init. fees .....	.50	Sick benefit	7.00	Dues	2,080.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	217.75	Dues	846.00	Sal. and com. exp.	1.61	Int'l Ass't	682.50
Grand total ...	923.85	Int'l Ass't	118.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	8.61	Out of Work....	264.00
Expenditures.		Out of Work....	3.00	Not Acc't'd for..	5.08	Coll. loans	40.60
Loans granted	20.00	Interest	4.18	Grand total ...	13.69	Ass't from Unions	6,300.00
Sick benefit	14.00	Rep't'd receipts..	466.68	191 MORRIS 8 mem.		Rep't'd receipts..	9,320.15
Hall rent	24.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	370.07	Receipts.		Exp. over pctg....	201.98
Sal. and com. exp.	180.00	Grand total ...	836.75	Dues	239.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	928.11
Sta. and postage	20.95	Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't	81.50	Grand total ...	\$10,450.24
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Loans granted	5.70	Out of Work....	5.40	Expenditures.	
Int. election exp.	1.20	Sick benefit	35.00	Rep't'd receipts..	825.90	Loans granted	22.50
Rep't'd exp. ...	410.15	O. of W. benefit..	8.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	254.45	Sick benefit	1,074.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	513.70	Sal. and com. exp.	128.70	Grand total ...	580.35	Strike benefit ...	6,590.50
Grand total ...	923.85	Sta. and postage	8.97	Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit..	264.00
183 MENDOTA 9 mem.		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Loans granted	15.00	Death benefit ...	40.00
Receipts.		Ret. dues, etc....	.40	Sick benefit	21.00	Hall rent	188.00
Dues	415.60	Assist. to Unions	200.00	O. of W. benefit..	8.40	Sal. and com. exp.	367.85
Int'l Ass't	118.50	Rep't'd exp. ...	476.77	Hall rent	12.30	Sta. and postage	10.15
Out of Work....	4.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	859.88	Sal. and com. exp.	48.00	Sundries	158.80
Coll. loans	54.00	Grand total ...	836.75	Sta. and postage	7.30	Assist. to Unions	600.00
Rep't'd receipts..	502.00	Expenditures.		Label ag't. exp..	7.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	9,818.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	241.63	Loans granted	5.70	Tax to Int. Union	50.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,188.85
Grand total ...	834.43	Sick benefit	35.00	Int. election exp.	3.80	Grand total ...	\$10,450.24
Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit..	8.00	Assist. to Unions	100.00	199 ATLANTIC CITY	
Loans granted	34.00	Sal. and com. exp.	128.70	Rep't'd exp. ...	269.80	Receipts.	
Sick benefit	28.00	Sta. and postage	8.97	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	810.55	Dues	178.00
O. of W. benefit..	4.80	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Grand total ...	580.35	Int'l Ass't	56.50
Hall rent	12.00	Ret. dues, etc....	.40	192 MANCHESTER		Interest	2.19
Sal. and com. exp.	96.00	Assist. to Unions	200.00	817 mem.		Rep't'd receipts..	298.60
Sta. and postage	5.06	Rep't'd exp. ...	476.77	Init. fees	74.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	104.39
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	859.88	Dues	28,831.60	Grand total ...	841.08
Int. election exp.	6.60	Grand total ...	836.75	Int'l Ass't	7,982.00	Expenditures.	
Assist. to Unions	100.00	Receipts.		Out of Work....	54.00	Sick benefit	105.00
Rep't'd exp. ...	486.45	Grand total ...	3,888.79	Fines	78.00	Sal. and com. exp.	10.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	397.98	Expenditures.		Coll. loans	108.50	Sta. and postage	2.15
Grand total ...	834.43	Loans granted	119.00	Interest	414.68	Tax to Int. Union	50.00
184 BAY CITY 25 mem.		Sick benefit	268.00	Ret. Label Ag't..	2.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	170.15
Receipts.		O. of W. benefit..	12.00	Def. Rep. by		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	170.98
Init. fees	18.00	Death benefit ...	1,025.00	C. P. Knalde..	67.00	Grand total ...	841.08
Dues	860.80	Hall rent	24.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$35,571.78	200 GALESBURG	
Int'l Ass't	265.50	Sal. and com. exp.	431.85	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	11,123.72	10 mem.	
Out of Work....	28.30	Sta. and postage	16.82	Grand total ...	\$46,695.50	Receipts.	
Fines	2.00	Label ag't. exp..	59.00	Expenditures.		Init. fees	5.00
Interest	7.47	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Sick benefit	178.00	Dues	890.70
Rep't'd receipts..	1,176.47	Sundries .....	.68	Ret. dues, etc....	93.13	Int'l Ass't	114.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	474.20	Int. election exp.	5.40	Assist. to Unions	24,600.00	Out of Work....	8.00
Grand total ...	1,650.67	Assist. to Unions	850.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	\$38,236.81	Fines	2.00
Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp. ...	2,974.75	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	8,458.69	Rep't'd receipts..	515.20
Loans granted	3.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	414.04	Grand total ...	\$46,695.50	Exp. over pctg....	1.69
Sick benefit	196.00	Grand total ...	3,888.79	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	199.70
O. of W. benefit..	28.20	188 SEATTLE 86 mem.		Loans granted	178.00	Grand total ...	716.59
Hall rent	37.20	Receipts.		Sick benefit	2,848.00	Expenditures.	
Sal. and com. exp.	210.60	Init. fees	20.00	O. of W. benefit..	54.00	Loans granted	81.00
Sta. and postage	12.06	Dues	1,724.90	Death benefit ...	3,415.15	Sick benefit	85.00
Label ag't. exp..	25.00	Int'l Ass't	500.00	Hall rent	467.50	O. of W. benefit..	8.00
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Out of Work....	115.20	Sal. and com. exp.	2,888.68	Hall rent	22.00
Assist. to Unions	550.00	Fines	1.50	Sta. and postage	245.10	Sal. and com. exp.	123.80
Rep't'd exp. ...	1,162.06	Coll. loans	26.00	Tax to Int. Union	700.00	Sta. and postage	2.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	488.62	Ass't from Unions	450.00	Sundries	720.49	Label ag't. exp..	12.00
Grand total ...	1,650.67	Interest	11.04	Ret. dues, etc....	93.13	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
186 PADUCAH 8 mem.		Rep't'd receipts..	2,938.64	Assist. to Unions	24,600.00	Sundries .....	.05
Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	504.05	Rep't'd exp. ...	\$38,236.81	Int. election exp.	3.30
Init. fees	8.00	Grand total ...	3,442.69	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	8,458.69	Rep't'd exp. ...	882.45
Dues	217.60	Expenditures.		Grand total ...	\$46,695.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	384.14
Int'l Ass't	71.00	Loans granted	187.50	193 JEFFERSON CITY		Grand total ...	716.59
		Sick benefit	825.00	8 mem.		Receipts.	
		O. of W. benefit..	115.20	Receipts.		Init. fees	5.00
		Death benefit ...	473.59	Dues	105.60	Dues	890.70
				Int'l Ass't	34.50	Int'l Ass't	114.50
				Coll. loans	12.00	Out of Work....	8.00

201 ROCK ISLAND 18 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 431.07	208 KALAMAZOO 18 mem.	Int'l Ass't 53.80 Interest ..... .25 Cor. by L. U. .... .30
Receipts.	Grand total ... \$ 1,588.77	Receipts.	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 179.33 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 877.36
Init. fees \$ 10.00	Expenditures.	Init. fees \$ 17.00	Grand total ... \$ 556.71
Dues 571.00	Loans granted \$ 10.00	Dues 918.80	Expenditures.
Int'l Ass't 213.00	Sick benefit 88.00	Int'l Ass't 385.00	Sick benefit \$ 35.00
Out of Work 16.80	Death benefit 550.00	Out of Work 27.00	Death benefit 100.00
Coll. loans 12.00	Hall rent 20.00	Fines 5.00	Sal. and com. exp. 41.75
Interest 7.43	Sal. and com. exp. 192.00	Coll. loans 5.50	Sta. and postage 2.80
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 839.23	Sta. and postage 2.50	Ass't from Unions 750.00	Sundries 6.82
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 254.32	Tax to Int. Union 150.00	Interest ..... .34	
Grand total ... \$ 1,093.55	Sundries 8.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 2,052.84	
Expenditures.	Int. election exp. 5.25	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 404.57	
Loans granted \$ 25.00	Assist. to Unions 300.00	Grand total ... \$ 2,457.41	
Sick benefit 150.00	Rep't'd exp. ... \$ 1,276.85	Expenditures.	
O. of W. benefit. 16.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 312.12	Loans granted \$ 18.00	
Hall rent 24.00	Grand total ... \$ 1,588.77	Sick benefit 409.00	
Sal. and com. exp. 132.00	205 BATTLE CREEK 22 mem.	O. of W. benefit. 27.00	
Sta. and postage 7.95	Receipts.	Death benefit 825.00	
Label agit. exp. 21.75	Init. fees \$ 8.00	Hall rent 18.00	
Tax to Int. Union 150.00	Dues 1,012.20	Sal. and com. exp. 204.00	
Int. election exp. 11.95	Int'l Ass't 820.50	Sta. and postage 10.23	
Rep't'd exp. ... \$ 589.15	Out of Work ..... .60	Tax to Int. Union 150.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 554.40	Fines ..... .60	Sundries 20.11	
Grand total ... \$ 1,093.55	Coll. loans 41.00	Int. election exp. 8.30	
Receipts.	Interest 13.42	Assist. to Unions 400.00	
Init. fees \$ 56.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,896.22	Rep't'd exp. ... \$ 2,145.24	
Dues 2,493.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 521.82	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 312.17	
Int'l Ass't 807.50	Grand total ... \$ 1,918.04	Grand total ... \$ 2,457.41	
Out of Work 86.80	Expenditures.	209 COLDWATER 9 mem.	
Coll. loans 107.00	Loans granted \$ 40.00	Receipts.	
Interest 10.02	Sick benefit 84.00	Dues \$ 551.80	
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 3,511.02	O. of W. benefit. .60	Int'l Ass't 174.00	
Exp. over pctg. 144.86	Hall rent 22.00	Out of Work 3.00	
Due Fin. Exam. 42.20	Sal. and com. exp. 143.80	Ass't from Unions 300.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 849.15	Sta. and postage 10.80	Interest 7.21	
Grand total ... \$ 4,547.23	Sundries 15.45	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,036.61	
Expenditures.	Int. election exp. 8.30	Due Ill. Sick Ben. 8.10	
Loans granted \$ 182.00	Assist. to Unions 950.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 823.22	
Sick benefit 538.00	Rep't'd exp. ... \$ 1,269.78	Grand total ... \$ 1,362.99	
O. of W. benefit. 86.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 648.28	Expenditures.	
Death benefit 115.00	Grand total ... \$ 1,918.04	Loans granted \$ 4.00	
Hall rent 180.00	206 NORTH ADAMS 82 mem.	Sick benefit 106.00	
Sal. and com. exp. 478.25	Receipts.	O. of W. benefit. 3.80	
Sta. and postage 56.50	Init. fees \$ 13.00	Death benefit 550.00	
Label agit. exp. 66.00	Dues 1,001.40	Hall rent 24.00	
Sundries 74.49	Int'l Ass't 870.00	Sal. and com. exp. 189.20	
E. J. Stack, Ex. Bd., N. Y. 884.29	Out of Work 87.80	Sta. and postage 7.81	
Int. election exp. 19.80	Fines 1.00	Tax to Int. Union 150.00	
Assist. to Unions 1,550.00	Interest 6.98	Sundries 1.00	
Rep't'd exp. ... \$ 3,680.93	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,520.16	Int. election exp. 8.30	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 866.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 408.42	Assist. to Unions 800.00	
Grand total ... \$ 4,547.23	Grand total ... \$ 1,928.58	Rep't'd exp. ... \$ 1,289.01	
203 CAMDEN 16 mem.	Expenditures.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 73.98	
Receipts.	Loans granted \$ 70.00	Grand total ... \$ 1,862.99	
Dues \$ 598.10	Sick benefit 14.00	210 ROME 15 mem.	
Int'l Ass't 187.50	O. of W. benefit. 87.80	Receipts.	
Out of Work 16.80	Hall rent 46.70	Init. fees \$ 8.50	
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 802.40	Sal. and com. exp. 211.80	Dues 620.70	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 298.82	Sta. and postage 17.91	Int'l Ass't 246.40	
Grand total ... \$ 1,101.22	Label agit. exp. 46.21	Out of Work 18.20	
Expenditures.	Tax to Int. Union 150.00	Coll. loans 8.00	
Loans granted \$ 8.00	Sundries 7.70	Ass't from Unions 450.00	
Sick benefit 147.00	Int. election exp. 13.65	Interest 3.02	
O. of W. benefit. 16.80	Assist. to Unions 700.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,844.82	
Hall rent 12.00	Rep't'd exp. ... \$ 1,818.07	Exp. over pctg. 11.11	
Sal. and com. exp. 171.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 610.51	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 817.95	
Sta. and postage 7.06	Grand total ... \$ 1,928.58	Grand total ... \$ 1,673.88	
Label agit. exp. 7.80	207 CARTHAGE 1 mem.	Expenditures.	
Sundries 13.85	Receipts.	Loans granted \$ 17.50	
Assist. to Unions 850.00	Dues \$ 50.00	Sick benefit 203.00	
Rep't'd exp. ... \$ 733.11	Int'l Ass't 17.50	O. of W. benefit. 13.20	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 868.11	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 67.50	Death benefit 550.00	
Grand total ... \$ 1,101.22	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 89.45	Hall rent 25.00	
204 NEW ALBANY 17 mem.	Grand total ... \$ 156.95	Sal. and com. exp. 226.70	
Receipts.	Expenditures.	Sta. and postage 2.50	
Dues \$ 753.20	Hall rent \$ 2.00	Label agit. exp. 17.50	
Int'l Ass't 242.00	Sal. and com. exp. 7.20	Tax to Int. Union 100.00	
Fines 1.00	Sta. and postage 2.70	Sundries 9.00	
Ass't from Unions 150.00	Label agit. exp. 2.00	Assist. to Unions 400.00	
Ret. benefit 10.00	Rep't'd exp. ... \$ 12.80	Rep't'd exp. ... \$ 1,564.40	
Cor. by L. U. 1.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 143.05	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 109.48	
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,157.70	Grand total ... \$ 156.95	Grand total ... \$ 1,673.88	
		211 VICTORIA Dis's'd	
		Receipts.	
		Init. fees \$ 4.00	
		Dues 121.60	
		Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,032.40	

Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	300.83	Sick benefit	186.00	O. of W. benefit.	8.60	Tax to Int. Union	400.00
Grand total ...	1,834.23	O. of W. benefit.	75.00	Hall rent	1.85	Sundries	37.48
Expenditures.		Death benefit ..	550.00	Sal. and com. exp.	210.00	Int. dues, etc...	25.50
Loans granted	89.00	Hall rent	28.50	Sta. and postage	11.17	Assist. to Unions	950.00
Sick benefit	51.00	Sal. and com. exp.	201.80	Label agit. exp...	72.00		
Strike benefit	142.67	Sta. and postage	8.86	Tax to Int. Union	400.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	7,127.78
O. of W. benefit.	3.60	Label agit. exp...	32.00	Sundries	15.70	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	878.14
Hall rent	15.60	Sundries	9.00	Int. election exp.	11.53		
Sal. and com. exp.	130.50	Ret. dues, etc...	7.10	Ret. to int. office	4.00	Grand total ...	7,500.92
Sta. and postage	7.45	Rep't'd exp. ...	1,154.76	Acc't 319 diss'd	800.00	220 HAVERHILL	19 mem.
Label agit. exp...	16.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	489.81	Assist. to Unions		Receipts.	
Sundries	6.48	Grand total ...	1,644.57			Init. fees	10.00
Assist. to Unions	450.00	220 NEW ORLEANS	54 mem.	Rep't'd exp. ...	1,421.87	Dues	564.80
Rep't'd exp. ...	912.30	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	517.81	Int'l Ass't	222.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	411.93	Init. fees	7.00	Grand total ...	1,939.68	Out of Work	8.60
Grand total ...	1,834.23	Dues	1,978.90	223 OTTUMWA	7 mem.	Coll. loans	15.00
217 SO. CHICAGO	19 mem.	Int'l Ass't	667.70	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts.	815.70
Receipts.		Out of Work	12.60	Init. fees	3.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	209.49
Init. fees	4.50	Fines	4.00	Int'l Ass't	118.10	Grand total ...	1,025.19
Dues	719.80	Coll. loans	11.00	Coll. loans	5.50	Expenditures.	
Int'l Ass't	291.00	Interest	4.81	Rep't'd receipts.	378.80	Loans granted ...	8.00
Out of Work	105.60	Rep't'd receipts.	2,685.51	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	205.90	Sick benefit	42.00
Coll. loans	18.00	Exp. over pctg...	44.16	Grand total ...	584.70	O. of W. benefit.	8.60
Ass't from Unions	250.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	542.90	Expenditures.		Death benefit	400.00
Interest	4.86	Grand total ...	3,272.57	Loans granted ...	44.00	Sal. and com. exp.	96.00
Rep't'd receipts.	1,896.26	Expenditures.		Sick benefit	105.00	Sta. and postage	11.65
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	405.96	Loans granted ...	25.00	Hall rent	18.00	Label agit. exp...	1.97
Grand total ...	1,799.12	Sick benefit	12.60	Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	Sundries	3.60
Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit.	78.15	Sta. and postage	4.50	Int. election exp.	6.90
Loans granted	41.85	Hall rent	481.91	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Assist. to Unions	100.00
Sick benefit	114.00	Sal. and com. exp.	23.75	Int. election exp.	7.07	Rep't'd exp. ...	698.72
O. of W. benefit.	105.60	Sta. and postage	23.75	Rep't'd exp. ...	382.57	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	356.47
Death benefit	514.40	Label agit. exp...	64.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	222.13	Grand total ...	1,025.19
Hall rent	53.00	Tax to Int. Union	300.00	Grand total ...	584.70	227 CHICAGO	57 mem.
Sal. and com. exp.	185.97	Sundries	17.33	224 SALT LAKE CITY	45 mem.	Receipts.	
Sta. and postage	12.68	Int. election exp.	9.90	Init. fees	20.00	Init. fees	3.00
Label agit. exp...	32.00	Assist. to Unions	1,050.00	Int'l Ass't	1,478.90	Dues	1,783.80
Tax to Int. Union	300.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	2,518.64	Out of Work	447.00	Int'l Ass't	633.00
Sundries	6.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	758.93	Fines	20.40	Fines	10.00
Ret. dues, etc...	9.50	Grand total ...	3,272.57	Coll. loans	63.00	Interest	2.72
Assist. to Unions	250.00	221 SO. BEND	53 mem.	Ret. benefit	3.00	Rep't'd receipts.	2,432.52
Rep't'd exp. ...	1,625.00	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts.	2,031.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	736.58
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	174.12	Init. fees	15.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	352.89	Grand total ...	3,169.10
Grand total ...	1,799.12	Dues	1,998.20	Grand total ...	2,384.69	Expenditures.	
218 BINGHAMTON	50 mem.	Int'l Ass't	627.00	Loans granted ...	108.00	Sick benefit	161.00
Receipts.		Out of Work	27.00	Sick benefit	253.00	Strike benefit	144.00
Init. fees	6.00	Fines	6.80	O. of W. benefit.	20.40	Death benefit	550.00
Dues	2,048.60	Coll. loans	41.00	Hall rent	140.00	Hall rent	60.00
Int'l Ass't	708.00	Interest	5.58	Sal. and com. exp.	246.35	Sal. and com. exp.	194.20
Out of Work	99.00	Rep't'd receipts.	2,720.56	Sta. and postage	24.65	Sta. and postage	8.86
Fines	6.50	Exp. over pctg...	56.15	Label agit. exp...	41.30	Label agit. exp...	90.00
Coll. loans	89.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	812.59	Tax to Int. Union	350.00	Tax to Int. Union	250.00
Interest	11.68	Grand total ...	3,589.80	Sundries	27.20	Sundries	46.00
Ret. benefit	12.00	Expenditures.		Assist. to Unions	450.00	Assist. to Unions	800.00
Rep't'd receipts.	2,921.28	Loans granted ...	48.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	1,696.90	Rep't'd exp. ...	2,274.06
Exp. over pctg...	44	Sick benefit	515.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	687.79	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	586.04
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1,722.59	O. of W. benefit.	27.00	Grand total ...	2,384.69	Grand total ...	3,169.10
Grand total ...	4,644.31	Hall rent	76.00	225 LOS ANGELES	113 mem.	228 SAN FRANCISCO	259 mem.
Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	409.56	Receipts.		Receipts.	
Loans granted	225.00	Sta. and postage	19.50	Init. fees	89.00	Init. fees	105.50
Sick benefit	708.00	Label agit. exp...	23.44	Dues	4,248.20	Dues	10,565.10
O. of W. benefit.	90.00	Tax to Int. Union	400.00	Int'l Ass't	1,483.00	Int'l Ass't	3,395.00
Hall rent	79.50	Sundries	57.00	Out of Work	93.00	Out of Work	194.40
Sal. and com. exp.	407.80	Int. election exp.	15.53	Coll. loans	120.00	Fines	152.75
Sta. and postage	4.20	Ret. dues, etc...	2.00	Interest	14.10	Coll. loans	422.50
Label agit. exp...	46.00	Assist. to Unions	1,300.00	Ret. benefit .....	.00	Interest	117.60
Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	2,893.03	Rep't'd receipts.	5,991.40	Ret. benefit	50.00
Sundries	45.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	696.27	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1,418.92	Rep't'd receipts.	15,002.85
Loss Defunct Bk.	632.25	Grand total ...	3,589.80	Grand total ...	7,500.92	Due Fin. Exam...	15.00
Int. election exp.	13.20	222 PERU	28 mem.	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	3,413.08
Assist. to Unions	600.00	Receipts.		Loans granted ...	444.00	Grand total ...	18,480.98
Rep't'd exp. ...	3,109.65	Init. fees	10.00	Sick benefit	1,231.00	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,534.66	Dues	1,048.00	Strike benefit	1,201.75	Loans granted ...	581.00
Grand total ...	4,644.31	Int'l Ass't	318.50	O. of W. benefit.	78.85	Sick benefit	1,547.00
219 MOBILE	28 mem.	Out of Work	8.60	Cor. Acc't	18.75	Strike benefit	879.40
Receipts.		Coll. loans	84.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1,418.92	O. of W. benefit.	194.40
Dues	1,018.00	Ret. label agit.	18.65	Grand total ...	7,500.92	Death benefit	1,190.00
Int'l Ass't	866.50	Def. Rep. by		Expenditures.		Hall rent	331.00
Out of Work	75.00	Mem. Acc't No.		Loans granted ...	444.00	Sal. and com. exp.	1,891.50
Coll. loans	4.00	319	4.00	Sick benefit	1,231.00	Sta. and postage	163.51
Rep't'd receipts.	1,487.50	Rep't'd receipts.	1,479.75	Strike benefit	1,201.75	Label agit. exp...	210.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	157.07	Due Ill. Sick Ben.	20.71	O. of W. benefit.	98.00	Tax to Int. Union	750.00
Grand total ...	1,644.57	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	489.22	Death benefit	1,618.80	Sundries	235.00
Expenditures.		Grand total ...	1,939.68	Hall rent	260.00	Int. election exp.	21.45
Loans granted ...	57.00	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	686.45	Ret. dues, etc...	6.50
		Loans granted ...	76.00	Sta. and postage	43.80	Assist. to Unions	3,900.00
		Sick benefit	310.00	Label agit. exp...	126.50	Rep't'd exp. ...	11,000.78

Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 6,530.17	Coll. loans 45.00	Assist. to Unions 850.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 211.82
Grand total ...\$18,490.98	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 739.40	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 4,822.58	Grand total ...\$ 1,978.62
229 BINGHAMTON 14 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 405.60	Cor. Acc't Int. tax for 1920.. 200.00	241 SYRACUSE 9 mem.
Receipts.	Grand total ...\$ 1,145.00	Total\$ 4,522.58	Receipts.
Dues\$ 408.40	Expenditures.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 2,269.04	Dues\$ 392.00
Int'l Ass't 122.00	Sick benefit\$ 119.00	Grand total ...\$ 6,791.62	Int'l Ass't 112.50
Out of Work.... 9.60	O. of W. benefit. 8.60	238 SACRAMENTO 58 mem.	Fines 2.00
Fines ..... .50	Hall rent 21.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 514.26	Interest 7.76
Coll. loans 20.00	Sal. and com. exp. 119.15	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 198.59	Grand total ...\$ 713.15
Ass't from Unions 950.00	Sta. and postage 3.01	Expenditures.	Sick benefit\$ 70.00
Ret. benefit 18.00	Tax to Int. Union 850.00	Loans granted ...\$ 262.00	Sal. and com. exp. 65.90
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,523.50	Sundries 10.08	Sick benefit 388.00	Sta. and postage 9.15
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 180.54	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 625.84	Int'l Ass't 86.40	Label agit. exp. 8.00
Grand total ...\$ 1,684.04	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 519.18	Out of Work.... 1.00	Tax to Int. Union 150.00
Expenditures.	Grand total ...\$ 1,145.00	Fines 206.60	Sundries 12.54
Sick benefit\$ 382.00	234 GUTTENBERG 4 mem.	Interest 3.14	Int. election exp. 3.30
O. of W. benefit. 9.60	Receipts.	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 3,049.84	Ret. dues, etc.. 1.10
Death benefit ... 1,000.00	Dues\$ 172.20	Exp. over pctg.. 49.58	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 325.99
Hall rent 86.90	Int'l Ass't 67.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 163.29	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 887.16
Sal. and com. exp. 105.15	Out of Work.... 8.40	Grand total ...\$ 3,262.71	Grand total ...\$ 712.15
Sta. and postage 2.00	Coll. loans 26.00	Expenditures.	242 YORK 75 mem.
Label agit. exp. 10.00	Interest 4.07	Loans granted ...\$ 262.00	Receipts.
Int. election exp. 0.60	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 278.17	Sick benefit 388.00	Dues\$ 3,213.00
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,552.25	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 263.60	O. of W. benefit. 86.40	Int'l Ass't 962.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 131.79	Grand total ...\$ 541.77	Death benefit ... 625.00	Out of Work.... 10.30
Grand total ...\$ 1,684.04	Expenditures.	Hall rent 153.00	Coll. loans 57.60
231 AMSTERDAM 10 mem.	Loans granted ...\$ 5.00	Sal. and com. exp. 283.20	Ret. benefit 19.00
Receipts.	Sick benefit 70.00	Sta. and postage 54.70	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 4,261.80
Dues\$ 208.00	O. of W. benefit. 8.40	Label agit. exp. 157.45	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 658.89
Int'l Ass't 208.00	Hall rent 12.00	Tax to Int. Union 150.00	Grand total ...\$ 4,920.19
Out of Work.... 1.20	Sal. and com. exp. 35.85	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 2,147.75	Expenditures.
Fines 2.50	Sta. and postage 4.12	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 1,114.90	Loans granted ...\$ 38.00
Coll. loans 1.50	Label agit. exp. 1.25	Grand total ...\$ 3,262.71	Sick benefit 1,050.00
Interest 7.12	Tax to Int. Union 175.00	239 LYONS 16 mem.	O. of W. benefit. 10.30
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 821.82	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 311.12	Receipts.	Death benefit ... 550.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 382.68	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 230.65	Init. fees\$ 5.00	Hall rent 80.00
Grand total ...\$ 1,184.50	Grand total ...\$ 541.77	Dues\$ 553.00	Sal. and com. exp. 541.55
Expenditures.	235 PERU 14 mem.	Int'l Ass't 177.50	Sta. and postage 34.00
Loans granted ...\$ 27.00	Receipts.	Out of Work.... 3.00	Label agit. exp. 136.58
Sick benefit 147.00	Init. fees\$ 5.00	Coll. loans 47.00	Tax to Int. Union 400.00
O. of W. benefit. 1.20	Dues\$ 570.60	Interest 10.67	Sundries 26.25
Hall rent 1.00	Int'l Ass't 171.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 796.17	Int. election exp. 20.75
Sal. and com. exp. 149.30	Out of Work.... 7.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 264.88	Assist. to Unions 1,450.00
Sta. and postage 4.99	Fines 2.00	Grand total ...\$ 1,061.05	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 4,346.83
Tax to Int. Union 350.00	Coll. loans 16.00	Expenditures.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 573.98
Sundries 9.00	Interest 18.62	Loans granted ...\$ 28.50	Grand total ...\$ 4,920.19
Ret. dues, etc.. 14.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 790.42	Sick benefit 119.00	243 CHICAGO HEIGHTS 9 mem.
Assist. to Unions 150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 478.43	O. of W. benefit. 8.00	Receipts.
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 853.49	Grand total ...\$ 1,263.85	Death benefit ... 75.00	Init. fees\$ 7.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 881.01	Expenditures.	Hall rent 28.50	Dues\$ 264.70
Grand total ...\$ 1,184.50	Loans granted ...\$ 41.00	Sal. and com. exp. 72.00	O. of W. benefit. 105.00
232 SELLERSVILLE 16 mem.	O. of W. benefit. 7.20	Sta. and postage 24.40	Coll. loans 4.00
Receipts.	Hall rent 16.20	Label agit. exp. 92.55	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 386.70
Init. fees\$ 8.00	Sal. and com. exp. 130.20	Tax to Int. Union 250.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 125.59
Dues\$ 618.40	Sta. and postage 7.60	Sundries 6.00	Grand total ...\$ 512.29
Int'l Ass't 204.50	Tax to Int. Union 300.00	Int. election exp. 7.60	Expenditures.
Out of Work.... 0.60	Int. election exp. 5.25	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 699.55	Loans granted ...\$ 66.00
Coll. loans 7.00	Assist. to Unions 200.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 381.50	O. of W. benefit. 6.00
Ret. benefit 12.83	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 707.25	Grand total ...\$ 1,061.05	Hall rent 12.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 855.35	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 556.60	240 NORFOLK 12 mem.	Sal. and com. exp. 64.00
Due Ill. Sick Ben. 15.00	Grand total ...\$ 1,263.85	Receipts.	Sta. and postage 4.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 301.08	Expenditures.	Dues\$ 836.80	Tax to Int. Union 100.00
Grand total ...\$ 1,171.43	Loans granted ...\$ 41.00	Int'l Ass't 301.00	Sundries 2.00
Expenditures.	O. of W. benefit. 7.20	Out of Work.... 10.80	Int. election exp. 2.00
Loans granted ...\$ 9.00	Hall rent 16.20	Fines 1.50	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 258.00
Sick benefit 821.00	Sal. and com. exp. 130.20	Ass't from Unions 400.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 264.29
O. of W. benefit. 6.60	Sta. and postage 7.60	Dcf. Rep. by Mem. Acc't. No. 412 4.90	Grand total ...\$ 512.29
Death benefit ... 40.00	Tax to Int. Union 300.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,555.00	245 ASHLAND 24 mem.
Hall rent 50.00	Int. election exp. 5.25	Due Ill. Sick Ben. 20.00	Receipts.
Sal. and com. exp. 136.50	Assist. to Unions 200.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 403.52	Init. fees\$ 16.00
Sta. and postage 9.02	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 707.25	Grand total ...\$ 1,978.53	Dues\$ 1,024.80
Label agit. exp. 13.88	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 556.60	Expenditures.	Int'l Ass't 345.00
Tax to Int. Union 300.00	Grand total ...\$ 1,263.85	Loans granted ...\$ 8.00	Out of Work.... 43.30
Sundries 21.20	Expenditures.	Sick benefit 870.00	Fines ..... .50
Int. election exp. 7.54	Loans granted ...\$ 108.00	O. of W. benefit. 10.80	Coll. loans 7.00
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 914.74	Sick benefit 1,255.00	Death benefit ... 1,100.00	Ass't from Unions 400.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 256.69	O. of W. benefit. 13.80	Hall rent 18.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,836.30
Grand total ...\$ 1,171.43	Death benefit ... 950.00	Sal. and com. exp. 150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 220.94
233 SEDALIA 8 mem.	Hall rent 156.00	Sta. and postage 5.25	Grand total ...\$ 2,067.33
Receipts.	Sal. and com. exp. 572.80	Tax to Int. Union 100.00	
Init. fees\$ 8.00	Sta. and postage 43.56	Int. election exp. 4.95	
Dues\$ 498.80	Label agit. exp. 96.18	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,767.00	
Int'l Ass't 184.00	Tax to Int. Union 200.00	Grand total ...\$ 1,767.00	
Out of Work.... 8.00	Sundries 77.28		

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	11.00
Sick benefit	140.00
Strike benefit	1,024.00
O. of W. benefit	43.20
Hall rent, etc.	27.00
Sal. and com. exp.	210.15
Sta. and postage	18.45
Label agit. exp.	18.50
Tax to Int. Union	260.00
Sundries	9.00
Ret. dues, etc.	1.00
Assist. to Unions	200.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,947.30
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	109.93

Grand total ...\$ 2,057.23
246 OLEAN 5 mem.

Receipts.	
Dues	275.20
Int'l Ass't	96.00
Out of Work	8.00
Coll. loans	20.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	394.20
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	148.09

Grand total ...\$ 542.29

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	4.00
O. of W. benefit	8.00
Sal. and com. exp.	52.00
Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 159.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	383.29

Grand total ...\$ 542.29

247 BLUE ISLAND 18 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	15.00
Dues	872.50
Int'l Ass't	252.50
Out of Work	10.80
Fines .....	.50
Coll. loans	108.00
Interest .....	.85
Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,250.65
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	199.20

Grand total ...\$ 1,458.85

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	15.00
Sick benefit	192.00
O. of W. benefit	10.80
Death benefit	550.00
Hall rent	15.00
Sal. and com. exp.	163.40
Sta. and postage	11.73
Label agit. exp.	16.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 972.93
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	485.92

Grand total ...\$ 1,458.85

248 JACKSONVILLE 55 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	101.00
Dues	1,597.20
Int'l Ass't	600.20
Out of Work	18.00
Fines	8.00
Coll. loans	117.50
Interest	20.71
Rep't'd receipts.\$	2,457.61
Exp. over pctr.	2.68
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	498.08

Grand total ...\$ 2,953.35

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	70.40
Sick benefit	119.00
Strike benefit	192.00
O. of W. benefit	18.00
Hall rent	78.00
Sal. and com. exp.	287.03
Sta. and postage	24.87
Tax to Int. Union	850.00
Sundries	56.90
Int. election exp.	8.25
Ret. dues, etc.	10.00
Assist. to Unions	700.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,918.85

Bal. Jan. 1, '22. 1,039.50
 Grand total ...\$ 2,953.35

250 BELLVILLE 74 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	15.00
Dues	2,683.80
Int'l Ass't	817.50
Out of Work	27.00
Fines	6.00
Col. loans	7.00
Ass't from Unions	850.00
Interest	25.40
Rep't'd receipts.\$	3,931.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	900.81

Grand total ...\$ 4,831.81

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	82.00
Sick benefit	150.00
O. of W. benefit	27.00
Death benefit	550.00
Hall rent	12.00
Sal. and com. exp.	378.00
Sta. and postage	26.25
Label agit. exp.	15.75
Tax to Int. Union	450.00
Sundries	52.70
Int. election exp.	18.90
Assist. to Unions	2,400.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 4,112.60
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	719.21

Grand total ...\$ 4,831.81

251 NEW YORK 180 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	14.50
Dues	5,232.30
Int'l Ass't	1,950.60
Out of Work	200.40
Fines	10.00
Ass't from Unions	2,625.00
Interest .....	.22
Ret. benefit	25.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	10,059.92
Exp. over pctr.	496.07
Due Fin. Exam.	2.90
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	1,278.96

Grand total ...\$11,837.85

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	2.00
Sick benefit	989.00
Strike benefit	2,482.50
O. of W. benefit	200.40
Death benefit	4,285.00
Hall rent	150.00
Sal. and com. exp.	1,588.95
Sta. and postage	81.89
Label agit. exp.	170.40
Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Sundries	84.52
Int. election exp.	68.47
Rep't'd exp.	\$10,217.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	1,620.05

Grand total ...\$11,837.85

253 OAKLAND 47 mem.

Receipts.	
Dues	1,455.30
Int'l Ass't	490.50
Out of Work	31.80
Fines	1.00
Coll. loans	120.00
Interest	15.10
Rep't'd receipts.\$	2,113.70
Due Fin. Exam.	85.65
Cor. with Fin.	1.20
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	878.61

Grand total ...\$ 2,824.16

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	245.00
Sick benefit	141.00
O. of W. benefit	81.60
Death benefit	825.00
Hall rent	90.00
Sal. and com. exp.	216.00
Sta. and postage	10.50
Tax to Int. Union	350.00

Sundries 80.00 || Int. election exp. | 10.80 |
Assist. to Unions	400.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,350.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	474.06

Grand total ...\$ 2,824.16

255 LOWELL 16 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	3.00
Dues	350.80
Int'l Ass't	177.00
Ass't from Unions	300.00
Interest	1.82
Ret. benefit	2.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	834.42
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	353.74

Grand total ...\$ 1,188.16

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	7.00
Sick benefit	175.00
Death benefit	550.00
Hall rent	18.00
Sal. and com. exp.	114.00
Sta. and postage	2.88
Label agit. exp.	14.18
Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Sundries .....	.40
Int. election exp.	19.80
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,000.71
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	187.45

Grand total ...\$ 1,188.16

256 BOISE Diss'd

Receipts.	
Init. fees	5.00
Dues	54.00
Int'l Ass't	40.00
Out of Work	4.80
Rep't'd receipts.\$	103.80
Exp. over pctr.	2.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	109.15

Grand total ...\$ 215.05

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	8.00
O. of W. benefit	4.80
Sal. and com. exp.	17.00
Sta. and postage	3.20
Sundries	3.50
Ret. by Dis- solved U.	54.50
Ret. dues, etc.	23.00
Assist. to Unions	100.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 214.00
Not Acc't for	1.05
Grand total ...	\$ 215.05

257 LANCASTER 92 mem.

Receipts.	
Dues	3,800.80
Int'l Ass't	971.50
Out of Work	67.80
Fines .....	.50
Coll. loans	62.50
Interest	15.02
Cor. by L. U.	22.70
Rep't'd receipts.\$	4,440.82
Due Ill. Sick Ben.	1.42
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	890.26

Grand total ...\$ 5,332.50

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	77.00
Sick benefit	1,231.00
O. of W. benefit	67.80
Death and Dis. benefit	1,540.00
Hall rent	155.01
Sal. and com. exp.	870.05
Sta. and postage	39.20
Label agit. exp.	84.20
Tax to Int. Union	350.00
Sundries	4.00
Atty. fees, etc.	55.81
Assist. to Unions	1,000.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 4,974.87
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	857.58

Grand total ...\$ 5,832.50

258 STREATOR 11 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	11.00
Dues	810.20
Int'l Ass't	109.00
Out of Work	16.80
Coll. loans	4.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	451.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	138.48

Grand total ...\$ 684.48

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	12.00
O. of W. benefit	16.80
Hall rent	12.00
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00
Sta. and postage	3.88
Label agit. exp.	12.00
Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Sundries	3.45
Assist. to Unions	100.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 348.64
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	290.84

Grand total ...\$ 634.48

259 BLOOMINGTON 18 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees	1.00
Dues	658.00
Int'l Ass't	235.50
Fines	29.00
Coll. loans	14.00
Ass't from Unions	650.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,586.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	290.18

Grand total ...\$ 1,876.28

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	87.00
Sick benefit	68.00
Death benefit	1,100.00
Hall rent	58.64
Sal. and com. exp.	188.00
Sta. and postage	11.80
Tax to Int. Union	75.00
Sundries	5.85
Int. election exp.	1.95
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,541.24
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	334.99

Grand total ...\$ 1,876.23

260 PIQUA 4 mem.

Receipts.	
Dues	232.60
Int'l Ass't	83.00
Out of Work	1.20
Ass't from Unions	500.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	816.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	183.43

Grand total ...\$ 1,000.23

Expenditures.	
Sick benefit	77.00
O. of W. benefit	1.20
Death benefit	550.00
Sal. and com. exp.	48.00
Sta. and postage	5.00
Label agit. exp.	10.25
Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Sundries	2.95
Int. election exp.	1.65
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 781.05
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	209.18

Grand total ...\$ 1,000.23

261 KNOXVILLE 7 mem.

Receipts.	
Init. fees .....	.50
Dues	216.00
Int'l Ass't	87.50
Out of Work	2.40
Rep't'd receipts.\$	306.40
Due Fin. Exam.	59.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.	209.82

Grand total ...\$ 555.22

Expenditures.	
Loans granted	48.00
Sick benefit	120.00
O. of W. benefit	2.40
Sal. and com. exp.	60.00

Sta. and postage 1.00	Expenditures.	271 ROCHESTER 15 mem.	376 PLATTSMOUTH 4 mem.
Label agit. exp. 8.00	Loans granted ...\$ 166.00	Receipts.	Receipts.
Tax to Int. Union 175.00	Sick benefit ...\$ 85.00	Init. fees\$ 5.00	Dues\$ 172.00
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 409.40	O. of W. benefit. 8.00	Dues\$ 529.60	Int'l Ass't\$ 55.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '22. 145.82	Death benefit ... 515.00	Int'l Ass't 181.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 228.50
Grand total ...\$ 555.22	Hall rent 61.50	Coll. loans 4.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 151.77
263 DALLAS 8 mem.	Sal. and com. exp. 192.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 710.60	Grand total ...\$ 410.27
Receipts.	Sta. and postage 12.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 877.62	Expenditures.
Init. fees\$ 5.00	Tax to Int. Union 400.00	Grand total ...\$ 1,088.22	Sick benefit\$ 112.00
Dues\$ 407.00	Sundries 10.80	Loans granted ...\$ 4.00	Sal. and com. exp. 81.00
Int'l Ass't 128.50	Int. election exp. 11.55	Sick benefit ...\$ 168.00	Sta. and postage 8.30
Out of Work..... 4.80	Assist. to Unions 950.00	Death benefit ... 40.00	Tax to Int. Union 125.00
Coll. loans 34.80	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 2,414.15	Hall rent 30.00	Sundries 2.25
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 575.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '22. 705.13	Sal. and com. exp. 111.50	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 272.55
Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 248.82	Grand total ...\$ 3,119.28	Sta. and postage 4.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22. 126.72
Grand total ...\$ 823.92	268 ESCANABA 11 mem.	Tax to Int. Union 300.00	Grand total ...\$ 410.27
Expenditures.	Dues\$ 444.40	Sundries 24.29	277 OSKALOOSA 13 mem.
Loans granted ...\$ 96.00	Int'l Ass't 138.50	Assist. to Unions 300.00	Receipts.
Sick benefit 25.00	Interest 4.87	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 982.29	Dues\$ 438.00
O. of W. benefit. 4.80	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 585.77	Bal. Jan. 1, '22. 105.93	Int'l Ass't 132.00
Hall rent 15.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 182.29	Grand total ...\$ 1,088.22	Out of Work..... 8.00
Sal. and com. exp. 62.00	Grand total ...\$ 718.06	Receipts.	Coll. loans 7.00
Sta. and postage 8.96	Expenditures.	Dues\$ 280.80	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 557.20
Label agit. exp. 3.91	Loans granted ...\$ 19.00	Int'l Ass't 108.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 222.27
Tax to Int. Union 300.00	Sick benefit 21.00	Out of Work..... 9.00	Grand total ...\$ 519.47
Sundries 15.40	Sal. and com. exp. 72.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 397.80	Expenditures.
Int. election exp. 2.50	Sta. and postage 7.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 823.71	Loans granted ...\$ 17.00
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 526.57	Tax to Int. Union 200.00	Grand total ...\$ 721.51	Sick benefit 124.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22. 297.85	Sundries 1.80	Expenditures.	O. of W. benefit. 9.00
Grand total ...\$ 823.92	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 821.70	Sick benefit ...\$ 91.00	Sal. and com. exp. 95.00
264 RUTLAND 3 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22. 896.36	O. of W. benefit. 9.00	Sta. and postage 11.50
Receipts.	Grand total ...\$ 718.06	Hall rent 12.00	Tax to Int. Union 250.00
Dues\$ 108.00	269 NASHUA 9 mem.	Sal. and com. exp. 48.00	Int. election exp. 3.00
Int'l Ass't 89.00	Receipts.	Sta. and postage 3.55	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 571.10
Interest 2.99	Init. fees\$ 5.00	Label agit. exp. 15.25	Bal. Jan. 1, '22. 248.57
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 150.59	Dues\$ 240.60	Tax to Int. Union 250.00	Grand total ...\$ 519.47
Exp. over pctg. 10.77	Int'l Ass't 125.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 428.81	278 LONDON 101 mem.
Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 120.83	Out of Work..... 45.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '22. 292.70	Receipts.
Grand total ...\$ 281.00	Coll. loans 6.00	Grand total ...\$ 721.51	Init. fees\$ 30.00
Expenditures.	Interest 6.11	Loans granted ...\$ 20.00	Dues\$ 4,922.50
Sick Benefit\$ 8.00	Ret. benefit 7.40	Sick benefit 125.00	Int'l Ass't 1,946.50
Sal. and com. exp. 42.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 436.71	O. of W. benefit. 4.80	Out of Work..... 25.20
Sta. and postage 2.98	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 193.08	Fines 4.80	Fines 19.60
Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Grand total ...\$ 629.79	Interest 8.22	Coll. loans 37.10
Sundries 9.17	Expenditures.	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 913.42	Ass't from Unions 4,200.00
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 162.15	Loans granted ...\$ 19.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 238.85	Interest 122.84
Bal. Jan. 1, '22. 119.54	Sick benefit 7.00	Grand total ...\$ 1,147.27	Ret. benefit 23.97
Grand total ...\$ 281.00	O. of W. benefit. 45.60	Expenditures.	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 11,316.91
265 WAVERLY 3 mem.	Death benefit 75.00	Loans granted ...\$ 20.00	Exp. over pctg. 315.96
Receipts.	Hall rent 22.00	Sick benefit 125.00	Due Ill. Sick Ben. 21.15
Dues\$ 135.40	Sal. and com. exp. 68.00	O. of W. benefit. 4.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 14,618.43
Int'l Ass't 46.50	Sta. and postage 5.40	Sal. and com. exp. 108.00	Grand total ...\$ 26,272.48
Out of Work..... 7.80	Label agit. exp. 5.00	Sta. and postage 10.50	Expenditures.
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 189.70	Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Label agit. exp. 26.00	Loans granted ...\$ 46.00
Exp. over pctg. 3.88	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 345.00	Tax to Int. Union 250.00	Sick benefit\$ 1,017.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 166.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22. 284.79	Sundries 26.35	Strike benefit 22,499.35
Grand total ...\$ 359.88	Grand total ...\$ 629.79	Int. election exp. 6.60	O. of W. benefit. 23.30
Expenditures.	270 FT. DODGE 6 mem.	Assist. to Unions 250.00	Death benefit ... 475.00
Loans granted ...\$ 4.00	Receipts.	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 827.25	Hall rent 210.00
Sick Benefit 70.00	Init. fees\$ 4.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22. 820.02	Sal. and com. exp. 1,340.70
O. of W. benefit. 7.80	Dues\$ 225.90	Grand total ...\$ 1,147.27	Sta. and postage 54.25
Sal. and com. exp. 54.00	Int'l Ass't 70.00	275 ABERDEEN Dis'm'd	Label agit. exp. 77.58
Sta. and postage 2.45	Out of Work..... 3.80	Receipts.	Sundries 61.40
Tax to Int. Union 50.00	Fines 4.50	Dues\$ 171.50	Exp. Acc't Int. U. 34.87
Int. election exp. 1.65	Coll. loans 11.00	Int'l Ass't 75.00	Int. election exp. 27.15
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 189.90	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 319.50	Interest 12.12	Ret. dues, etc. 10.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22. 169.98	Exp. over pctg. 4.43	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 258.62	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 25,988.54
Grand total ...\$ 359.88	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 141.12	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 232.51	Bal. Jan. 1, '22. 408.94
266 MEMPHIS 50 mem.	Grand total ...\$ 465.05	Grand total ...\$ 491.13	Grand total ...\$ 26,272.48
Receipts.	Expenditures.	Expenditures.	279 PLATTSBURG 14 mem.
Init. fees\$ 22.00	Loans granted ...\$ 18.00	Loans granted ...\$ 12.00	Receipts.
Dues\$ 1,648.80	Sick benefit 85.00	Sick benefit 82.00	Init. fees\$ 5.00
Int'l Ass't 477.00	O. of W. benefit. 8.80	Sal. and com. exp. 68.00	Dues\$ 695.60
Out of work..... 3.00	Hall rent 22.00	Sta. and postage 3.10	Int'l Ass't 211.00
Fines 18.00	Sal. and com. exp. 48.00	Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Coll. loans 41.00
Coll. loans 251.60	Sta. and postage 12.00	Ret. by Dis- 231.08	Ass't from Unions 1,050.00
Interest 3.07	Tax to Int. Union 100.00	solved U. 231.08	Interest 6.98
Def. Rep. by 401	Sundries 10.80	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 491.13	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,080.58
Mem. Acc't No. 32.15	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 244.20	Grand total ...\$ 491.13	Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 249.07
Cor. by L. U. 1.70	Bal. Jan. 1, '22. 220.85	Grand total ...\$ 491.13	Grand total ...\$ 2,229.55
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 2,452.22	Grand total ...\$ 465.05		
Bal. Jan. 1, '21. 687.06			
Grand total ...\$ 3,119.28			

Expenditures.	Cor. with Fin.	Expenditures.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	619.14
Loans granted ...\$ 82.00	Exam. 3.95	Loans granted ...\$ 16.00	Grand total ...\$ 1,897.54	
Sick benefit 154.00	Total 2,760.23	Sick benefit 50.00	291 SAN PEDRO 8 mem.	
Strike benefit 446.48	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 296.08	O. of W. benefit. 32.40	Receipts.	
Death benefit ... 1,100.00	Grand total ...\$ 3,056.26	Hall rent 19.00	Init. fees\$ 8.50	
Hall rent 48.00	288 GENEVA 88 mem.	Sal. and com. exp. 90.90	Dues 144.70	
Sal. and com. exp. 135.30	Receipts.	Sta. and postage 9.32	Int'l Ass't 10.80	
Sta. and postage 7.10	Init. fees\$ 5.00	Label agit. exp.. 4.50	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 168.20	
Label agit. exp.. 42.19	Dues 1,149.00	Tax to Int. Union 200.00	Exp. over pctg... .54	
Sundries 3.14	Int'l Ass't 895.00	Sundries 15.47	Grand total ...\$ 163.74	
Int. election exp. 9.90	Out of Work.... 3.60	Assist. to Unions 100.00	Expenditures.	
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 2,009.11	Coll. loans 6.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 587.59	Loans granted ...\$ 4.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 220.54	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,558.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 854.18	Sick benefit 28.00	
Grand total ...\$ 2,229.65	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 412.87	Grand total ...\$ 891.73	Strike benefit ... 80.00	
290 OWEGO 14 mem.	Grand total ...\$ 1,970.97	288 MANHEIM	Hall rent 28.40	
Receipts.	Expenditures.	Receipts.	Sal. and com. exp. 18.35	
Dues\$ 444.80	Loans granted ...\$ 29.00	Dues\$ 102.60	Sta. and postage 4.75	
Int'l Ass't 149.50	Sick benefit 268.00	Int'l Ass't 50.00	Label agit. exp.. 1.50	
Out of Work.... 21.00	O. of W. benefit. 3.60	Out of Work.... 1.20	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 160.00	
Fines ..... .80	Hall rent 9.00	Coll. loans 1.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 8.74	
Coll. loans 11.00	Sal. and com. exp. 254.40	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 154.80	Grand total ...\$ 163.74	
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 626.20	Sta. and postage 35.43	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 89.11	292 BROOKLYN 22 mem.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 181.63	Label agit. exp. 22.68	Grand total ...\$ 248.91	Receipts.	
Grand total ...\$ 757.83	Tax to Int. Union 275.00	Expenditures.	Dues\$ 724.60	
Expenditures.	Sundries 20.40	Loans granted ...\$ 2.00	Int'l Ass't 303.00	
Loans granted ...\$ 10.00	Int. election exp. 18.20	Sick benefit 128.00	Out of Work.... 6.00	
Sick benefit 136.00	Assist. to Unions 850.00	O. of W. benefit. 1.20	Coll. loans 18.65	
Strike benefit 112.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,780.71	Hall rent 3.50	Interest 8.06	
O. of W. benefit. 21.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 190.26	Sal. and com. exp. 6.54	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,055.93	
Hall rent 12.00	Grand total ...\$ 1,970.97	Sta. and postage 2.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 582.54	
Sal. and com. exp. 106.00	285 FT. WORTH 15 mem.	Label agit. exp.. 1.80	Grand total ...\$ 1,588.47	
Sta. and postage 10.80	Receipts.	Sundries 3.00	Expenditures.	
Label agit. exp.. 10.90	Init. fees\$ 5.00	Ret. by Dis-	Sick benefit\$ 168.00	
Tax to Int. Union 150.00	Dues 606.40	solved U. 96.27	O. of W. benefit. 6.00	
Sundries 2.35	Int'l Ass't 223.50	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 248.91	Death benefit ... 75.00	
Int. election exp. 4.95	Out of Work.... 37.80	Grand total ...\$ 248.91	Hall rent 48.00	
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 575.20	Coll. loans 16.00	289 MIAMI 11 mem.	Sal. and com. exp. 144.95	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 182.63	Ass't from Unions 800.00	Receipts.	Sta. and postage 10.95	
Grand total ...\$ 757.83	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,188.70	Init. fees\$ 39.00	Label agit. exp.. 25.00	
281 ST. LOUIS Dissolved	Due Fin. Exam. 238.00	Dues 572.40	Tax to Int. Union 325.00	
Receipts.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 176.18	Int'l Ass't 188.00	Ret. dues, etc.. 1.00	
Dues\$ 18.20	Grand total ...\$ 1,652.86	Coll. loans 25.00	Assist. to Unions 550.00	
Int'l Ass't 14.50	Expenditures.	Interest 15.16	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,859.60	
Interest ..... .68	Loans granted ...\$ 88.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 839.56	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 228.87	
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 30.38	Sick benefit 291.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 245.03	Grand total ...\$ 1,588.47	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 256.57	Strike benefit ... 682.00	Grand total ...\$ 1,084.59	293 FT. SMITH 15 mem.	
Grand total ...\$ 296.95	O. of W. benefit. 87.80	Expenditures.	Receipts.	
Expenditures.	Hall rent 2.00	Loans granted ...\$ 12.00	Init. fees\$ 3.00	
Hall rent\$ 2.00	Sal. and com. exp. 178.50	Sick benefit 67.00	Dues 329.00	
Sal. and com. exp. 6.00	Sta. and postage 18.55	Strike benefit ... 104.00	Int'l Ass't 146.50	
Sta. and postage .80	Sundries 12.80	Hall rent 52.00	Coll. loans 18.00	
Tax to Int. Union 75.00	Int. election exp. 4.95	Sal. and com. exp. 128.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 494.50	
Ret. by Dis-	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,280.80	Sta. and postage 10.81	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 299.33	
solved U. 208.15	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 873.26	Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Grand total ...\$ 798.83	
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 286.95	Grand total ...\$ 1,652.86	Sundries 27.00	Expenditures.	
Grand total ...\$ 286.95	286 WICHITA 6 mem.	Int. election exp. 4.95	Loans granted ...\$ 16.00	
282 BRIDGEPORT 82 mem.	Receipts.	Assist. to Unions 400.00	Hall rent 20.00	
Receipts.	Dues\$ 188.20	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 903.76	Sal. and com. exp. 60.00	
Init. fees\$ 5.00	Int'l Ass't 61.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 180.38	Sta. and postage 6.50	
Dues 1,577.40	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 199.70	Grand total ...\$ 1,084.59	Tax to Int. Union 275.00	
Int'l Ass't 520.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 82.91	290 JAMESVILLE 22 mem.	Sundries 23.10	
Out of Work.... 71.40	Grand total ...\$ 282.61	Receipts.	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 405.60	
Fines 5.54	Expenditures.	Init. fees\$ 9.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 888.23	
Coll. loans 4.06	Loans granted ...\$ 2.00	Dues 980.10	Grand total ...\$ 798.83	
Ass't from Unions 500.00	Sal. and com. exp. 53.75	Int'l Ass't 800.80	294 DULUTH 43 mem.	
Interest 11.71	Sta. and postage 8.75	Out of Work.... 6.00	Receipts.	
Ret. benefit 31.40	Label agit. exp. 3.00	Coll. loans 119.90	Init. fees\$ 19.00	
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 2,728.91	Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Ass't from Unions 200.00	Dues 1,581.00	
Exp. over pctg... 7.47	Int. election exp. 2.10	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,596.00	Int'l Ass't 484.50	
Due Fin. Exam. 3.45	Ret. dues, etc.. 10.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 271.54	Out of Work.... 5.40	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 318.48	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 174.61	Grand total ...\$ 1,967.54	Fines 4.50	
Grand total ...\$ 3,056.26	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 108.00	Expenditures.	Coll. loans 95.00	
Expenditures.	Grand total ...\$ 282.61	Loans granted ...\$ 77.00	Interest 14.42	
Loans granted ...\$ 25.00	287 MARINETTE 13 mem.	Sick benefit 222.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 2,183.82	
Sick benefit 341.00	Receipts.	O. of W. benefit. 8.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 556.90	
O. of W. benefit. 71.40	Dues\$ 548.80	Death benefit ... 125.00	Grand total ...\$ 2,740.72	
Death benefit ... 1,547.00	Int'l Ass't 180.50	Hall rent 45.00	Expenditures.	
Hall rent 83.00	Out of Work.... 82.40	Sal. and com. exp. 192.00	Loans granted ...\$ 93.00	
Sal. and com. exp. 410.30	Fines ..... .50	Sta. and postage 35.40	Sick benefit 169.00	
Sta. and postage 28.89	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 762.20	Label agit. exp.. 100.00	O. of W. benefit. 5.40	
Label agit. exp.. 85.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 129.62	Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Hall rent 37.00	
Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Grand total ...\$ 891.73	Sundries 9.00	Sal. and com. exp. 190.00	
Sundries 44.98		Int. election exp. 27.00	Sta. and postage 26.65	
Int. election exp. 18.76		Assist. to Unions 400.00		
Assist. to Unions 100.00		Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,248.40		

Label agit. exp.. 3.18	Int'l Ass't 302.09	Tax to Int. Union 300.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 188.86
Tax to Int. Union 350.09	Fines ..... .50	Int. election exp. 8.85	
Sundries 18.88	Coll. loans 4.00		
Int. election exp. 16.50	Interest 12.85		
Assist. to Unions 1,200.00			
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 2,109.11	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,144.85	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 454.01	Grand total ...\$ 1,198.53
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 631.61	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 883.08	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 256.86	
Grand total ...\$ 2,740.72	Grand total ...\$ 1,977.38	Grand total ...\$ 709.87	
295 SCRANTON 21 mem.	302 TECUMSEH 5 mem.	303 PERKASIE 19 mem.	
Receipts.	Receipts.	Receipts.	
Loans granted ...\$ 16.00	Loans granted ...\$ 16.00	Loans granted ...\$ 9.00	
Hall rent 18.00	Hall rent 18.00	Sta. and postage 45.55	
Sta. and com. exp. 127.98	Sta. and com. exp. 6.16	Sta. and postage 2.80	
Label agit. exp. 104.05	Label agit. exp. 104.05	Tax to Int. Union 175.00	
Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Sundries 23.58	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 199.95	
Sundries 23.58	Int. election exp. 8.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 176.09	
Int. election exp. 1,548.70	Assist. to Unions 1,150.00	Grand total ...\$ 876.04	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 386.94		Expenditures.	
Grand total ...\$ 1,947.64	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,549.04	Loans granted ...\$ 9.00	
Expenditures.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 428.84	Sta. and com. exp. 45.55	
Loans granted ...\$ 28.00	Grand total ...\$ 1,977.38	Tax to Int. Union 175.00	
Sick benefit 322.00	299 MIDDLETOWN 17 mem.	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 232.45	
O. of W. benefit. 4.20	Receipts.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 148.59	
Death benefit ... 308.00	Loans granted ...\$ 10.00	Grand total ...\$ 876.04	
Hall rent 16.00	Dues 841.10	303 PERKASIE 19 mem.	
Sta. and com. exp. 216.30	Int'l Ass't 264.50	Receipts.	
Sta. and postage 27.60	Out of Work 8.40	Dues 492.30	
Label agit. exp. 2.50	Fines 5.00	Int'l Ass't 155.50	
Tax to Int. Union 250.00	Coll. loans 24.00	Out of Work 34.20	
Assist. to Unions 500.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,153.00	Coll. loans 8.00	
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,674.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 204.92	Ret. benefit 12.15	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 273.04	Grand total ...\$ 1,357.92	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 702.05	
Grand total ...\$ 1,947.64	Expenditures.	Exp. over pctg... 11.32	
296 WILMINGTON 7 mem.	Loans granted ...\$ 75.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 389.30	
Receipts.	Sick benefit 336.00	Grand total ...\$ 1,062.67	
Dues 333.70	O. of W. benefit. 8.40	Expenditures.	
Int'l Ass't 145.50	Death benefit ... 50.00	Loans granted ...\$ 7.00	
Out of Work 12.60	Hall rent 30.00	Sick benefit 283.00	
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 551.80	Sta. and com. exp. 212.70	O. of W. benefit. 34.20	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 182.01	Sta. and postage 28.78	Hall rent 36.00	
Grand total ...\$ 733.81	Label agit. exp. 18.00	Sta. and com. exp. 145.00	
Expenditures.	Tax to Int. Union 200.00	Sta. and postage 12.28	
Loans granted ...\$ 27.00	Sundries 16.28	Label agit. exp. 12.00	
Sick benefit 53.00	Int. election exp. 14.51	Tax to Int. Union 250.00	
O. of W. benefit. 12.60	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 987.62	Sundries 2.44	
Hall rent 12.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 370.30	Int. election exp. 8.25	
Sta. and com. exp. 82.00	Grand total ...\$ 1,357.92	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 740.18	
Sta. and postage 10.20	300 MICHIGAN CITY 16 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 312.49	
Tax to Int. Union 200.00	Receipts.	Grand total ...\$ 1,052.67	
Sundries 2.50	Loans granted ...\$ 5.00	304 RACINE 28 mem.	
Int. election exp. 8.25	Dues 526.40	Receipts.	
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 407.55	Int'l Ass't 177.20	Loans granted ...\$ 17.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 826.26	Out of Work 8.00	Dues 944.80	
Grand total ...\$ 733.81	Fines 8.50	Int'l Ass't 291.50	
297 CANTON 14 mem.	Interest 6.81	Out of Work 52.80	
Receipts.	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 721.71	Coll. loans 22.00	
Loans granted ...\$ 40.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 211.65	Ass't from Unions 400.00	
Dues 637.20	Grand total ...\$ 933.36	Interest 11.86	
Int'l Ass't 219.00	Expenditures.	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,739.06	
Out of Work 15.00	Loans granted ...\$ 20.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 509.70	
Fines 14.10	O. of W. benefit. 8.00	Grand total ...\$ 2,249.66	
Coll. loans 7.00	Hall rent 16.75	Expenditures.	
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 962.80	Sta. and com. exp. 120.00	Loans granted ...\$ 39.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 346.85	Sta. and postage 3.50	Sick benefit 172.00	
Grand total ...\$ 1,299.15	Label agit. exp. 250.00	O. of W. benefit. 52.80	
Expenditures.	Tax to Int. Union 11.00	Death benefit ... 550.00	
Loans granted ...\$ 57.50	Sundries 10.80	Hall rent 38.00	
Sick benefit 119.00	Int. election exp. 10.80	Sta. and com. exp. 165.80	
O. of W. benefit. 15.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 449.55	Sta. and postage 5.00	
Death benefit ... 75.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 483.81	Label agit. exp. 5.00	
Hall rent 45.00	Grand total ...\$ 933.36	Tax to Int. Union 100.00	
Sta. and com. exp. 127.20	301 AKRON 11 mem.	Sundries 49.12	
Sta. and postage 9.25	Receipts.	Assist. to Unions 750.00	
Label agit. exp. 51.49	Loans granted ...\$ 5.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,927.72	
Tax to Int. Union 350.00	Sick benefit 147.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 321.94	
Sundries 7.75	Sta. and com. exp. 96.01	Grand total ...\$ 2,249.66	
Int. election exp. 9.59	Sta. and postage 1.15	305 MONMOUTH 21 mem.	
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 859.78	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 447.50	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 439.37	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 262.37	Loans granted ...\$ 6.00	
Grand total ...\$ 1,299.15	Grand total ...\$ 709.87	Dues 724.80	
298 GLENS FALLS 23 mem.	Expenditures.	Int'l Ass't 231.00	
Receipts.	Loans granted ...\$ 5.00	Out of Work 30.00	
Loans granted ...\$ 15.00	Sick benefit 147.00	Fines 4.25	
Dues 810.20	Sta. and com. exp. 96.01	Coll. loans 12.00	
		Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,008.15	
		Grand total ...\$ 335.29	
		306 PUEBLO 9 mem.	
		Receipts.	
		Loans granted ...\$ 6.50	
		Sick benefit 268.40	
		Int'l Ass't 1.20	
		Out of Work 7.50	
		Fines 30.49	
		Interest 4.75	
		Cor. by L. U. 7.10	
		Rep't'd receipts.\$ 378.85	
		Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 224.10	
		Grand total ...\$ 600.95	
		Expenditures.	
		Loans granted ...\$ 61.00	
		Sick benefit 31.00	
		O. of W. benefit. 1.30	
		Sta. and com. exp. 60.00	
		Sta. and postage 8.65	
		Tax to Int. Union 100.00	
		Sundries 4.60	
		Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 263.45	
		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 337.50	
		Grand total ...\$ 600.95	
		307 RENO Dissolved	
		Receipts.	
		Dues \$ 231.30	
		Int'l Ass't 114.00	
		Out of Work 8.00	
		Coll. loans 20.50	
		Rep't'd receipts.\$ 389.30	
		Due Fin. Exam. 2.40	
		Cor. Acc't 4.10	
		Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 104.10	
		Grand total ...\$ 479.90	
		Expenditures.	
		Loans granted ...\$ 52.00	
		Sick benefit 70.00	
		O. of W. benefit. 3.00	
		Hall rent 16.00	
		Sta. and com. exp. 48.00	
		Sta. and postage 7.50	
		Tax to Int. Union 100.00	
		Sundries 2.00	
		Ret. by Dis-	
		solved U. 179.20	
		Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 479.90	
		Grand total ...\$ 479.90	
		308 MUNCIE 6 mem.	
		Receipts.	
		Dues \$ 214.40	
		Int'l Ass't 57.50	
		Rep't'd receipts.\$ 271.90	
		Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 83.39	
		Grand total ...\$ 355.29	
		Expenditures.	
		Sick benefit \$ 49.00	
		Sta. and com. exp. 67.37	
		Sta. and postage 6.82	
		Tax to Int. Union 80.00	
		Sundries 1.80	
		Int. election exp. 9.90	
		Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 194.89	
		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 170.40	
		Grand total ...\$ 355.29	

300 ROTHSVILLE		14 mem.	Sta. and postage	14.50	316 MCSHERRYSTOWN		482 mem.	Expenditures.	
Receipts.			Tax to Int. Union	400.00	Receipts.			Loans granted ...\$	8.00
Init. fees	5.00		Sundries	24.35	Dues	7.00		Sick benefit	22.00
Dues	576.00		Assist. to Unions	200.00	Dues	15,410.10		Sal. and com. exp.	16.00
Int'l Ass't	201.50				Int'l Ass't	4,485.00		Sta. and postage	.50
Fines	1.00		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	902.15	Out of Work....	123.60		Sundries	1.70
			Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	605.48	Coll. loans	65.00		Ret. by Dis-	
Rep't'd receipts..\$	783.50		Grand total ...\$	1,507.63	Interest	129.59		solved U.	141.62
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	509.42				Net. benefit	21.00		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	189.82
Grand total ...\$	1,292.92		318 LIMA	14 mem.	Rep't'd receipts..\$20,242.29			Not Acc't for....	27.60
Expenditures.			Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	7,598.86		Grand total ...\$	217.42
Loans granted ...\$	7.00		Init. fees	67.50	Grand total ...\$27,841.15			320 ATHENS	8 mem.
Sick benefit	161.00		Dues	473.40	Expenditures.			Receipts.	
Hall rent	24.00		Int'l Ass't	114.50	Loans granted ...\$	18.00		Dues	161.00
Sal. and com. exp.	192.25		Out of Work....	7.80	Sick benefit	4,109.00		Int'l Ass't	60.50
Sta. and postage	1.90		Coll. loans	6.00	Strike benefit ...	5,964.57		Rep't'd receipts..\$	211.50
Label agit. exp..	.65		Rep't'd receipts..\$	688.20	O. of W. benefit.	123.60		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	188.80
Tax to Int. Union	300.00		Exp. over pctg...	5.06	Death benefit ...	1,806.00		Grand total ...\$	850.30
Int. election exp.	3.85		Pal. Jan. 1, '21..	242.14	Hall rent	185.00		Expenditures.	
Assist. to Unions	200.00		Grand total ...\$	915.40	Sal. and com. exp.	8,188.28		Loans granted ...\$	25.00
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	890.65		Expenditures.		Sta. and postage	77.09		Sick benefit	116.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	402.27		Loans granted ...\$	50.00	Label agit. exp..	422.00		Sal. and com. exp.	86.00
Grand total ...\$	1,292.92		Sick benefit	168.00	Tax to Int. Union	250.00		Sta. and postage	5.75
310 MANISTEE	7 mem.		O. of W. benefit.	7.80	Sundries	388.55		Tax to Int. Union	50.00
Receipts.			Hall rent	8.00	Int. election exp.	29.70		Sundries	3.25
Dues	239.40		Sal. and com. exp.	185.22	Assist. to Unions	7,800.00		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	236.00
Int'l Ass't	65.00		Sta. and postage	16.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$24,305.79			Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	114.80
Interest	6.03		Label agit. exp..	16.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	8,535.36		Grand total ...\$	850.30
Rep't'd receipts..\$	310.43		Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Grand total ...\$27,841.15			321 NEW BRITAIN	23 mem.
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	189.96		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	634.78	317 WILKES BARRE	8 mem.		Receipts.	
Grand total ...\$	480.12		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	280.62	Dues	281.00		Dues	805.10
Expenditures.			Grand total ...\$	915.40	Int'l Ass't	103.50		Int'l Ass't	248.50
Sal. and com. exp.	30.00		314 JACKSON	14 mem.	Out of Work....	26.40		Out of Work....	3.60
Sta. and postage	4.14		Receipts.		Interest	2.68		Coll. loans	2.00
Tax to Int. Union	175.00		Dues	645.20	Rep't'd receipts..\$	414.18		Ass't from Unions	300.00
Sundries	6.00		Int'l Ass't	255.00	Exp. over pctg...	2.82		Interest	6.80
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	215.14		Out of Work....	15.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	216.81		Ret. benefit	1.25
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	284.98		Ass't from Unions	500.00	Grand total ...\$	633.81		Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,886.78
Grand total ...\$	480.12		Interest	7.14	Expenditures.			Exp. over pctg...	12.99
311 AUBURN	20 mem.		Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,422.34	Loans granted ...\$	7.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	285.11
Receipts.			Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	224.26	Sick benefit	56.00		Grand total ...\$	1,664.88
Dues	777.20		Grand total ...\$	1,646.60	O. of W. benefit.	26.40		Expenditures.	
Int'l Ass't	235.50		Expenditures.		Hall rent	24.00		Loans granted ...\$	9.00
Out of Work....	6.00		Loans granted ...\$	48.00	Sal. and com. exp.	77.00		Sick benefit	64.28
Coll. loans	10.00		Sick benefit	28.00	Sta. and postage	10.95		O. of W. benefit.	3.60
Interest	7.54		Strike benefit ...	531.55	Label agit. exp..	11.00		Death benefit ...	550.00
Ret. benefit	18.33		O. of W. benefit.	15.00	Tax to Int. Union	175.00		Hall rent	18.00
Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,065.57		Death benefit ...	75.00	Int. election exp.	3.30		Sal. and com. exp.	193.15
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	357.23		Hall rent	20.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	390.65		Sta. and postage	34.82
Grand total ...\$	1,412.80		Sal. and com. exp.	154.30	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	243.16		Label agit. exp..	56.19
Expenditures.			Sta. and postage	12.45	Grand total ...\$	633.81		Tax to Int. Union	275.00
Loans granted ...\$	23.00		Label agit. exp..	20.80	318 CHATTANOOGA	5 mem.		Sundries	87.10
Sick benefit	315.00		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Receipts.			Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,241.14
Strike benefit ...	617.38		Sundries	8.80	Dues	221.80		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	423.74
O. of W. benefit.	6.00		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,312.90	Int'l Ass't	95.50		Grand total ...\$	1,664.88
Hall rent	33.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	353.70	Interest	4.12		323 SHEBOYGAN	31 mem.
Sal. and com. exp.	181.50		Grand total ...\$	1,646.60	Cor. by L. U....	1.00		Receipts.	
Sta. and postage	30.91		315 ST. CLOUD	26 mem.	Rep't'd receipts..\$	332.42		Init. fees	19.00
Label agit. exp..	29.88		Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	189.80		Dues	1,136.90
Tax to Int. Union	150.00		Init. fees	15.00	Grand total ...\$	518.72		Int'l Ass't	401.00
Sundries	1.98		Dues	691.20	Expenditures.			Out of Work....	8.80
Int. election exp.	11.55		Int'l Ass't	219.00	Loans granted ...\$	21.00		Fines	7.00
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,880.18		Out of Work....	22.80	Sick benefit	7.00		Interest	10.55
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	82.62		Fines	2.50	Sal. and com. exp.	86.00		Ret. benefit	4.00
Grand total ...\$	1,412.80		Coll. loans	30.00	Sta. and postage	3.18		Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,582.05
312 LIVINGSTON	18 mem.		Interest	2.42	Label agit. exp..	2.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	497.60
Receipts.			Rep't'd receipts..\$	982.92	Tax to Int. Union	225.00		Grand total ...\$	2,079.65
Dues	680.70		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	525.80	Sundries	8.70		Expenditures.	
Int'l Ass't	211.60		Grand total ...\$	1,527.92	Loans granted ...\$	21.00		Loans granted ...\$	6.50
Out of Work....	1.80		Expenditures.		Sick benefit	7.00		Sick benefit	203.00
Fines .....	.50		Sick benefit	49.00	Sal. and com. exp.	86.00		Strike benefit ...	136.00
Coll. loans	83.00		O. of W. benefit.	22.80	Sta. and postage	3.18		O. of W. benefit.	3.60
Rep't'd receipts..\$	977.50		Hall rent	8.00	Label agit. exp..	2.00		Death benefit ...	625.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	530.13		Sal. and com. exp.	141.25	Tax to Int. Union	225.00		Hall rent	40.32
Grand total ...\$	1,507.63		Sta. and postage	25.12	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	302.58		Sal. and com. exp.	146.70
Expenditures.			Label agit. exp..	21.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	215.84		Sta. and postage	22.69
Loans granted ...\$	52.00		Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Grand total ...\$	518.72		Label agit. exp..	77.00
Sick benefit	73.00		Sundries	37.18	Receipts.			Tax to Int. Union	300.00
O. of W. benefit.	1.80		Int. election exp.	8.80	Dues	78.60		Sundries	16.11
Hall rent	24.50		Assist. to Unions	250.00	Int'l Ass't	50.50		Int. election exp.	14.85
Sal. and com. exp.	112.00		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	802.95	Rep't'd receipts..\$	129.10		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,591.77
			Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	725.27	Due Fin. Exam.	12.80		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	487.88
			Grand total ...\$	1,527.92	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	76.02		Grand total ...\$	2,079.65
					Grand total ...\$	217.42			

341 SAN BERNARDINO 6 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	311.19	Int'l Ass't	50.00	Sta. and postage	23.81
Receipts.		Grand total ...	577.29	Rep't'd receipts.	214.00	Label agit. exp.	6.80
Dues	230.30	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	164.36	Sundries	39.81
Int'l Ass't	89.00	Loans granted ...	20.00	Grand total ...	578.36	Exp. Acc't Int. U.	1.67
Out of Work	6.00	Sick benefit	77.00	Expenditures.		Int. election exp.	21.45
Coll. loans	8.00	Sta. and com. exp.	44.80	Sick benefit	70.00	Ret. dues, etc...	.90
Rep't'd receipts.	338.80	Sta. and postage	6.10	Hall rent	6.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	5,886.24
Exp. over pctg...	18.41	Tax to Int. Union	125.00	Sta. and com. exp.	29.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,666.56
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	354.75	Sundries	1.74	Sta. and postage	2.30	Grand total ...	7,082.80
		Ret. dues, etc...	.60	Tax to Int. Union	175.00	358 FREMONT 4 mem.	
Grand total ...	701.46	Rep't'd exp. ...	275.24	Rep't'd exp. ...	283.20	Receipts.	
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	802.05	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	95.16	Init. fees	5.00
Loans granted ...	70.00	Grand total ...	577.29	Grand total ...	878.36	Dues	183.70
Sick benefit	210.00	348 CORNING 5 mem.		Init. fees	16.00	Int'l Ass't	44.00
O. of W. benefit.	6.00	Receipts.		Dues	819.60	Rep't'd receipts.	182.70
Hall rent	9.00	Dues	198.60	Int'l Ass't	200.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	172.12
Sal. and com. exp.	82.00	Int'l Ass't	91.80	Out of Work	6.60	Grand total ...	354.82
Sta. and postage	3.75	Rep't'd receipts.	290.40	Interest	15.81	Expenditures.	
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	456.26	Rep't'd receipts.	1,118.01	Loans granted ...	7.00
Sundries	9.35	Grand total ...	746.66	Exp. over pctg...	39.48	Sal. and com. exp.	45.00
Rep't'd exp. ...	590.10	Expenditures.		Cor. Acc't	1.75	Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	111.86	Loans granted ...	6.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	784.85	Sundries	1.20
Grand total ...	701.46	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Grand total ...	1,944.09	Rep't'd exp. ...	208.20
342 BATAVIA 5 mem.		Sta. and postage	5.76	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	151.62
Receipts.		Label agit. exp.	1.22	Sick benefit	85.00	Grand total ...	354.82
Dues	192.20	Tax to Int. Union	175.00	O. of W. benefit.	6.00	350 ATOHISON 4 mem.	
Int'l Ass't	55.00	Int. election exp.	1.10	Hall rent	84.50	Receipts.	
Coll. loans	8.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	261.58	Sal. and com. exp.	287.05	Dues	142.80
Rep't'd receipts.	250.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	485.08	Sta. and postage	84.05	Int'l Ass't	32.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	169.65	Grand total ...	746.66	Label agit. exp.	20.00	Coll. loans	19.00
Grand total ...	419.85	349 ST. JOHN 10 mem.		Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Rep't'd receipts.	194.80
Expenditures.		Receipts.		Int. election exp.	20.30	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	135.40
Sick benefit	119.00	Dues	830.60	Assist. to Unions	750.00	Grand total ...	329.70
Sal. and com. exp.	24.00	Int'l Ass't	108.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	1,489.50	Expenditures.	
Sta. and postage	4.55	Out of Work	41.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	454.59	Loans granted ...	4.00
Tax to Int. Union	175.00	Interest	8.18	Grand total ...	1,944.09	Sick benefit	14.00
Rep't'd exp. ...	822.55	Rep't'd receipts.	488.18	355 HONESDALE 4 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	88.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	97.30	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	306.50	Receipts.		Tax to Int. Union	125.00
Grand total ...	419.85	Grand total ...	794.68	Dues	237.40	Rep't'd exp. ...	181.00
3-4 ATLANTA 13 mem.		Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	817.14	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	148.70
Receipts.		Loans granted ...	3.00	Grand total ...	652.96	Grand total ...	329.70
Init. fees	7.00	Sick benefit	187.00	Expenditures.		360 DELAWARE 7 mem.	
Dues	287.40	O. of W. benefit.	41.40	Sick benefit	56.00	Receipts.	
Int'l Ass't	107.00	Sal. and com. exp.	51.00	O. of W. benefit.	3.60	Dues	249.40
Coll. loans	1.50	Sta. and postage	12.79	Hall rent	12.00	Int'l Ass't	97.50
Interest .....	.81	Label agit. exp.	54.00	Sal. and com. exp.	27.30	Out of Work	28.40
Rep't'd receipts.	403.71	Sundries	7.28	Sta. and postage	4.51	Rep't'd receipts.	870.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	850.59	Exp. Acc't Int. U.	3.15	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	816.22
Grand total ...	1,254.30	Rep't'd exp. ...	368.60	Rep't'd exp. ...	303.41	Grand total ...	686.52
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	431.08	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	349.55	Expenditures.	
Loans granted ...	33.00	Grand total ...	794.68	Grand total ...	652.96	Sick benefit	70.00
Sick benefit	147.00	350 MANATI 111 mem.		Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit.	23.40
Sal. and com. exp.	36.00	Receipts.		Sick benefit	56.00	Sal. and com. exp.	52.00
Sta. and postage	4.96	Init. fees	1.50	O. of W. benefit.	3.60	Sta. and postage	4.00
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Dues	2,444.90	Hall rent	12.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Sundries	16.15	Int'l Ass't	1,125.80	Sal. and com. exp.	27.30	Rep't'd exp. ...	349.40
Rep't'd exp. ...	387.11	Out of Work	635.40	Sta. and postage	4.51	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	337.12
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	867.19	Fines	80.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Grand total ...	686.52
Grand total ...	1,254.30	Coll. loans	11.30	Rep't'd exp. ...	303.41	362 GREAT FALLS 12 mem.	
345 RAPID CITY 5 mem.		Ass't from Unions	10,900.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	349.55	Receipts.	
Receipts.		Interest	17.90	Grand total ...	652.96	Init. fees	8.00
Init. fees	5.00	Ret. benefit	9.87	357 VANCOUVER 82 mem.		Dues	430.70
Dues	179.40	Rep't'd receipts.	15,228.67	Receipts.		Int'l Ass't	141.60
Int'l Ass't	88.00	Exp. over pctg...	1,238.88	Init. fees	10.00	Out of Work	10.80
Coll. loans	22.00	Due Ill. Sick Ben.	4.00	Dues	1,687.90	Rep't'd receipts.	591.00
Cor. by L. U. ...	.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1,610.49	Int'l Ass't	896.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	343.30
Rep't'd receipts.	244.80	Grand total ...	18,075.04	Out of Work	218.40	Grand total ...	934.30
Exp. over pctg...	.81	Expenditures.		Fines	7.00	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	117.84	Loans granted ...	46.50	Coll. loans	117.50	Loans granted ...	17.00
Grand total ...	362.95	Sick benefit	1,417.00	Funds of Union		Sick benefit	7.00
Expenditures.		Strike benefit	11,774.36	2-11 Victoria,		O. of W. benefit.	10.80
Loans granted ...	8.00	O. of W. benefit.	635.40	dissolved	47.82	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00
Sal. and com. exp.	64.95	Death benefit	190.00	Interest	104.51	Sta. and postage	2.85
Tax to Int. Union	125.00	Sal. and com. exp.	456.08	Cor. by L. U. ...	2.00	Tax to Int. Union	300.00
Rep't'd exp. ...	197.95	Sta. and postage	47.27	Rep't'd receipts.	2,871.13	Sundries	9.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	165.00	Sundries	1,490.75	Due Fin. Exam.	120.35	Assist. to Unions	200.00
Grand total ...	362.95	Assist. to Unions	400.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	4,091.32	Rep't'd exp. ...	618.65
346 SAN ANTONIO 6 mem.		Rep't'd exp. ...	16,897.36	Grand total ...	7,082.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	315.65
Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,677.68	Expenditures.		Grand total ...	934.30
Init. fees	191.10	Grand total ...	18,075.04	Loans granted ...	141.00	Expenditures.	
Int'l Ass't	75.00	Receipts.		Sick benefit	217.00	Loans granted ...	17.00
Rep't'd receipts.	266.10	Dues	158.00	Strike benefit	4,211.40	Sick benefit	7.00

363 WAUKESHA	3 mem.	Coll. loans 33.00 Interest 2.83	Coll. loans 44.00 Ass't from Unions 300.00 Interest 11.68 Ret. benefit 6.00	Expenditures. Loans granted ...\$ 60.80 Sick benefit 682.40 Strike benefit 7,787.28 O. of W. benefit... 171.60 Death benefit 635.00 Hall rent 66.00 Bal. and com. exp. 123.00 Sta. and postage ... 32.36 Sundries 147.51 Int. election exp. 10.82 Assist. to Unions 260.00
Receipts. Dues\$ 120.60 Int'l Ass't 32.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 152.60 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 83.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 356.98 Exp. over pctg... 8.25 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 100.60	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,289.36 Bal. Jan. 1, '21..\$ 142.60	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 9,946.50 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 714.08
Grand total ...\$ 235.60	Expenditures. Loans granted ...\$ 14.00 Sick benefit 42.00 O. of W. benefit... 8.80 Sal. and com. exp. 88.00 Sta. and postage ... 6.88 Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Grand total ...\$ 409.78	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96	Grand total ...\$10,660.58
Expenditures. Loans granted ...\$ 16.00 Sick benefit 37.00 Sal. and com. exp. 31.88 Sta. and postage ... 4.50 Tax to Int. Union 75.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 164.18 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 71.42	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 254.45 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 215.33	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,032.22 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 586.74	Grand total ...\$10,660.58
Grand total ...\$ 235.60		Grand total ...\$ 409.78	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96	
364 NACOGDOCHES	10 mem.	Receipts. Dues\$ 206.10 Int'l Ass't 153.50 Out of Work ..... .60 Coll. loans 18.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,032.22 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 586.74	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 935.30 Bal. Jan. 1, '21..\$ 501.39
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 567.30 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 76.62	Grand total ...\$ 643.82	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 256.90 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 522.31	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Expenditures. Sick benefit 106.00 O. of W. benefit... .60 Sal. and com. exp. 120.00 Tax to Int. Union 100.00 Sundries ..... .60	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 328.20 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 317.62	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 291.82 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 287.39	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,032.22 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 586.74	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Grand total ...\$ 643.82		Grand total ...\$ 579.21	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96	
365 HAVANA	9 mem.	Receipts. Dues\$ 5.00 Dues 290.70 Int'l Ass't 124.00 Out of Work 8.40 Coll. loans 84.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 432.62 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 1,798.19	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 935.30 Bal. Jan. 1, '21..\$ 501.39
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 446.10 Exp. over pctg... 14.00 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 277.71	Grand total ...\$ 737.90	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 454.89 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 381.49	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Expenditures. Loans granted ...\$ 10.00 Sick benefit 108.00 O. of W. benefit... 2.40 Sal. and com. exp. 121.10 Sta. and postage ... 6.00 Tax to Int. Union 260.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 492.50 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 245.40	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 358.48 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 427.96	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,032.22 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 586.74	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Grand total ...\$ 737.90		Grand total ...\$ 786.38	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	
366 ANN ARBOR	6 mem.	Receipts. Dues\$ 5.00 Dues 204.80 Int'l Ass't 76.80 Interest 6.88	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 432.62 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 1,798.19	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 935.30 Bal. Jan. 1, '21..\$ 501.39
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 291.18 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 279.08	Grand total ...\$ 570.26	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 153.87 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 91.73	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Expenditures. Loans granted ...\$ 2.00 Sick benefit 42.00 Sal. and com. exp. 50.80 Sta. and postage ... 8.25 Tax to Int. Union 250.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 358.85 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 214.41	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 161.96 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 83.24	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,032.22 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 586.74	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Grand total ...\$ 570.26		Grand total ...\$ 245.10	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	
368 PORT HURON	5 mem.	Receipts. Dues\$ 227.50 Int'l Ass't 90.00 Out of Work 8.60	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 432.62 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 1,798.19	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 935.30 Bal. Jan. 1, '21..\$ 501.39
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 291.18 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 279.08	Grand total ...\$ 570.26	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 153.87 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 91.73	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Expenditures. Loans granted ...\$ 2.00 Sick benefit 42.00 Sal. and com. exp. 50.80 Sta. and postage ... 8.25 Tax to Int. Union 250.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 358.85 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 214.41	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 161.96 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 83.24	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,032.22 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 586.74	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Grand total ...\$ 570.26		Grand total ...\$ 245.10	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	
369 SHERMAN	6 mem.	Receipts. Dues\$ 182.40 Int'l Ass't 72.50 Coll. loans 2.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 432.62 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 1,798.19	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 935.30 Bal. Jan. 1, '21..\$ 501.39
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 256.90 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 522.31	Grand total ...\$ 579.21	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 454.89 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 381.49	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Expenditures. Loans granted ...\$ 26.00 Sick benefit 7.00 Hall rent 9.00 Sta. and com. exp. 23.80 Sta. and postage ... 5.50 Label agit. exp. 7.00 Tax to Int. Union 200.00 Sundries 8.52	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 291.82 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 287.39	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 358.48 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 427.96	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,032.22 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 586.74	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Grand total ...\$ 579.21		Grand total ...\$ 786.38	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	
370 JAMESTOWN	9 mem.	Receipts. Dues\$ 318.50 Int'l Ass't 116.50 Out of Work 4.80 Coll. loans 3.00 Interest 12.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 432.62 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 1,798.19	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 935.30 Bal. Jan. 1, '21..\$ 501.39
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 454.89 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 381.49	Grand total ...\$ 786.38	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 454.89 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 381.49	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Expenditures. Loans granted ...\$ 21.00 O. of W. benefit... 4.80 Sta. and com. exp. 60.00 Sta. and postage ... 6.75 Label agit. exp. 18.75 Tax to Int. Union 250.00 Sundries 2.16	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 358.48 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 427.96	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 358.48 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 427.96	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,032.22 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 586.74	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Grand total ...\$ 786.38		Grand total ...\$ 786.38	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	
371 BARRR	4 mem.	Receipts. Dues\$ 120.00 Int'l Ass't 32.00 Interest 1.87	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 432.62 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 1,798.19	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 935.30 Bal. Jan. 1, '21..\$ 501.39
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 153.87 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 91.73	Grand total ...\$ 245.10	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 454.89 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 381.49	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Expenditures. Loans granted ...\$ 6.50 Sick benefit 42.00 Sal. and com. exp. 34.20 Sta. and postage ... 1.50 Label agit. exp. 2.18 Tax to Int. Union 75.00 Sundries ..... .48	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 161.96 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 83.24	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 358.48 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 427.96	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,032.22 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 586.74	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Grand total ...\$ 245.10		Grand total ...\$ 786.38	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	
372 MARSHFIELD	23 mem.	Receipts. Dues\$ 782.40 Int'l Ass't 257.50 Out of Work 7.80	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 432.62 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 1,798.19	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 935.30 Bal. Jan. 1, '21..\$ 501.39
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,040.70 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 257.50	Grand total ...\$ 1,298.20	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,040.70 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 257.50	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Expenditures. Loans granted ...\$ 34.00 Sick benefit 154.00 O. of W. benefit... 7.80 Death benefit 475.00 Hall rent 12.00 Sal. and com. exp. 108.00 Sta. and postage ... 28.88 Tax to Int. Union 225.00 Sundries 12.64 Int. election exp. 4.80	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,032.22 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 586.74	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 358.48 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 427.96	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,032.22 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 586.74	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Grand total ...\$ 1,298.20		Grand total ...\$ 786.38	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	
373 SHERBROOK	13 mem.	Receipts. Dues\$ 14.00 Dues 642.10 Int'l Ass't 203.50 Out of Work 20.40 Interest 40.48	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 432.62 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 1,798.19	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 935.30 Bal. Jan. 1, '21..\$ 501.39
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 830.48 Bal. Jan. 1, '21..\$ 1,511.38	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 454.89 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 381.49	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Expenditures. Sick benefit 218.00 O. of W. benefit... 20.40 Hall rent 19.60 Sal. and com. exp. 187.20 Sta. and postage ... 4.68 Sundries 6.02 Exp. Acc't Int. U. 1.72 Int. election exp. 6.60	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 432.62 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 1,798.19	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 358.48 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 427.96	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,032.22 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 586.74	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81		Grand total ...\$ 786.38	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	
375 ANAONDA	22 mem.	Receipts. Dues\$ 20.80 Dues 710.60 Int'l Ass't 257.50 Out of Work 1.80 Fines 48.50 Coll. loans 28.00 Interest 18.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 432.62 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 1,798.19	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 935.30 Bal. Jan. 1, '21..\$ 501.39
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,079.90 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 493.41	Grand total ...\$ 1,573.31	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 454.89 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 381.49	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Expenditures. Loans granted ...\$ 88.00 Sick benefit 140.00 O. of W. benefit... 1.80 Hall rent 30.00 Sal. and com. exp. 134.40 Sta. and postage ... 19.50 Label agit. exp. 44.88 Tax to Int. Union 300.00 Sundries 25.50 Int. election exp. 8.30 Assist. to Unions 250.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,032.22 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 586.74	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 358.48 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 427.96	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,032.22 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 586.74	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Grand total ...\$ 1,573.31		Grand total ...\$ 786.38	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	
376 UTUADO	96 mem.	Receipts. Dues\$ 4.50 Dues 1,521.00 Int'l Ass't 248.00 Out of Work 171.60 Coll. loans 15.85 Ass't from Unions 7,780.00 Ret. benefit 71.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 432.62 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 1,798.19	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 935.30 Bal. Jan. 1, '21..\$ 501.39
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 9,881.48 Exp. over pctg... 50.10 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 728.98	Grand total ...\$10,000.58	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,040.70 Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 257.50	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Expenditures. Loans granted ...\$ 10.00 Sick benefit 21.00 O. of W. benefit... 16.20 Death benefit 40.00 Hall rent 12.00 Sal. and com. exp. 32.15 Sta. and postage ... 8.76 Tax to Int. Union 260.00 Int. election exp. 1.70	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 432.62 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 1,798.19	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 358.48 Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 427.96	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,032.22 Bal. Jan. 1, '22..\$ 586.74	Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96
Grand total ...\$ 1,431.96		Grand total ...\$ 786.38	Grand total ...\$ 2,231.81	

Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	287.86	Coll. loans	41.00	Expenditures.		Bal. Nov. 1, '21..	248.23
Grand total	674.87	Interest	54.98	Hall rent	4.00	Grand total	519.84
380 WALLACE	7 mem.	Rep't'd receipts..	6,784.88	Sal. and com. exp.	26.40	303 CADILLAC	5 mem.
Receipts.		Exp. over pctg.	5.87	Sta. and postage	.75	Receipts.	
Dues	297.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	2,456.97	Rep't'd exp.	81.15	Dues	182.40
Int'l Ass't	82.00	Grand total	9,246.67	Balance due	246.77	Int'l Ass't	55.00
Out of Work	8.40	Expenditures.		Grand total	277.92	Coll. loans	10.00
Ass't from Unions	450.00	Loans granted	4.00	380 NEW YORK	78 mem.	Interest	4.78
Def. rep. by mem.	25.00	Sick benefit	532.00	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts..	252.18
Act. 380 dissolved		Strike benefit	258.01	Init fees	98.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	198.07
Rep't'd receipts..	862.40	O. of W. benefit.	15.00	Dues	2,001.60	Grand total	445.25
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	298.55	Death benefit	275.00	Int'l Ass't	697.00	Expenditures.	
Grand total	1,155.95	Hall rent	58.00	Out of Work	76.80	Loans granted	14.00
Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	962.20	Coll. loans	25.50	Sal. and com. exp.	37.00
Loans granted	12.00	Sta. and postage	72.60	Interest	28.76	Sta. and postage	10.05
Sick benefit	67.00	Label agit. exp.	151.00	Rep't'd receipts..	2,922.66	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
O. of W. benefit.	8.40	Tax. to Int. Union	250.00	Exp. over pctg.	89.63	Sundries	2.20
Death benefit	515.00	Sundries	199.04	Due fin. exam.	28.77	Int. election exp.	3.30
Sal. and com. exp.	310.00	Int. election exp.	39.65	Cor. acc't	8.00	Assist. to Unions	100.00
Sta. and postage	2.00	Assist. to Unions	4,800.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1,860.15	Rep't'd exp.	264.55
Tax. to Int. Union	200.00	Rep't'd exp.	7,149.50	Grand total	4,859.21	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	180.70
Sundries	12.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	2,007.17	Expenditures.		Grand total	445.25
Assist. to Unions	150.00	Grand total	9,246.67	Loans granted	69.00	304 SYCAMORE	8 mem.
Rep't'd exp.	997.00	384 ST. AUGUSTINE		Sick benefit	869.50	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	158.95	Receipts.		Strike benefit	398.80	Dues	400.00
Grand total	1,155.95	88 mem.		O. of W. benefit.	76.80	Int'l Ass't	146.00
381 WATERTOWN	42 mem.	Init. fees	84.00	Hall rent	156.00	Coll. loans	25.00
Receipts.		Dues	2,954.80	Sal. and com. exp.	321.65	Ass't from Unions	250.00
Init. fees	5.00	Int'l Ass't	918.00	Sta. and postage	89.85	Interest	2.41
Dues	1,252.00	Fines	4.00	Label agit. exp.	153.00	Cor. by L. U.	1.50
Int'l Ass't	854.80	Coll. loans	12.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Rep't'd receipts..	825.91
Out of Work	5.00	Interest	51.41	Sundries	25.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	287.46
Fines	7.00	Ret. benefit	17.00	Int. election exp.	19.80	Grand total	1,118.87
Ass't from Unions	400.00	Rep't'd receipts..	4,081.21	Assist. to Unions	2,250.00	Expenditures.	
Ret. benefit	5.75	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1,742.88	Rep't'd exp.	4,078.90	Loans granted	23.00
Rep't'd receipts..	2,027.35	Grand total	5,774.09	Cor. with fin. ex.	6.27	Sick benefit	180.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	784.88	Expenditures.		Total	4,080.17	Death benefit	550.00
Grand total	2,811.58	Loans granted	15.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	779.04	Hall rent	14.00
Expenditures.		Sick benefit	507.00	Grand total	4,859.21	Sal. and com. exp.	96.00
Loans granted	42.00	Death benefit	550.00	390 THOMASVILLE		Sta. and postage	8.00
Sick benefit	223.75	Hall rent	60.00	Receipts.		Label agit. exp.	15.26
O. of W. benefit.	8.00	Sal. and com. exp.	454.95	Init. fees	2.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Death benefit	680.00	Sta. and postage	19.75	Dues	70.40	Sundries	2.10
Hall rent	20.50	Tax. to Int. Union	250.00	Int'l Ass't	45.00	Int. election exp.	8.15
Sal. and com. exp.	288.90	Assist. to Unions	2,800.00	Interest	8.11	Rep't'd exp.	961.51
Sta. and postage	8.57	Rep't'd exp.	4,656.70	Rep't'd receipts..	120.51	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	121.86
Label agit. exp.	83.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,117.89	Exp. over pctg.	26.45	Grand total	1,118.87
Tax. to Int. Union	350.00	Grand total	5,774.09	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	531.17	395 WATERBURY	13 mem.
Sundries	48.10	386 CABO ROJO		Grand total	678.13	Receipts.	
Int. election exp.	5.65	Receipts.		Expenditures.		Dues	759.00
Assist. to Unions	1,050.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	449.33	Loans granted	8.00	Int'l Ass't	267.00
Rep't'd exp.	2,655.87	Grand total	449.33	Hall rent	18.00	Out of Work	19.20
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	156.21	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	37.15	Fines	1.00
Grand total	2,811.58	Assist. to Unions.	50.00	Sta. and postage	6.25	Coll. loans	4.00
382 RUSHVILLE	13 mem.	Rep't'd exp.	50.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Ass't from Unions	150.00
Receipts.		Not acc't for	899.33	Ret. by dis'l'vd U.	185.82	Interest	1.76
Init. fees	8.00	Grand total	449.33	Rep't'd exp.	855.22	Rep't'd receipts..	1,191.96
Dues	421.30	387 YANKTON	8 mem.	Exp. over pctg.	822.91	Exp. over pctg.	19.58
Int'l Ass't	137.00	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	531.17	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	228.94
Out of Work	12.00	Dues	384.80	Grand total	678.13	Grand total	1,440.48
Fines	20.60	Int'l Ass't	107.00	Expenditures.		Expenditures.	
Coll. loans	18.00	Rep't'd receipts..	441.80	Loans granted	8.00	Loans granted	12.00
Rep't'd receipts..	606.70	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	227.92	Hall rent	18.00	Sick benefit	161.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	653.97	Grand total	669.72	Sal. and com. exp.	37.15	O. of W. benefit.	19.20
Grand total	1,260.67	Expenditures.		Sta. and postage	6.25	Death and Dis.	
Expenditures.		Sick benefit	21.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	benefit	536.95
Loans granted	9.00	Sal. and com. exp.	.68	Ret. by dis'l'vd U.	185.82	Hall rent	35.00
Sick benefit	175.00	Sta. and postage	6.83	Rep't'd receipts..	354.50	Sal. and com. exp.	199.00
O. of W. benefit.	12.00	Tax to Int. Union	300.00	Exp. over pctg.	24.96	Sta. and postage	20.02
Sal. and com. exp.	92.70	Int. election exp.	5.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	140.38	Label agit. exp.	73.13
Sta. and postage	6.80	Rep't'd exp.	395.83	Grand total	519.84	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Label agit. exp.	15.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	273.89	Expenditures.		Sundries	4.61
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Grand total	669.72	Loans granted	24.00	Int. election exp.	8.21
Assist. to Unions	200.00	328 YATCOO		Strike benefit	24.00	Rep't'd exp.	1,169.12
Rep't'd exp.	710.20	Receipts.		Hall rent	17.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	271.86
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	550.47	Dues	8.00	Sal. and com. exp.	69.90	Grand total	1,440.48
Grand total	1,260.67	Int'l ass't.	2.00	Sta. and postage	10.91	396 NORTHAMPTON	20 mem.
383 CHICAGO	167 mem.	Interest	4.00	Label agit. exp.	9.00	Receipts.	
Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts..	9.00	Tax to Int. Union	75.00	Dues	734.00
Init. fees	185.25	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	268.92	Sundries	22.80	Int'l Ass't	256.00
Dues	4,886.80	Grand total	277.92	Rep't'd exp.	253.11	Out of Work	6.00
Int'l Ass't	1,491.50	Expenditures.		Fin. exam.	23.50	Fines	2.50
Out of Work	15.00	Loans granted	24.00	Total	276.61		
Fines	7.50	Strike benefit	24.00				

Interest	9.13	402 QUAKERTOWN	Tax to Int. Union	300.00	Expenditures.	
Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,007.63	25 mem.	Int. election exp.	8.25	Loans granted ...\$	97.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	220.21	Receipts.	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	596.50	Sick benefit	123.00
Grand total ...\$	1,227.84	Init. fees	Cor. Acc't. ....	.70	O. of W. benefit.	10.20
Expenditures.		Dues	Total	597.20	Hall rent	36.00
Loans granted ...\$	21.00	Int'l Ass't	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	221.51	Sal. and com. exp.	132.20
Sick benefit	49.00	Out of Work	Grand total ...\$	818.71	Sta. and postage	17.88
O. of W. benefit.	6.00	Coll. loans	406 CRAWFORDSVILLE		Label agit. exp..	47.58
Hall rent	12.00	Interest	6 mem.		Tax to Int. Union	175.00
Sal. and com. exp.	94.50	Rep't'd receipts.\$	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,229.51	Sundries	20.85
Sta. and postage	11.45	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	724.29	Assist. to Unions	550.00
Label agit. exp..	38.95	Grand total ...\$	Receipts.			
Tax to Int. Union	300.00	Expenditures.	Dues	208.40	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,229.51
Sundries	15.65	Loans granted ...\$	Int'l Ass't	71.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	204.53
Int. election exp.	3.80	Sick benefit	Ret. benefit	7.00	Grand total ...\$	1,524.04
Assist. to Unions	300.00	O. of W. benefit.	Rep't'd receipts.\$	286.40	412 NEWPORT NEWS	
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	852.85	Hall rent	Due Fin. Exam..	1.00	Disolved	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	575.49	Sal. and com. exp.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	111.26	Receipts.	
Grand total ...\$	1,227.84	Sta. and postage	Grand total ...\$	398.96	Dues	48.60
308 STAMFORD 10 mem.		Label agit. exp..	Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't	33.50
Receipts.		Tax to Int. Union	Sick benefit	147.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	82.10
Dues	483.20	Sundries	Hall rent	13.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	92.31
Int'l Ass't	186.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	Sal. and com. exp.	36.00	Grand total ...\$	174.41
Out of Work	16.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	Sta. and postage	4.50	Expenditures.	
Ass't from Unions	200.00	Grand total ...\$	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Sal. and com. exp.	20.50
Interest	7.41	403 MARQUETTE	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	801.00	Sta. and postage	1.06
Rep't'd receipts.\$	863.41	11 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	97.66	Ret. by Dis-	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	326.23	Receipts.	Grand total ...\$	398.66	solved U.	147.95
Grand total ...\$	1,189.64	Init. fees	407 NORWICH 25 mem.		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	169.51
Expenditures.		Dues	Receipts.		Not Acc't for....	4.90
Loans granted ...\$	32.00	Int'l Ass't	Init. fees	18.00	Grand total ...\$	174.41
O. of W. benefit.	16.80	Out of Work	Dues	956.80	414 BAYAMON 180 mem.	
Death benefit	900.00	Interest	Int'l Ass't	380.50	Receipts.	
Hall rent	19.85	Rep't'd receipts.\$	Out of Work	8.40	Init. fees	3.00
Sal. and com. exp.	50.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	Coll. loans	11.00	Dues	3,906.00
Sta. and postage	9.73	Grand total ...\$	Interest	10.12	Int'l Ass't	638.50
Label agit. exp..	5.33	404 AUSTIN 2 mem.	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,364.82	Out of Work	504.00
Sundries	6.00	Receipts.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	200.00	Ass't from Unions	17,050.00
Int. election exp.	3.80	Init. fees	Grand total ...\$	1,564.82	Ret. rent, etc...	208.00
Ret. dues, etc...	16.00	Dues	Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts.\$	22,369.50
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,059.01	Int'l Ass't	Loans granted ...\$	20.00	Exp. over pctg...	264.41
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	180.63	Out of Work	Sick benefit	193.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	723.38
Grand total ...\$	1,189.64	O. of W. benefit.	O. of W. benefit.	8.40	Grand total ...\$	23,339.29
399 VINCENNES 6 mem.		Hall rent	Hall rent	15.00	Expenditures.	
Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	Sal. and com. exp.	289.70	Sick benefit	627.00
Dues	258.20	Sta. and postage	Sta. and postage	40.62	Strike benefit ...	20,016.85
Int'l Ass't	86.50	Label agit. exp..	Label agit. exp..	22.00	O. of W. benefit.	504.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	844.70	Tax to Int. Union	Tax to Int. Union	300.00	Death benefit ...	75.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	225.69	Sundries	Assist. to Unions	850.00	Hall rent	408.00
Grand total ...\$	570.89	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,218.72	Sal. and com. exp.	396.81
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	846.10	Sta. and postage	21.75
Loans granted ...\$	33.00	Grand total ...\$	Grand total ...\$	1,564.82	Sundries	506.95
Sick benefit	56.00	404 AUSTIN 2 mem.	409 KEWANEE 6 mem.		Int. election exp.	19.80
Hall rent	12.00	Receipts.	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	22,578.16
Sal. and com. exp.	48.00	Dues	Dues	267.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	781.13
Sta. and postage	4.70	Int'l Ass't	Int'l Ass't	93.50	Grand total ...\$	23,359.29
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Exp. over pctg...	Coll. loans	10.00	415 ELKHART 9 mem.	
Sundries	4.21	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	Rep't'd receipts.\$	371.10	Receipts.	
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	357.91	Grand total ...\$	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	310.01	Dues	384.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	212.48	405 BIRMINGHAM	Grand total ...\$	681.11	Int'l Ass't	111.00
Grand total ...\$	570.89	11 mem.	410 CENTRALIA 23 mem.		Out of Work	20.40
Receipts.		Receipts.	Receipts.		Coll. loans	18.00
Dues	138.60	Init. fees	Dues	838.20	Interest	7.64
Int'l Ass't	45.50	Dues	Int'l Ass't	204.50	Rep't'd receipts.\$	541.54
Out of Work	1.20	Int'l Ass't	Out of Work	10.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	243.89
Interest	1.44	Coll. loans	Fines	1.00	Grand total ...\$	785.43
Rep't'd receipts.\$	186.74	Rep't'd receipts.\$	Coll. loans	128.00	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	121.66	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	Interest	2.51	Loans granted ...\$	90.00
Grand total ...\$	308.38	Grand total ...\$	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,244.41	Sick benefit	82.00
Expenditures.		405 BIRMINGHAM	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	279.63	O. of W. benefit.	20.40
Loans granted ...\$	9.00	11 mem.	Grand total ...\$	1,524.04	Hall rent	15.00
Sick benefit	14.00	Receipts.			Sal. and com. exp.	97.96
O. of W. benefit.	1.20	Init. fees			Sta. and postage	11.40
Sal. and com. exp.	48.00	Dues			Label agit. exp..	15.00
Sta. and postage	3.80	Int'l Ass't			Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Label agit. exp..	4.00	Out of Work			Sundries	8.97
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Coll. loans			Ret. dues, etc...	1.00
Sundries	1.02	Rep't'd receipts.\$			Rep't'd exp. ...\$	541.73
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	181.02	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..			Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	243.70
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	127.28	Grand total ...\$			Grand total ...\$	785.43
Grand total ...\$	308.80	410 NORWALK 8 mem.			Receipts.	
		Receipts.			Init. fees	8.00
		Init. fees			Dues	258.50
		Dues			Int'l Ass't	65.50

Coll. loans	7.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	306.13
Interest	2.39		
Rep't'd receipts..\$	386.30	Grand total ...\$	688.42
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	146.58	Expenditures.	
Loans granted ...\$	482.88	Loans granted ...\$	1.00
Expenses		Sick benefit	140.00
Sick benefit	6.50	O. of W. benefit.	4.80
Hall rent	49.00	Sal. and com. exp.	54.00
Sal. and com. exp.	17.52	Sta. and postage	11.68
Sta. and postage	60.30	Label agit. exp..	9.00
Label agit. exp..	9.00	Sundries	2.18
Tax to Int. Union	175.00	Exp. Acc't Int. U.	.86
Sundries	8.81	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	223.02
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	329.53	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	465.40
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	153.35	Grand total ...\$	688.42
Grand total ...\$	482.88	423 STERLING 2 mem.	
418 BAYAMON 29 mem.		Receipts.	
Dues	1,288.00	Dues	198.90
Int'l Ass't	454.50	Int'l Ass't	69.50
Out of Work....	396.00	Coll. loans	5.00
Coll. loans	8.00	Cor. by L. U....	.50
Ass't from Unions	5,900.00	Rep't'd receipts..\$	278.90
Ret. rent, etc....	200.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	264.29
Ret. benefit	272.00	Grand total ...\$	538.09
Rep't'd receipts..\$	8,518.50	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1,027.82	Loans granted ...\$	12.00
Grand total ...\$	9,545.82	Sick benefit	49.00
Expenditures.		Hall rent	12.00
Loans granted ...\$	8.00	Sal. and com. exp.	48.00
Sick benefit	455.00	Sta. and postage	9.00
Strike benefit	6,435.85	Tax to Int. Union	175.00
O. of W. benefit.	396.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	905.00
Death benefit	185.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	283.09
Hall rent	300.00	Grand total ...\$	538.09
Sal. and com. exp.	188.07	424 SANTURON 87 mem.	
Sta. and postage	15.42	Receipts.	
Sundries	115.95	Int. fees	1.50
Int. election exp.	19.80	Dues	267.00
Assist. to Unions	900.00	Int'l Ass't	77.00
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	8,999.09	Out of Work....	24.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	546.78	Ass't from Unions	1,100.00
Grand total ...\$	9,545.82	Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,469.50
420 ST. THOMAS Diss'd		Exp. over pctg....	153.77
Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	512.23
Dues	59.80	Grand total ...\$	2,185.50
Int'l Ass't	24.50	Expenditures.	
Out of Work....	17.40	Loans granted ...\$	8.00
Interest	8.09	Sick benefit	59.00
Rep't'd receipts..\$	108.79	Strike benefit	1,804.54
Exp. over pctg....	1.48	O. of W. benefit.	24.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	244.37	Hall rent	79.00
Grand total ...\$	354.50	Sal. and com. exp.	23.64
Expenditures.		Sta. and postage	5.80
Loans granted ...\$	4.00	Sundries	190.70
Sick benefit	85.00	Int. election exp.	7.10
O. of W. benefit.	17.40	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,630.28
Hall rent	2.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	505.22
Sal. and com. exp.	20.00	Grand total ...\$	2,185.50
Sta. and postage	5.35	425 ASTORIA 9 mem.	
Label agit. exp..	3.00	Receipts.	
Ret. by Dis-		Int. fees	5.00
solved U.	244.64	Dues	344.40
Int. election exp.	1.10	Int'l Ass't	126.50
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	382.49	Out of Work....	12.00
Not Acc't. for....	22.10	Coll. loans	20.00
Grand total ...\$	354.50	Rep't'd receipts..\$	507.90
421 CHARLESTON		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	176.86
Dissolved		Grand total ...\$	684.26
Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	226.30	Loans granted ...\$	26.00
Grand total ...\$	226.30	O. of W. benefit.	12.00
Expenditures.		Hall rent	20.50
Not Acc't. for....	226.30	Sal. and com. exp.	35.00
Grand total ...\$	226.30	Sta. and postage	10.70
422 KITCHENER 3 mem.		Tax to Int. Union	235.00
Receipts.		Sundries	18.88
Int. fees	2.30	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	354.08
Dues	274.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	830.18
Int'l Ass't	91.50	Grand total ...\$	684.26
Out of Work....	4.80	426 VIRGINIA 20 mem.	
Interest	9.39	Receipts.	
Rep't'd receipts..\$	332.29	Int. fees	5.00

Coll. loans	13.00	430 FULTON 7 mem.	
Ass't from Unions	175.00	Receipts.	
Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,216.20	Int. fees	5.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	146.79	Dues	265.80
Grand total ...\$	1,362.99	Int'l Ass't	75.00
Expenditures.		Out of Work....	8.00
Loans granted ...\$	16.06	Coll. loans	24.00
Sick benefit	85.00	Rep't'd receipts..\$	373.40
O. of W. benefit.	1.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	188.87
Sal. and com. exp.	167.40	Grand total ...\$	560.27
Sta. and postage	22.85	Expenditures.	
Label agit. exp..	84.24	Loans granted ...\$	18.00
Tax to Int. Union	325.00	Sick benefit	126.00
Sundries	11.38	O. of W. benefit.	8.00
Assist. to Unions	200.00	Hall rent	6.00
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	818.10	Sal. and com. exp.	94.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	549.89	Sta. and postage	4.15
Grand total ...\$	1,362.99	Label agit. exp..	6.80
427 PERTH AMBOY 5 mem.		Tax to Int. Union	160.00
Receipts.		Rep't'd exp. ...\$	398.08
Dues	198.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	162.19
Int'l Ass't	76.50	Grand total ...\$	560.27
Cor. by L. U....	11.00	431 LITCHFIELD 21 mem.	
Rep't'd receipts..\$	285.90	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	140.87	Dues	802.00
Grand total ...\$	426.77	Int'l Ass't	219.50
Expenditures.		Out of Work....	8.00
Loans granted ...\$	17.00	Coll. loans	186.00
Sick benefit	70.00	Ass't from Unions	250.00
Sal. and com. exp.	60.50	Interest	4.57
Sta. and postage	8.67	Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,415.07
Tax to Int. Union	135.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	194.68
Sundries	4.30	Grand total ...\$	1,609.75
Atty. fees, etc..	6.88	Expenditures.	
Int. election exp.	2.30	Loans granted ...\$	24.50
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	379.45	Sick benefit	147.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	147.32	O. of W. benefit.	8.00
Grand total ...\$	426.77	Death benefit	550.00
428 TRENTON 2 mem.		Hall rent	6.00
Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	96.00
Dues	306.40	Sta. and postage	80.78
Int'l Ass't	55.00	Label agit. exp..	55.27
Ass't from Unions	400.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Rep't'd receipts..\$	698.40	Assist. to Unions	250.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	554.29	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	1,262.55
Grand total ...\$	1,252.69	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	847.30
Expenditures.		Grand total ...\$	1,609.75
Loans granted ...\$	12.00	432 PONCE 142 mem.	
Sick benefit	70.00	Receipts.	
Death benefit	500.00	Int. fees	6.50
Sal. and com. exp.	90.00	Dues	3,068.40
Sta. and postage	2.00	Int'l Ass't	952.00
Tax to Int. Union	75.00	Out of Work....	324.30
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	770.00	Ass't from Unions	11,400.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	457.69	Interest	8.18
Grand total ...\$	1,227.60	Ret. assistance..	500.00
429 NIAGARA FALLS 10 mem.		Rep't'd receipts..\$	16,299.88
Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1,681.11
Dues	245.00	Grand total ...\$	17,980.94
Int'l Ass't	121.50	Expenditures.	
Fines	1.00	Sick benefit	871.00
Coll. loans	5.00	Strike benefit	15,218.68
Ass't from Unions	300.00	O. of W. benefit.	324.20
Rep't'd receipts..\$	673.10	Death benefit	75.00
Exp. over pctg....	17.97	Hall rent	105.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	258.12	Sal. and com. exp.	243.00
Grand total ...\$	946.19	Sta. and postage	88.09
Expenditures.		Sundries	251.89
Loans granted ...\$	14.00	Assist. to Unions	1,000.00
Sick benefit	90.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$	17,681.96
Death benefit	440.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	298.98
Hall rent	2.00	Grand total ...\$	17,980.94
Sal. and com. exp.	180.00	433 MOBILS 11 mem.	
Sta. and postage	8.40	Receipts.	
Label agit. exp..	10.00	Dues	305.80
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Int'l Ass't	108.50
Sundries	11.70	Out of Work....	10.80
Int. election exp.	11.65	Ass't from Unions	500.00
Rep't'd exp. ...\$	817.65	Cor. by L. U....	11.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	123.54	Rep't'd receipts..\$	985.10
Grand total ...\$	946.19	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	201.31
		Grand total ...\$	1,187.41
		Expenditures.	
		Sick benefit	269.00
		O. of W. benefit.	10.20
		Death benefit	580.00

Sal. and com. exp.	64.10	Sta. and postage	18.50	Ass't from Unions	650.00	Cor. with Fin.	
Sta. and postage	7.80	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Interest	4.20	Exam.	2.00
Label agit. exp.	8.00	Ret. dues, etc.	26.50			Total	429.45
Tax to Int. Union	100.00			Rep't'd receipts	1,868.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	574.97
Sundries	10.50			Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	289.90		
Rep't'd exp. ..\$	1,010.30	Rep't'd exp. ..\$	567.00	Grand total ..\$	1,642.90	Grand total ..\$	514.12
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	127.31	Cor. with Fin.	24.50	Expenditures.		451 BUSHNELL 4 mem.	
Grand total ..\$	1,137.41	Total	591.50	Loans granted ..\$	17.00	Receipts.	
434 FARIBAULT 7 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	194.85	Sick benefit	182.00	Dues	222.46
Receipts.		Grand total ..\$	786.35	O. of W. benefit.	15.00	Int'l Ass't	100.00
Dues	271.40	444 WALLA WALLA		Death benefit	900.00	Out of Work	17.40
Int'l Ass't	82.00	15 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	162.00	Coll. loans	25.00
Out of Work	2.40	Receipts.		Sta. and postage	5.00	Ass't from Unions	409.00
Interest	7.40	Dues	290.40	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Ret. benefit	5.00
Rep't'd receipts	888.20	Int'l Ass't	104.80	Sundries	14.00	Rep't'd receipts	785.80
Exp. over pctg.	1.48	Out of Work	4.80	Int. election exp.	4.95	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	227.75
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	449.20	Coll. loans	8.00	Rep't'd exp. ..\$	1,410.55	Grand total ..\$	1,013.55
Grand total ..\$	813.88	Rep't'd receipts	368.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	232.85	Expenditures.	
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	211.50	Grand total ..\$	1,642.90	Loans granted ..\$	1.00
Loans granted	25.00	Grand total ..\$	609.50	448 CHALES Dissolved		Sick benefit	159.00
Sick benefit	63.00	Expenditures.		Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	17.40
O. of W. benefit.	2.49	Loans granted	4.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..\$	84.00	Death benefit	350.00
Hall rent	15.00	Sick benefit	7.00	Grand total ..\$	84.00	Hall rent	12.00
Sal. and com. exp.	78.10	O. of W. benefit.	4.50	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	96.20
Sta. and postage	7.32	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Sta. and postage	.85	Sta. and postage	6.00
Label agit. exp.	8.00	Sta. and postage	4.00	Sundries	6.89	Label agit. exp.	3.20
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Label agit. exp.	6.00	Ret. by Dis-		Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Sundries	4.50	Tax to Int. Union	300.00	solved U.	27.26	Rep't'd exp. ..\$	894.90
Rep't'd exp. ..\$	408.82	Sundries	14.00	Rep't'd exp. ..\$	84.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	118.65
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	410.66	Rep't'd exp. ..\$	400.40	Grand total ..\$	84.00	Grand total ..\$	1,013.55
Grand total ..\$	813.88	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	209.10	449 PONCE 253 mem.		452 POTOSKEY 4 mem.	
435 KENTON 3 mem.		Grand total ..\$	609.50	Receipts.		Receipts.	
Receipts.		445 BILLINGS 9 mem.		Init. fees	4.50	Dues	100.00
Dues	142.00	Receipts.		Dues	5,727.30	Int'l Ass't	47.50
Int'l Ass't	40.00	Init. fees	5.00	Int'l Ass't	2,736.00	Rep't'd receipts	143.10
Coll. loans	8.00	Dues	289.80	Out of Work	1,851.20	Exp. over pctg.	8.24
Rep't'd receipts	186.00	Int'l Ass't	80.50	Coll. loans	.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	40.41
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	101.20	Fines	2.50	Ass't from Unions	23,500.00	Grand total ..\$	196.75
Grand total ..\$	287.20	Coll. loans	6.00	Interest	24.86	Expenditures.	
Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts	383.90	Ret. funds from		Sick benefit	25.00
Loans granted	5.00	Exp. over pctg.	47.01	Union 889, Dis-		Sal. and com. exp.	34.00
Sick benefit	52.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	173.00	solved	50.00	Sta. and postage	10.10
Sal. and com. exp.	86.00	Grand total ..\$	603.41	Ret. benefit	31.00	Ret. dues, etc.	14.40
Sta. and postage	8.40	Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts	333,424.86	Rep't'd exp. ..\$	85.50
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Loans granted	25.00	Exp. over pctg.	20.84	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	101.25
Rep't'd exp. ..\$	196.40	Sick benefit	7.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	1,759.83	Grand total ..\$	196.75
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	90.80	Sal. and com. exp.	145.00	Grand total ..\$	335,205.08	453 SAN JUAN 163 mem.	
Grand total ..\$	287.20	Sta. and postage	11.00	Expenditures.		Receipts.	
437 CAIRO 9 mem.		Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Loans granted	74.40	Init. fees	5.00
Receipts.		Rep't'd exp. ..\$	308.00	Sick benefit	1,859.00	Dues	4,293.99
Dues	426.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	205.41	Strike benefit	27,368.00	Int'l Ass't	1,750.00
Int'l Ass't	141.00	Grand total ..\$	603.41	O. of W. benefit.	1,851.20	Out of Work	667.50
Out of Work	8.00	446 AGUAS BUENAS		Death benefit	325.00	Coll. loans	8.00
Coll. loans	47.00	15 mem.		Hall rent	252.00	Ass't from Unions	19,500.00
Interest	8.12	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	837.70	Interest	67.35
Rep't'd receipts	621.52	Dues	1,294.20	Sta. and postage	31.10	Ret. benefit	112.50
Exp. over pctg.	8.03	Int'l Ass't	590.00	Sundries	496.00	Rep't'd receipts	336,334.45
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	286.25	Out of Work	156.00	Assist. to Unions	2,000.00	Exp. over pctg.	1,492.57
Grand total ..\$	910.79	Coll. loans	7.00	Rep't'd exp. ..\$	334,624.47	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	5,699.39
Expenditures.		Ass't from Unions	6,700.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	580.61	Grand total ..\$	338,533.25
Loans granted	155.50	Ret. benefit	17.00	Grand total ..\$	335,205.08	Expenditures.	
O. of W. benefit.	8.00	Rep't'd receipts	8,748.20	450 ENID 8 mem.		Sick benefit	2,254.00
Hall rent	21.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	829.01	Receipts.		Strike benefit	22,416.00
Sal. and com. exp.	124.25	Grand total ..\$	9,572.21	Init. fees	11.00	O. of W. benefit.	667.50
Sta. and postage	10.00	Expenditures.		Dues	380.40	Death benefit	375.00
Label agit. exp.	1.00	Loans granted	5.00	Int'l Ass't	171.00	Hall rent	232.00
Tax to Int. Union	300.00	Sick benefit	789.00	Out of Work	4.20	Sal. and com. exp.	1,068.20
Sundries	11.75	Strike benefit	6,547.48	Coll. loans	48.00	Sta. and postage	32.22
Rep't'd exp. ..\$	637.10	O. of W. benefit.	156.00	Cor. by L. U.	.50	Sundries	1,260.45
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	283.69	Death benefit	195.00	Rep't'd receipts	610.19	Int. election exp.	19.25
Grand total ..\$	910.79	Hall rent	96.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	204.02	Assist. to Unions	2,500.00
443 ALBUQUERQUE		Sal. and com. exp.	242.70	Grand total ..\$	814.12	Rep't'd exp. ..\$	341,868.50
10 mem.		Sta. and postage	17.40	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,696.75
Receipts.		Sundries	77.61	Loans granted	4.00	Grand total ..\$	338,533.25
Dues	378.40	Rep't'd exp. ..\$	8,126.89	Sick benefit	14.00	454 OMAHA RAPIDS	
Int'l Ass't	158.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,446.82	O. of W. benefit.	4.20	14 mem.	
Rep't'd receipts	531.40	Grand total ..\$	9,572.21	Hall rent	24.00	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	254.95	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Init. fees	1.00
Grand total ..\$	786.35	Loans granted	5.00	Sta. and postage	9.24	Dues	539.79
Expenditures.		Strike benefit	6,547.48	Label agit. exp.	.63	Int'l Ass't	167.40
Loans granted	20.00	O. of W. benefit.	156.00	Tax to Int. Union	275.00	Out of Work	12.00
Sick benefit	365.00	Death benefit	195.00	Sundries	7.85	Coll. loans	15.00
Sal. and com. exp.	80.00	Hall rent	96.00	Int. election exp.	4.23	Rep't'd receipts	729.20
		Sal. and com. exp.	15.00	Ret. dues, etc.	23.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	194.55
		Fines	2.80	Rep't'd exp. ..\$	437.45	Grand total ..\$	919.55
		Coll. loans	11.00				

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Sundries	31.25	O. of W. benefit.	100.20	Ass't from Unions	2,850.00	Int. election exp.	22.50
Int. election exp.	5.40	Death benefit ...	100.00	Ret. benefit	7.00	Assist. to Unions	1,850.00
Rep't'd exp. ...	1,034.25	Hall rent	194.00	Rep't'd receipts...	2,973.50	Rep't'd exp. ...	\$42,590.93
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	461.48	Sal. and com. exp.	980.80	Exp. over pctg...	44.61	Cor. Fin. Exam.	
		Sta. and postage	47.82	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	195.82	Nov., 1918	300.00
Grand total ...	\$1,495.68	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Grand total ...	\$2,813.93	Total	\$42,950.93
471 MACON 6 mem.		Sundries	486.82	Loans granted ...	12.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	\$22.51
Receipts.		Assist. to Unions	950.00	Sick benefit	217.00	Grand total ...	\$42,274.44
Dues	235.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	\$11,651.05	Strike benefit ...	2,537.09	482 WAUSAU 21 mem.	
Int'l Ass't	89.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,161.82	O. of W. benefit.	52.80	Receipts.	
Coll. loans	20.00	Grand total ...	\$12,812.87	Hall rent	18.00	Init. fees	\$10.00
Rep't'd receipts...	\$44.60	475 FITCHBURG 6 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	57.68	Dues	717.30
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	844.90	Receipts.		Sta. and postage	17.59	Int'l Ass't	229.00
Grand total ...	689.50	Dues	179.10	Sundries	78.51	Out of Work....	9.00
Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't	98.50	Int. election exp.	5.45	Coll. loans	4.00
Loans granted ...	8.00	Ass't from Unions	400.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	\$2,991.12	Interest	4.37
Sick benefit	46.00	Rep't'd receipts...	672.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	222.81	Rep't'd receipts...	978.57
Sal. and com. exp.	71.58	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	185.01	Grand total ...	\$2,813.93	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	242.71
Sta. and postage	8.45	Grand total ...	857.61	479 WHEELING 12 mem.		Grand total ...	\$1,216.98
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Expenditures.		Receipts.		Expenditures...	
Sundries	11.00	Loans granted ...	4.00	Init. fees	15.00	Loans granted ...	24.00
Ret. dues, etc...	16.00	Sick benefit	70.00	Dues	294.80	Sick benefit	175.00
Rep't'd exp. ...	\$356.08	Death benefit ...	550.00	Int'l Ass't	100.85	O. of W. benefit.	9.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	333.47	Sal. and com. exp.	42.00	Coll. loans	18.00	Hall rent	25.00
Grand total ...	689.50	Sta. and postage	8.00	Interest	10.00	Sal. and com. exp.	123.00
472 JUNCOS 61 mem.		Rep't'd exp. ...	669.00	Rep't'd receipts...	439.65	Sta. and postage	18.00
Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	188.61	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	280.95	Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Init. fees	7.50	Grand total ...	857.61	Grand total ...	720.60	Sundries	6.45
Dues	557.40	476 PONTIAC 8 mem.		Expenditures.		Int. election exp.	1.00
Int'l Ass't	62.00	Receipts.		Loans granted ...	6.00	Assist. to Unions	350.00
Out of Work....	10.80	Init. fees	8.00	Sick benefit	34.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	\$939.45
Rep't'd receipts...	687.70	Dues	375.40	Hall rent	15.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	276.53
Exp. over pctg...	65.85	Int'l Ass't	127.50	Sal. and com. exp.	29.55	Grand total ...	\$1,216.28
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	309.66	Coll. loans	20.70	Sta. and postage	7.80	483 GLOVERSVILLE 8 mem.	
Grand total ...	1,018.21	Interest	8.90	Label agit. exp.	9.00	Receipts.	
Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts...	580.40	Tax to Int. Union	860.00	Init. fees	5.00
Loans granted ...	2.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	241.78	Rep't'd exp. ...	451.85	Dues	403.30
Sick benefit	56.00	Grand total ...	772.18	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	269.25	Int'l Ass't	173.00
O. of W. benefit.	10.80	Expenditures.		Grand total ...	720.60	Out of Work....	7.20
Hall rent	63.00	Loans granted ...	5.00	480 ORLANDO 20 mem.		Ass't from Unions	250.00
Sal. and com. exp.	46.85	Sick benefit	25.00	Receipts.		Interest	2.88
Sta. and postage	19.50	Hall rent	6.00	Init. fees	17.00	Rep't'd receipts...	\$841.98
Sundries	58.48	Sal. and com. exp.	134.55	Dues	608.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	240.84
Rep't'd exp. ...	\$357.13	Sta. and postage	8.35	Int'l Ass't	215.00	Grand total ...	\$1,082.82
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	756.08	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Out of Work....	6.00	Expenditures.	
Grand total ...	1,018.21	Assist. to Unions	200.00	Coll. loans	20.00	Loans granted ...	2.00
473 STEITLER 7 mem.		Rep't'd exp. ...	\$77.20	Rep't'd receipts...	863.50	Sick benefit	77.00
Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	194.98	Exp. over pctg...	19.66	O. of W. benefit.	7.30
Dues	295.80	Grand total ...	772.18	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	212.30	Death benefit ...	550.00
Int'l Ass't	152.50	477 MANITOWOC 19 mem.		Grand total ...	1,095.46	Hall rent	1.00
Out of Work....	52.90	Receipts.		Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	160.90
Interest	7.26	Init. fees	5.00	Loans granted ...	84.50	Sta. and postage	2.55
Rep't'd receipts...	\$508.36	Dues	583.10	Sick benefit	110.00	Label agit. exp.	6.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	479.17	Int'l Ass't	183.00	O. of W. benefit.	6.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Grand total ...	987.53	Out of Work....	8.60	Sal. and com. exp.	258.22	Rep't'd exp. ...	\$901.95
Expenditures.		Coll. loans	4.00	Sta. and postage	5.99	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	151.17
Sick benefit	182.00	Interest	8.70	Tax to Int. Union	275.00	Grand total ...	\$1,062.82
O. of W. benefit.	52.80	Rep't'd receipts...	787.40	Rep't'd exp. ...	\$808.01	484 MERIDEN 14 mem.	
Death benefit ...	550.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	189.42	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	287.45	Receipts.	
Sal. and com. exp.	64.40	Grand total ...	976.82	Grand total ...	1,095.46	Init. fees	5.00
Sta. and postage	8.90	Expenditures.		481 BAYAMON 243 mem.		Dues	609.00
Label agit. exp.	18.75	Loans granted ...	2.50	Receipts.		Int'l Ass't	198.00
Sundries	4.20	Sick benefit	69.00	Init. fees	3.00	Out of Work....	2.80
Rep't'd exp. ...	\$76.05	O. of W. benefit.	8.60	Dues	6,274.20	Fines	2.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	111.48	Death benefit ...	40.00	Int'l Ass't	8,104.50	Coll. loans	41.00
Grand total ...	987.53	Hall rent	10.50	Out of Work....	1,788.00	Interest	5.73
474 TAMPA 157 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	89.00	Coll. loans	54.25	Rep't'd receipts...	\$84.23
Receipts.		Sta. and postage	11.47	Ass't from Unions	26,300.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	165.80
Init. fees	112.00	Label agit. exp.	9.00	Rep't'd receipts...	\$37,523.95	Grand total ...	\$1,060.18
Dues	5,526.90	Tax to Int. Union	300.00	Exp. over pctg...	59.11	Expenditures.	
Int'l Ass't	1,779.00	Sundries	89.08	Due Ill. Sick Ben.	80.15	Loans granted ...	\$15.00
Out of Work....	169.20	Int. election exp.	5.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	5,661.23	Sick benefit	156.00
Coll. loans	21.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	\$79.63	Grand total ...	\$48,274.44	O. of W. benefit.	8.60
Ass't from Unions	1,750.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	897.19	Expenditures.		Hall rent	18.00
Interest	9.22	Grand total ...	976.82	Loans granted ...	404.40	Sal. and com. exp.	124.00
Ret. Sal. etc...	80.00	478 JUANA DIAZ 39 mem.		Sick benefit	3,811.00	Sta. and postage	22.17
Rep't'd receipts...	\$9,448.89	Receipts.		Strike benefit ...	82,128.59	Label agit. exp.	12.80
Exp. over pctg...	209.43	Dues	487.70	O. of W. benefit.	1,788.00	Tax to Int. Union	180.00
Due Init. fees...	114.00	Int'l Ass't	126.00	Death benefit ...	1,754.60	Sundries	16.28
Bal. Jan. 1, '21..	3,040.62	Out of Work....	52.80	Hall rent	522.50	Int. election exp.	8.20
Grand total ...	\$12,812.37			Sal. and com. exp.	618.70	Ret. dues, etc...	1.80
Expenditures.				Sundries	699.25	Assist. to Unions	200.00
Sick benefit	\$1,590.00					Rep't'd exp. ...	\$730.33
Strike benefit ...	6,984.10						

Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 299.85	Expenditures.	408 EVERETT 17 mem.	Exp. over pctg... 6.22
Grand total ...\$ 1,030.18	Loans granted ...\$ 6.50	Receipts.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 4,995.16
485 SAN JUAN 73 mem.	Sick benefit ...\$ 232.00	Init. fees\$ 5.00	Grand total ...\$24,268.28
Receipts.	Strike benefit ...\$ 648.00	Dues\$ 523.20	Expenditures.
Init. fees\$ 8.00	O. of W. benefit. 6.60	Int'l Ass't\$ 175.00	Sick benefit\$ 1,632.00
Dues\$ 1,258.96	Death benefit ...\$ 590.00	Coll. loans\$ 77.50	O. of W. benefit. 52.80
Int'l Ass't\$ 541.50	Hall rent\$ 35.00	Interest\$ 5.78	Death benefit ...\$ 180.00
Out of Work....\$ 157.30	Sal. and com. exp. 126.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 791.48	Hall rent\$ 244.00
Coll. loans\$ 10.00	Sta. and postage 17.65	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. \$3.59	Sal. and com. exp. 2,704.83
Ass't from Unions 6,250.00	Label agit. exp.. 23.10	Grand total ...\$ 875.02	Sta. and postage 23.64
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 8,220.85	Tax to Int. Union 75.00	Expenditures.	Label agit. exp.. 531.88
Exp. over pctg... 29.56	Sundries\$ 10.84	Loans granted ...\$ 61.00	Tax to Int. Union 700.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 1,456.31	Int. election exp. 11.55	Sick benefit\$ 84.00	Sundries\$ 652.45
Grand total ...\$ 9,706.62	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,771.74	Hall rent\$ 38.50	Assist. to Unions 10,700.00
Expenditures.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 218.63	Sal. and com. exp. 78.45	Rep't'd exp. ...\$17,431.70
Loans granted ...\$ 15.30	Grand total ...\$ 1,985.87	Sta. and postage 7.75	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 6,838.58
Sick benefit\$ 427.00	491 HURON 19 mem.	Tax to Int. Union 150.00	Grand total ...\$24,268.28
Strike benefit ...\$ 8,071.81	Receipts.	Sundries\$ 9.05	502 PITTSBURGH 17 mem.
O. of W. benefit. 157.20	Init. fees\$ 5.00	Ret. dues, etc... 5.00	Receipts.
Hall rent\$ 86.00	Dues\$ 637.80	Assist. to Unions 200.00	Init. fees\$ 7.00
Sal. and com. exp. 182.55	Int'l Ass't\$ 236.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 638.75	Dues\$ 532.90
Sta. and postage 8.40	Out of Work....\$ 51.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. \$24.27	Int'l Ass't\$ 380.50
Sundries\$ 139.10	Coll. loans\$ 2.00	Grand total ...\$ 875.02	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 920.40
Int. election exp. 9.90	Ass't from Unions 100.00	499 TRINIDAD 7 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 457.04
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 9,047.16	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,051.60	Receipts.	Grand total ...\$ 1,877.44
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 659.96	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 245.95	Dues\$ 240.00	Expenditures.
Grand total ...\$ 9,706.62	Grand total ...\$ 1,297.55	Int'l Ass't\$ 90.50	Sick benefit\$ 23.00
Expenditures.	Loans granted ...\$ 40.00	Out of Work....\$ 1.20	Hall rent\$ 48.00
Loans granted ...\$ 427.00	Sick benefit\$ 147.00	Coll. loans\$ 20.00	Sal. and com. exp. 125.40
Sick benefit\$ 8,071.81	O. of W. benefit. 51.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 351.70	Sta. and postage 12.65
O. of W. benefit. 157.20	Death benefit ...\$ 850.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 145.81	Label agit. exp. 65.00
Hall rent\$ 86.00	Hall rent\$ 26.00	Grand total ...\$ 497.51	Tax to Int. Union 350.00
Sal. and com. exp. 182.55	Sal. and com. exp. 213.45	Expenditures.	Sundries\$ 1.50
Sta. and postage 8.40	Sta. and postage 18.50	Loans granted ...\$ 8.00	Assist. to Unions 350.00
Sundries\$ 139.10	Label agit. exp.. 15.00	Sick benefit\$ 56.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 980.55
Int. election exp. 9.90	Tax to Int. Union 150.00	O. of W. benefit. 1.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 396.89
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 9,047.16	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,010.95	Sal. and com. exp. 60.00	Grand total ...\$ 1,877.44
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 659.96	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 298.60	Sta. and postage 7.70	503 CATANO Dissolved
Grand total ...\$ 9,706.62	Grand total ...\$ 1,297.55	Sundries\$ 7.28	Receipts.
Expenditures.	402 COLORADO SPRINGS 3 mem.	Int. election exp. 3.80	Exp. over pctg...\$ 74.50
Loans granted ...\$ 184.00	Receipts.	Assist. to Unions 200.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 141.28
Sick benefit\$ 49.00	Dues\$ 83.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 343.48	Grand total ...\$ 215.78
O. of W. benefit. 26.40	Int'l Ass't\$ 32.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 154.03	Expenditures.
Death benefit ...\$ 550.00	Ass't from Unions 150.00	Grand total ...\$ 497.51	Hall rent\$ 60.00
Hall rent\$ 28.25	Ret. benefit\$ 28.00	500 TAMPA 1,090 mem.	Sta. and postage .50
Sal. and com. exp. 72.98	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 294.40	Receipts.	Sundries\$ 14.00
Sta. and postage 8.84	Exp. over pctg... 41.23	Init. fees\$ 711.00	Ret. by Dis-
Sundries\$ 11.75	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 57.49	Dues\$ 27,592.00	solved U.\$ 16.41
Exp. Acc't Int. U. 1.08	Grand total ...\$ 393.12	Int'l Ass't\$ 8,408.50	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 90.91
Int. election exp. 6.90	Expenditures.	Out of Work....\$ 1,608.60	Not Acc't for...\$ 124.87
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 983.23	Loans granted ...\$ 15.00	Coll. loans\$ 126.90	Grand total ...\$ 215.78
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 253.22	Sick benefit\$ 224.00	Ass't from Unions 20,800.00	505 UNIONTOWN 16 mem.
Grand total ...\$ 1,196.45	Sal. and com. exp. 60.00	Interest\$ 536.21	Receipts.
Expenditures.	Sta. and postage 12.00	Ret. benefit\$ 21.00	Init. fees\$ 13.00
Loans granted ...\$ 184.00	Sundries\$ 12.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 559,804.21	Dues\$ 870.80
Sick benefit\$ 49.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 313.35	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 16,786.08	Int'l Ass't\$ 90.50
O. of W. benefit. 26.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 79.77	Grand total ...\$76,590.29	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 474.30
Death benefit ...\$ 550.00	Grand total ...\$ 393.12	Expenditures.	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 189.26
Hall rent\$ 28.25	497 KANKAKEE 5 mem.	Loans granted ...\$ 94.00	Grand total ...\$ 663.56
Sal. and com. exp. 72.98	Receipts.	Sick benefit\$ 7,602.00	Expenditures.
Sta. and postage 8.84	Dues\$ 247.20	Strike benefit ...\$ 41,862.98	Loans granted ...\$ 2.00
Sundries\$ 11.75	Int'l Ass't\$ 90.00	O. of W. benefit. 1,608.60	Sick benefit\$ 7.00
Exp. Acc't Int. U. 1.08	Out of Work....\$ 1.20	Death benefit ...\$ 1,455.00	Hall rent\$ 12.00
Int. election exp. 6.90	Fines\$ 1.50	Hall rent\$ 840.00	Sal. and com. exp. 27.20
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 983.23	Ass't from Unions 400.00	Sal. and com. exp. 6,299.84	Sta. and postage 3.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 253.22	Interest\$ 1.17	Sta. and postage 87.85	Label agit. exp.. 12.00
Grand total ...\$ 1,196.45	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 740.07	Tax to Int. Union 400.00	Tax to Int. Union 250.00
Expenditures.	Exp. over pctg... 9.19	Sundries\$ 349.26	Int. election exp. 1.10
Loans granted ...\$ 19.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 217.04	Assist. to Unions 12,900.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 314.80
Sick benefit\$ 91.00	Grand total ...\$ 966.80	Rep't'd exp. ...\$73,009.08	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 349.26
Hall rent\$ 6.00	Expenditures.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. \$3,581.26	Grand total ...\$ 663.56
Sal. and com. exp. 60.00	Loans granted ...\$ 18.00	Grand total ...\$76,590.29	501 WHEELING 500 mem.
Sta. and postage 2.50	Strike benefit ...\$ 666.00	Receipts.	Receipts.
Tax to Int. Union 100.00	O. of W. benefit. 1.20	Init. fees\$ 810.00	Init. fees\$ 799.75
Sundries\$ 2.00	Hall rent\$ 12.50	Dues\$ 14,289.70	Dues\$ 4,499.40
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 280.50	Sal. and com. exp. 61.00	Int'l Ass't\$ 4,068.80	Int'l Ass't\$ 53.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 136.41	Sta. and postage 4.65	Out of Work....\$ 52.80	Interest\$ 14.12
Grand total ...\$ 416.91	Tax to Int. Union 150.00	Fines\$ 42.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 5,366.27
Expenditures.	Sundries\$ 28.50	Coll. loans\$ 2.00	Exp. over pctg... 21.79
Loans granted ...\$ 19.00	Int. election exp. 5.70	Ret. benefit\$ 2.00	Grand total ...\$ 5,388.00
Sick benefit\$ 91.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 932.55	Rep't'd receipts.\$10,266.80	
Hall rent\$ 6.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 33.75		
Sal. and com. exp. 60.00	Grand total ...\$ 966.80		
Sta. and postage 2.50	Loans granted ...\$ 18.00		
Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Strike benefit ...\$ 666.00		
Sundries\$ 2.00	O. of W. benefit. 1.20		
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 280.50	Hall rent\$ 12.50		
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 136.41	Sal. and com. exp. 61.00		
Grand total ...\$ 416.91	Sta. and postage 4.65		
Expenditures.	Tax to Int. Union 150.00		
Loans granted ...\$ 19.00	Sundries\$ 28.50		
Sick benefit\$ 91.00	Int. election exp. 5.70		
Hall rent\$ 6.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 932.55		
Sal. and com. exp. 60.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 33.75		
Sta. and postage 2.50	Grand total ...\$ 966.80		
Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Loans granted ...\$ 18.00		
Sundries\$ 2.00	Strike benefit ...\$ 666.00		
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 280.50	O. of W. benefit. 1.20		
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 136.41	Hall rent\$ 12.50		
Grand total ...\$ 416.91	Sal. and com. exp. 61.00		
Expenditures.	Sta. and postage 4.65		
Loans granted ...\$ 19.00	Tax to Int. Union 150.00		
Sick benefit\$ 91.00	Sundries\$ 28.50		
Hall rent\$ 6.00	Int. election exp. 5.70		
Sal. and com. exp. 60.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 932.55		
Sta. and postage 2.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 33.75		
Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Grand total ...\$ 966.80		
Sundries\$ 2.00	Loans granted ...\$ 18.00		
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 280.50	Strike benefit ...\$ 666.00		
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 136.41	O. of W. benefit. 1.20		
Grand total ...\$ 416.91	Hall rent\$ 12.50		
Expenditures.	Sal. and com. exp. 61.00		
Loans granted ...\$ 19.00	Sta. and postage 4.65		
Sick benefit\$ 91.00	Tax to Int. Union 150.00		
Hall rent\$ 6.00	Sundries\$ 28.50		
Sal. and com. exp. 60.00	Int. election exp. 5.70		
Sta. and postage 2.50	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 932.55		
Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 33.75		
Sundries\$ 2.00	Grand total ...\$ 966.80		
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 280.50	Loans granted ...\$ 18.00		
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 136.41	Strike benefit ...\$ 666.00		
Grand total ...\$ 416.91	O. of W. benefit. 1.20		
Expenditures.	Hall rent\$ 12.50		
Loans granted ...\$ 19.00	Sal. and com. exp. 61.00		
Sick benefit\$ 91.00	Sta. and postage 4.65		
Hall rent\$ 6.00	Tax to Int. Union 150.00		
Sal. and com. exp. 60.00	Sundries\$ 28.50		
Sta. and postage 2.50	Int. election exp. 5.70		
Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 932.55		
Sundries\$ 2.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 33.75		
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 280.50	Grand total ...\$ 966.80		
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 136.41	Loans granted ...\$ 18.00		
Grand total ...\$ 416.91	Strike benefit ...\$ 666.00		
Expenditures.	O. of W. benefit. 1.20		
Loans granted ...\$ 19.00	Hall rent\$ 12.50		
Sick benefit\$ 91.00	Sal. and com. exp. 61.00		
Hall rent\$ 6.00	Sta. and postage 4.65		
Sal. and com. exp. 60.00	Tax to Int. Union 150.00		
Sta. and postage 2.50	Sundries\$ 28.50		
Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Int. election exp. 5.70		
Sundries\$ 2.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 932.55		
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 280.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 33.75		
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 136.41	Grand total ...\$ 966.80		
Grand total ...\$ 416.91	Loans granted ...\$ 18.00		
Expenditures.	Strike benefit ...\$ 666.00		
Loans granted ...\$ 19.00	O. of W. benefit. 1.20		
Sick benefit\$ 91.00	Hall rent\$ 12.50		
Hall rent\$ 6.00	Sal. and com. exp. 61.00		
Sal. and com. exp. 60.00	Sta. and postage 4.65		
Sta. and postage 2.50	Tax to Int. Union 150.00		
Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Sundries\$ 28.50		
Sundries\$ 2.00	Int. election exp. 5.70		
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 280.50	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 932.55		
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 136.41	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 33.75		
Grand total ...\$ 416.91	Grand total ...\$ 966.80		

Expenditures.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	671.06
Strike benefit ...\$ 2,117.70	Grand total ...\$ 1,863.44	
Hall rent 56.00	514 TAMPA 53 mem.	
Sal. and com. exp. 1,000.94	Receipts.	
Sta. and postage 2.00	Init. fees\$ 15.75	
Tax to Int. Union 250.00	Dues 1,023.40	
Sundries 25.50	Int'l Ass't 40.00	
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 3,452.14	Out of Work 8.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 1,985.92	Interest 7.88	

Grand total ...\$ 5,888.06	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,095.18	
509 SAN JUAN 100 mem.	Exp. over pctg... 5.06	
Receipts.	Grand total ...\$ 1,100.19	
Init. fees\$ 8.00	Expenditures.	
Dues 993.00	Strike benefit ...\$ 421.07	
Int'l Ass't 175.50	O. of W. benefit. 3.60	
Ass't from Unions 2,800.00	Hall rent 55.00	
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 3,171.50	Sal. and com. exp. 112.87	
Exp. over pctg... 464.76	Sta. and postage 15.45	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 1,151.64	Sundries 28.85	

Grand total ...\$ 4,787.80	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 640.04	
Expenditures.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 400.15	
Strike benefit ...\$ 3,433.21	Grand total ...\$ 1,100.19	
Hall rent 49.50	616 WHEELING 171 mem.	
Sal. and com. exp. 72.48	Receipts.	
Sta. and postage 15.45	Init. fees\$ 28.50	
Sundries 406.58	Dues 897.90	
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 4,037.17	Interest 4.04	
Bal. Dec. 1, '21.. 750.63	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 981.04	

Grand total ...\$ 4,787.80	Grand total ...\$ 981.04	
610 FAIRMONT 8 mem.	Expenditures.	
Receipts.	Hall rent\$ 30.50	
Init. fees\$ 20.00	Sal. and com. exp. 99.09	
Dues 241.50	Sta. and postage 8.77	
Int'l Ass't 81.00	Sundries 48.00	
Fines 12.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 170.96	
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 354.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 760.08	
Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 263.75	Grand total ...\$ 981.04	

Grand total ...\$ 618.55	618 MANCHESTER 40 mem.	
Expenditures.	Receipts.	
Sick benefit\$ 25.00	Init. fees\$ 850.10	
Sal. and com. exp. 85.95	Dues 850.10	
Sta. and postage 8.80	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 850.10	
Label agit. exp. 6.75	Grand total ...\$ 850.10	
Tax to Int. Union 250.00	Expenditures.	
Sundries 2.49	Hall rent\$ 12.50	
Ret. dues, etc... 4.50	Sal. and com. exp. 21.00	
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 878.19	Sta. and postage 1.01	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 240.36	Sundries 38.41	

Grand total ...\$ 618.55	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 67.92	
612 TAMPA 87 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 262.18	
Receipts.	Grand total ...\$ 850.10	
Init. fees\$ 102.25	620 MANCHESTER 271 mem.	
Dues 327.00	Receipts.	
Int'l Ass't 7.00	Init. fees\$ 41.50	
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 436.25	Dues 2,158.20	
Grand total ...\$ 436.25	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 2,190.70	

Grand total ...\$ 436.25	Expenditures.	
613 KEY WEST 105 mem.	Hall rent\$ 15.00	
Receipts.	Sal. and com. exp. 279.00	
Init. fees\$ 45.00	Sta. and postage 19.80	
Dues 882.70	Sundries 95.03	
Int'l Ass't 85.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 408.68	
Ass't from Unions 850.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 1,790.77	
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,812.70	Grand total ...\$ 2,190.70	
Exp. over pctg... 50.74	630 LUDINGTON 4 mem.	

Grand total ...\$ 1,863.44	Receipts.	
Expenditures.	Init. fees\$ 8.00	
Sick benefit\$ 115.50	Dues 240.00	
Strike benefit\$ 840.00	Int'l Ass't 108.00	
Hall rent 15.00	Out of Work 12.00	
Sal. and com. exp. 181.20	Ass't from Unions 250.00	
Sta. and postage 3.65	Cor. by L. U... 206.83	
Sundries 36.43	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 816.83	
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 691.78	Bal. Jan. 1, '21.. 889.12	

Grand total ...\$ 1,155.95	Grand total ...\$ 1,155.95	
Expenditures.	Expenditures.	
Strike benefit ...\$ 961.00	Strike benefit ...\$ 961.00	
O. of W. benefit. 13.00	O. of W. benefit. 13.00	
Hall rent 17.50	Hall rent 17.50	
Sal. and com. exp. 89.45	Sal. and com. exp. 89.45	
Sta. and postage 9.02	Sta. and postage 9.02	

Sundries 15.03	Sundries 15.03	
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,104.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 1,104.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 81.96	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 81.96	
Grand total ...\$ 1,155.95	Grand total ...\$ 1,155.95	

Deficiency in Funds of Local Unions on January 1, 1922.

Section 178 of the constitution reads as follows:
Sec. 178. Unions expending more than the percentage provided for in Sec. 171 must replace the same within ninety days after receiving official notice. Failing to do so they shall be suspended. But local unions having a deficiency in their funds on Jan. 1, 1921, shall make up the deficiency upon the following basis: 60 cents per member per quarter. Any union failing to comply with this provision shall be suspended.

1 Baltimore ...\$ 222.12	200 Coldwater ... 8.16
2 Buffalo ... 208.81	210 Rome ... 11.11
5 Rochester ... 400.97	211 Victoria ... 214.87
6 Syracuse ... 2.87	212 Superior ... 40.82
8 Hoboken ... 73.69	213 New York ... 42.14
10 Providence ... 15.08	215 Logansport ... 87.93
11 St. Albans ... 15.08	218 Binghamton ... 500.44
12 Oneida ... 48.85	220 New Orleans ... 9.92
13 New York ... 106.30	221 South Bend ... 54.15
14 Chicago ... 4,205.91	222 Peru ... 20.71
15 Chicago ... 85.00	225 Los Angeles ... 41.85
16 Binghamton ... 8.57	226 Haverhill ... 107.13
19 St. Ste. Marie ... 72.40	228 San Francisco ... 15.00
22 Detroit ... 218.61	231 Amsterdam ... 2.53
25 Milwaukee ... 176.05	232 Sellersville ... 15.00
29 Jacksonville ... 716.69	234 Guttenberg ... 30.41
30 Moberly ... 11.19	235 Peru ... 41.90
32 Louisville ... 83.68	236 Reading ... 1,069.77
35 Topeka ... 16.03	238 Sacramento ... 122.73
38 Springfield ... 232.91	240 Norfolk ... 30.00
44 St. Louis ... 22.99	242 York ... 78.55
45 Springfield ... .04	246 Olean ... .30
51 Holyoke ... 7.58	248 Jacksonville ... 12.14
55 Hamilton ... 98.25	251 New York ... 868.68
63 Corry ... 17.18	258 Oakland ... 98.17
64 Corry ... 1,038.88	259 Boise ... 1.05
66 Lewiston ... 68.90	257 Lancaster ... 199.46
68 Albany ... 49.85	261 Knoxville ... 82.42
70 Winona ... 18.48	264 Rutland ... 34.95
72 Burlington ... .56	265 Waverly ... 15.88
73 Alton ... .89	269 Nahua ... 63.08
77 Minneapolis ... 247.13	270 Fort Dodge ... 53.34
78 Hornell ... 181.68	271 Rochester ... 5.56
79 Sandusky ... 86.85	278 London ... 341.20
81 Peekskill ... 81.50	282 Bridgeport ... 7.47
83 Nashville ... 81.89	285 Fort Worth ... 268.00
85 Eau Claire ... 24.68	290 Janesville ... 3.00
87 Brooklyn ... 50.10	291 San Pedro ... .54
90 New York ... 18.55	293 Ft. Smith ... 34.96
95 Omaha ... 89.10	296 Williamson ... 18.46
97 Boston ... 231.16	297 Canton ... 15.00
102 Kansas City ... 72.52	303 Perkasie ... 11.82
105 Mayville ... 1.64	306 Pueblo ... 4.00
108 Lock Haven ... 446.63	318 Lima ... 7.48
110 Washington ... 110.51	315 St. Cloud ... 158.04
112 Tacoma ... 82.77	317 Wilkesbarre ... 2.82
114 Jacksonville ... 14.90	319 Waukegan ... 27.60
117 Pine Bluff ... 8.74	320 Athens ... 41.80
119 San Juan ... 1,322.05	321 New Britain ... 12.96
128 El Paso ... 14.53	324 Gloucester ... 53.19
129 Denver ... 1,367.42	325 Spokane ... 53.50
132 Brooklyn ... 122.39	326 Taunton ... 165.96
134 LaPorte ... 69.08	332 San Diego ... 42.24
137 Massillon ... 30.00	333 San Lorenzo ... 100.88
138 Newark ... 440.84	334 Saratoga ... 56.88
142 Lockport ... 15.80	335 Hammond ... 111.94
143 Lincoln ... 56.00	336 Tampa ... 97.90
144 New York ... 859.45	337 Key West ... 530.73
147 Union Hill ... 9.56	339 Kokomo ... 5.00
148 Caguas ... 1,802.85	341 San Bernardino ... 12.41
151 Habana ... 122.08	344 Atlanta ... 543.64
158 Lafayette ... 23.87	345 Rapid City ... .51
160 Millford ... 4.95	346 San Antonio ... 153.97
164 Collins ... 5.58	348 Corning ... 267.02
165 Philadelphia ... 1,630.53	350 Manati ... 1,179.10
170 W. Palm B'h ... 24.00	353 Brooklyn ... 80.48
171 E. Greenville ... 44.24	355 Honesdale ... 66.00
174 Juliet ... 13.00	357 Vancouver ... 120.85
175 Kingston ... 39.01	359 Atchison ... .37
176 Newark ... 46.90	360 Delaware ... 77.71
180 Danbury ... 46.77	365 Havana ... 14.00
181 Ft. Madison ... 8.38	366 Ann Arbor ... .62
185 Paducah ... 6.80	368 Port Huron ... 5.94
190 Gurabo ... 5.08	369 Sherman ... 2.99
194 Cayce ... 201.98	376 Utuado ... 72.75
200 Galesburg ... 1.69	377 Webb City ... 22.17
201 Rock Island ... 11.84	378 Penuelas ... 228.75
202 Portland ... 158.96	382 Rushville ... 346.12
204 New Albany ... .80	

383 Chicago	10.97	453 San Juan	1,476.87	108 Lock Haven	1.82	345 Rapid City .....	.31
386 Cabo Bojo	398.83	455 Galena	8.00	114 Jacksonville	82.40	350 Manati	1,268.88
388 Yawco	248.77	457 Benton Hab'r	337.58	117 Pine Bluff	2.36	353 Brooklyn	89.48
390 New York	80.14	459 Saskatoon	117.46	119 San Juan	252.91	365 Havana	14.00
390 Thomasville	322.91	461 Ponce	218.00	128 El Paso	14.62	368 Port Huron	8.25
391 Bellingham	27.65	464 Tampa	479.45	129 Denver	107.42	378 Utuado	50.10
395 Waterbury	19.58	467 Arecibo	74.91	132 Brooklyn	119.09	378 Penuelas	218.75
398 Stamford	8.45	468 Albion	8.08	138 Newark	107.51	383 Chicago	5.87
400 Red Wing	17.43	470 Portland .....	.09	142 Lockport	14.80	389 New York	30.63
402 Quakertown	441.82	471 Macon	177.80	144 New York	344.00	390 Thomasville	26.45
406 Marquette	17.23	472 Juncos	162.77	148 Caguas	201.01	391 Bellingham	24.96
404 Asotin	8.15	474 Tampa	323.52	160 Milford	4.95	395 Waterbury	19.58
406 Birmmgham	7.60	475 Fitchburg	61.86	164 Ft. Collins .....	.23	404 Austin	6.72
409 Kewanee	63.78	478 Juana Diaz	29.95	165 Philadelphia	1,158.94	414 Bayamon	264.41
412 Newport N'ws	4.90	479 Wheeling	18.70	170 W. Palm B'ch	21.60	420 St. Thomas	1.43
418 Elkhart .....	.30	480 Orlando	8.61	175 Kingston	16.71	424 Santurce	158.77
420 St. Thomas	22.10	482 Wausau	21.48	185 Paducah	5.15	429 Niagara Falls	17.97
421 Charleston	236.80	484 Meriden	6.97	194 Cayey	201.98	434 Faribault	1.48
423 Sterling	35.07	492 Colo. Springs	42.85	200 Galesburg	1.69	437 Cairo	8.02
424 Santurce	189.41	497 Kankakee	9.19	202 Portland	144.86	445 Billings	47.01
428 Trenton	353.06	502 Pitchburg	54.84	210 Rome	11.11	449 Ponce	20.84
429 Niagara Falls	17.97	503 Catano	124.87	218 Binghamton .....	.44	452 Petoskey	8.24
430 Fulton	42.00	506 Tampa	21.79	220 New Orleans	44.16	453 San Juan	1,469.57
434 Faribault	210.75	509 Puerta de T'rra	164.80	221 South Bend	56.16	459 Saskatoon	33.22
437 Cairo	8.02	513 Key West	50.64	238 Sacramento	49.58	460 San Juan	20.18
443 Billings	47.01	514 Tampa	5.06	248 Jacksonville	2.36	461 Ponce	163.78
450 Eald	78.12			251 New York	496.07	462 W. Tampa	589.44
452 Petoskey	11.40	Total	\$34,801.18	256 Boise	2.10	464 Tampa	479.45
				264 Rutland	10.77	467 Arecibo	50.15
				265 Waverly	3.68	468 Albion	8.08
				270 Fort Dodge	4.43	470 Portland .....	.09
				278 London	315.99	472 Juncos	65.85
				282 Bridgeport	7.47	474 Tampa	209.43
				291 San Pedro .....	.54	478 Juana Diaz	44.61
				303 Perkaskie	11.32	480 Orlando	19.66
				313 Lima	5.06	481 Bayamon	59.11
				317 Wilkesbarre	2.82	485 San Juan	29.56
				321 New Britain	12.99	492 Colo. Springs	41.28
				324 Gloucester	4.63	497 Kankakee	9.19
				332 San Diego	42.54	501 Wheeling	6.82
				333 San Lorenzo	132.83	503 Catano	74.50
				334 Saratoga	56.90	506 Tampa	21.79
				335 Hammond	80.59	509 San Juan	464.73
				338 Tampa	650.47	513 Key West	50.74
				337 Key West	170.73	514 Tampa	5.06
				338 Eureka	3.85		
				341 San B'n'dino	13.41	Total	\$14,414.02

NOTE.—The above shows the amounts that the local unions owed the International accounts on December 31, 1921, based upon funds reported on hand December 31, 1921, by local unions.

Illegally Expended Over Percentage for 1921—See Section 171-173.

1 Baltimore ...\$	39.28	36 Topeka	3.85
2 Buffalo	209.70	44 St. Louis	607.99
3 Rochester	400.97	51 Holyoke	7.93
5 Syracuse	2.87	55 Hamilton	13.99
10 Providence	15.03	63 Corry	17.13
14 Chicago	193.48	68 Albany	49.61
15 Chicago	85.00	70 Winona	2.81
16 Binghamton	8.87	72 Burlington .....	.56
22 Detroit	518.61	78 Alton	1.19
25 Milwaukee	176.05	77 Minneapolis	247.55
32 Louisville	82.68	97 Boston	231.16

NOTE.—The amounts to be replaced by local unions will be found in column of "Deficiency in Funds of Local Unions on January 1, 1922."

RECAPITULATION.

1921.

Showing the Total Receipts and Expenditures of Local Unions During
The Year 1921.

RECEIPTS—1921.

Initiation fees	\$ 10,465.70
Dues	899,105.65
International assessments	289,712.63
Out of work (due stamps)	80,836.10
International fines	1,988.80
Collected loans	14,097.05
Assistance from unions	363,347.82
Interest	6,284.28
Returned money, hall rent, salary, benefit, label agitation, etc.	4,297.01
Deficiency replaced by members	158.00
Correction by local unions	425.43
Expended over percentage in 1921	14,414.02
Due on account of financier's examination, etc.	8,788.90
Total receipts during 1921	\$ 1,643,906.41
Balance Jan. 1, 1921	896,290.05
Grand total	\$ 2,040,196.46

EXPENDITURES—1921.

Loans granted	\$ 21,618.80
Sick benefit	208,882.64
Strike benefit	528,876.21
Out of work (due stamps)	80,836.10
Death benefit	288,289.74
Hall rent	26,066.59
Salaries and committee expenses (local unions)	175,499.77
Stationery and postage	8,714.98
Label agitation expense	26,849.82
Tax to International Union	78,425.00
Sundries	28,462.86
Attorney fees, etc.	3,577.90
Returned funds by dissolved unions	2,827.53
Loss account defunct bank	632.25
Expense by local union authorized on account of International Union	1,205.50
International election expense	3,476.28
Returned dues, etc.	1,275.48
Assistance to unions	349,625.00
Financier's examinations, etc.	1,277.56
Due on account of dissolved unions	1,720.98
Total expense during 1921	\$ 1,727,599.97
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1922	812,596.49
Grand total	\$ 2,040,196.46

Number of members paying 60-cent dues Jan. 1, 1922	25,624
(This does not include members who were traveling Dec. 31, 1921.)	
Number of 40-cent beneficiary retired members	5,516
Number of special 80-cent members	969
Number of Class B members	1,572

Total dues-paying members	38,681
Loans outstanding Jan. 1, 1922	\$ 108,424.92
(This amount is not included in funds reported on hand.)	
Benefits paid in 1921, excluding loans	1,001,854.60
Total benefits paid in forty-two years and two months, including loans	\$17,980,886.25

(For Comparison.)

RECAPITULATION.

1920.

Showing the Total Receipts and Expenditures of Local Unions During
the Year 1920.

RECEIPTS—1920.

Initiation fees	\$ 19,762.59
Dues	780,269.99
International assessments	1,181,919.95
Fines	2,698.44
Collected loans	16,836.98
Assistance from unions	721,980.67
Interest	8,100.12
Returned money, hall rent, salary, benefit, agitation, etc.	1,837.24
Deficiency replaced by members	436.34
Label deposit	50.00
Correction by local unions	168.49
Returned delegates' expense, Cleveland convention	319.85
Expended over percentage in 1920	1,908.58
Due on account of financier's examinations, etc.	2,707.56
Total receipts during 1920	\$ 2,732,940.92
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1920	280,433.19
Grand total	\$ 3,024,424.11

EXPENDITURES—1920.

Loans granted	\$ 17,067.70
Sick benefit	196,242.76
Strike benefit	910,970.11
Out of work benefit	9,965.50
Death benefit	296,758.38
Hall rent	26,134.78
Salaries and committee expenses (local unions)	198,748.05
Stationery and postage	11,376.27
Label agitation expense	40,125.65
Tax to International Union	83,778.00
Sundries	33,650.13
Returned label deposits	150.00
Attorney fees, etc.	2,323.12
Returned funds by dissolved unions	2,729.58
Expense by local unions authorized on account of International Union	1,254.79
Delegates' expense, Cleveland convention	57,668.20
Returned dues, etc.	1,686.32
Assistance to Unions	736,275.00
Financier's examinations, etc.	901.61
Due on account of dissolved unions	6,015.58
Total expense during 1920	\$ 2,628,134.06
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1921	396,290.05
Grand total	\$ 3,024,424.11

Number of members paying 60-cent dues Jan. 1, 1921	31,466
(This does not include members who were traveling Dec. 31, 1920.)	
Number of 40-cent beneficiary retired members	5,877
Number of special 80-cent members	1,159
Number of Class B members	96

Total dues-paying members	38,558
Loans outstanding Jan. 1, 1921	\$ 95,908.17
(This amount is not included in funds reported on hand.)	
Benefits paid in 1920, excluding loans	1,408,981.63
Total benefits paid in forty-one years and two months, including loans	16,906,912.76

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

§Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employes.

dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *405 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, S. E., Scott and Savannah sts., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Boache, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 293 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *235 F. E. Andrews, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 *228 Phil Hanlon, 800 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidor Holtzer, 809 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. C. Stroup, 1040 19th st., San Pedro.
 332 H. P. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 338 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
 *409 A. H. Sidler, 1407 19th st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 Roselle Theoret, 156 Gibson av., Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Gariepy, 289 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 140 D. W. Kennedy, 73 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 C. H. Stevens, 108 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 357 H. Wheatcroft, 8545 Powell st., Vancouver, B. C.
 *373 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
 *409 W. B. Rose, 320 Av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. B. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 *496 A. G. Miller, 815 6th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- 1123 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
 *78 J. Listerman, 608 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
 *492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 *499 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 10 Henry st., S. Norwalk.
 *39 F. A. Grube, 218 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 129 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 154 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
 *150 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
 *223 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *298 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.

- *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *395 Frank N. Smith, 185 N. Main st., Waterbury.
 *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1130 E. Church st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. O. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 *336 Manuel Gonzalez, Box 896, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 419 United st., Box 66, Key West.
 *334 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonzalez, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Salvatore Chillura, Box 118, Ybor City, Sta., Tampa.
 *474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *506 Mrs. America Puig, P. O. 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *512 Delores Gonzales, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 L. Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 *514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 158 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Alex Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- *14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
 *15 I. Sommerfeld, 119 S. Throop st., Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Neihart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 W. L. Morken, 211 S. 1st st., Springfield.
 41 Elmer Ford, 403 4th av., Aurora.
 C. H. Patterman, 497 Watson st., Aurora.
 *47 Leo Schmitt, 1000 Washington st., Quincy.
 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.

- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *78 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *80 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
 90 Joseph Elser, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zieler, 134 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 318 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kaufman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Peter Schlosser, 502 N. 4th st., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 132, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 73 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 John H. Russ, 1030 First av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Troute, Box 202, 218 Adams st., Carthage.
 217 J. B. Pierce, 9047 Mackinaw av., So. Chicago.
 222 Albert Welland, Box 95, Peru.
 *227 Nic Medinger, 743 Oakdale av., Chicago.
 243 Chas. Mazur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolf, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 308 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltsman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 287 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 S. O. Mason, 122 E. St., Monmouth.
 *385 Wilber Hughes, Havana.
 *388 D. Indesta, 17 N. Lincoln st., Chicago.
 Nicholas Lara, 1206 W. 13th st., Chicago.
 394 J. W. Humphrey, 317 E. Sycamore st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacey, 209 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochadel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 871 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 505 LaSalle st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 John H. Angel, 816 W. Michigan st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beissman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Blrx, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st av., Peru.
 *900 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 806 Geo. P. Ooster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *835 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 839 Chas. L. Jacobs, 718 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 352 Willard Hall, 508 Main st., Brookville.
 *879 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
 *882 Ed Gantner, 727 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
 899 Henry Yungmans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *83 Ed Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1315 26th st., Des Moines.
 120 John Hartman, 1501 E. 5th st., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Geo. Peterson, 302 S. Concord st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 835 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3d st., Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigurd Olson, 704 1/2 Central av., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Harry Phillips, 823 N. J. st., Oskaloosa.
 454 Chas. Eurlaneck, 219 Third av., W., Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhaver, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.

- 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 236 H. W. Noltemeyer, 110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Bentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *105 W. A. Cole, 223 Limestone st., Marysville.
 135 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *137 Theo. Kennneweg, 640 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1923 Mandeville st., New Orleans.
 * R. B. Pavageau, 1528 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 163 Main st., Biddeford.
 66 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Jas. L. Rogers, 11 James st., Rockland.
 470 J. C. Malampy, 42 Forrest av., P. O. Box 954, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, Room 22, 107 E. Virginia av., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 *49 John W. Russell, 272 Orange st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
 92 Geo. Aptholt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 339, Worcester.
 *97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *160 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 F. B. Lewis, 10 Magnolia Ter., P. O. Box 39, North Adams.
 226 B. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 234 Manuel Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawlor, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 160 Water st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Stanley Smith, 417 Rawson st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E., Labor Temple, Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 61 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
 69 C. C. Swartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 1005 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 *167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 205 Wm. White, 214 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
 *208 Samuel Silas, 426 Denadel st., Kalamazoo.
 *209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *288 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. B. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 366 Jno. E. Kranich, 1113 Pontiac st., Ann Arbor.
 388 Peter J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Del., Port Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 203 S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 228 Blenheim av., Marquette.
 452 Roy C. Kellogg, 1301 Howard st., Petoskey.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *468 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 Wm. A. Zick, 306 S. Superior st., Albion.
 530 Charles Renker, Ludington.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Frits Mueller, 608 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Paul Rick, 423 Daily Star Bldg., Minneapolis.
 *88 Gust. E. Erickson, 75 W. 7th st., St. Paul.
 271 Bert Joslyn, 524 2d st., N. W. Rochester.
 294 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *315 J. M. Scharenbroich, 233 14th st., S., St. Cloud.
 331 J. C. Pratt, Box 280, Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 434 John Burmeister, Box 123, Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 M. H. Grant, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 R. M. Bradley, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed Heilman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 146 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 L. L. Jacobs, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 J. W. Steinhilber, 745 Minn. av., Kansas City
 (Kan.).
 193 Fred J. Neutzel, 208 Madison st., Jefferson City.
 233 John D. Meyer, 600 N. Quincy st., Sedalia.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 362 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., So., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Turtle, 221 Commercial av., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 F. J. Huller, 2792 S. 9th st., Omaha.
 143 John Steiner, 945 N. 22d av., Lincoln.
 *276 Mike Bajock, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 338 Wm. Feinauer, 64 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1182 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke Bldg.,
 Manchester.
 *269 Daniel Sullivan, 46 McKean st., Box 269, Nashua.
 *518 John P. Howe, 830 Auburn st., Manchester.
 *520 Miss Blanche Franceour, 270 Spruce st., Man-
 chester.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 H. Walthers, 117 Auburn st., Paterson.
 John Eitenour, 25 Park av., Paterson.
 *8 Max Schuencke, 133 Bowers st., Jersey City
 Heights (Hoboken).
 *131 Henry J. Hulsh, 25 Carlton st., Jersey City.
 *133 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 *146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland
 Park, New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koeffig, 522 Monastery st., W. Hoboken
 (Union Hill).
 199 W. P. Nelson, 140 St. James pl., Apt. 19, Atlan-
 tic City.
 *203 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23d st., Camden.
 234 R. Neubert, Box 209, Grantwood (Guttenberg).
 *428 Alois Klaliber, 1009 Lyndale av., Trenton.
 324 Mrs. H. Schroeder, Carteret (Chrome).
 Mary Planke, Carteret (Chrome).

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Julius De Gryse, 1032 N. 8th st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- *12 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
 *15 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 16 Jacob B. Sigel, 224 Bastable blk., Syracuse.
 7 H. P. Daly, 1500 City st., Utica.
 C. A. Bock, 1006 Court st., Utica.
 *9 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Troy.
 * Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Troy.
 *12 Peter Rogers, 69 N. Willow st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 16 John J. Ellis, 66 Chapin st., Binghamton.
 *12 E. G. Cuthbert, 7504 Livingston st., W., Elmira.
 68 John J. Dillon, 45 2d st., Albany.
 *17 Jas. L. McHale, 106 State st., Albany.
 *74 Geo. F. Hitz, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 75 Wm. Dowling, 2 Lober st., Hornell.
 *51 Albert Heringer, 812 Hudson av., Peekskill.
 *54 Michael Fitzgerald, 90 Partition st., Saugerties.
 57 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 *80 Alva King, 834 Stanley st., Schenectady.
 90 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.
 *112 E. E. Dunham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 121 M. F. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 Jas. W. Grey, 210 S. Indiana av., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Mackey, Box 252, Norwich.
 *132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 181 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 *141 Joseph Woch, 321 E. 75d st., New York City.
 142 Mrs. Hattie Sterrett, 13 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 *144 J. Melhado, Room 306, 190 Bowery, New York
 City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 580 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Ziegler, 207 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 175 Frank Rist, 25 Park st., Kingston.

- 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *1218 Abraham Wolfertman, 1313 Clinton av., Bronx,
 New York.
 John C. Hiladort, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 *229 O. H. Everett, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 *251 C. L. Lindau, 1551 2d av., New York.
 285 J. A. Miller, 320 Broad st., Waverly.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Owego.
 *283 F. P. Guilford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 *292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 *311 John L. Kaupp, 164 E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 334 W. H. Buhles, 424 Putnam st., Saratoga.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 *353 Jose Bustillo, 2026 Lexington av., New York
 (Brooklyn).
 370 Andrew Luna, 12 Main st., Jamestown.
 *389 Rudolph Alonso, 227 E. 84th st., New York.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 512 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 480 John D. Mahar, 188 W. Third st., Fulton.
 483 Bruce P. Dick, 26 Bleecker st., Gloversville.
 *488 Henry J. Yeager, 74 Dolson av., Middletown.

OHIO.

- 14 Wm. Lemke, 1411 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *17 Wm. D. Dawson, 409 Superior av., W., Room 300,
 Cleveland.
 85 Wm. Schneberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 John Roth, 218 N. Main st., Urbana.
 *45 E. L. Craver, 30 N. Plum st., Springfield.
 *48 Jacob Freiman, 1019 E. Bancroft st., Toledo.
 75 C. A. Cashdollar, 330 Lexington av., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 1312 Carr st., Sandusky.
 *86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 *96 Chris. Freudemann, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1380 Garfield av., S. W., Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 25 Stephen st., Hamilton.
 * Henry Segers, 308 N. 2d st., Hamilton.
 187 Joe Kettl, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 152 E. Williams, 47 E. Myrtle av., Youngstown.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutzler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *380 Wm. Hanitsch, 38 Easton st., Delaware.
 *418 W. F. Horlacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dullne, 627 Lima st., Kenton.
 *504 N. D. Gill, Box 316, Bethesda.
 519 H. W. Gilham, Belmont.
 H. O. Galloway, Box 7, Belmont.

OKLAHOMA.

- 450 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON.

- *202 T. J. Estabrook, Labor Temple, Portland.
 425 Herman Kennell, 472 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 C. L. Milliken, Box 393, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corry.
 64 Wm. Speece, 12 S. 4th av., Lebanon.
 *91 Wm. T. Kinsley, 187 S. Jefferson st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. Glover, 608 W. Norwegian st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Matlechner, 506 E. 9th st., Erie.
 *108 Lewis Young, 1004 Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 Henry True, 1305 Penn av., W. Warren.
 *126 C. M. Hammond, 223 Washington av., Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 222 Washington av., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 446 W. Womung st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 * John A. Mowery, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *163 J. P. Pinter, Machinists Temple, 13th and Spring
 Garden sts., Philadelphia.
 L. Herfeld, Machinists' Temple, 13th and Spring
 Garden sts., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, 354 Main st., E., Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington av., Sellersville.
 236 M. L. Wolfskill, 106 N. 6th st., Reading.
 * A. P. Bower, 106 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 John Bassell, 224 W. Maple st., York.
 Peter Hollinger, 609 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 * Jacob L. Glick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotswinkle, 419 Birch st., Scranton.

- 301 D. S. Leib, Box 92, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 303 Frank Bartholomew, Perkasie.
 306 John L. Schaar, Rothsville.
 A. B. Weachter, Rothsville.
 ‡216 Francis X. Colgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
 *317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
 320 Earl Goetchius, 412 S. Main st., Athens.
 335 A. Eberhardt, Jr., 847 Main st., Homestead.
 *402 Harvey F. Smoll, 820 W. Broad st., Quakertown.
 *466 Clinton Fried, Barnett House, Easton.
 *502 Fred W. Meyer, 2104 Stroub Lane, Pittsburgh.
 * Philip Miller, 163 Middle st., R. F. D. No. 1, Mount Olive P. O. (Pittsburgh).
 *508 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.
 521 Victoria Bedofaki, 23 E. Ridge st., Nanticoke.
 Mamie Gillis, 120 W. Union st., Nanticoke.

PORTO RICO.

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 Luis Reyes, Box 112, Pta. de Tierra, San Juan.
 148 Juan Pimental, Box 298, Federacion Libre Caguas.
 Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libre Caguas.
 190 Jos. Montones, 4 Telegrafo st., Box 13, Gurado.
 Amelizo Candelan, 6 Antonio st., Box 78, Gurado.
 194 Bartolome Majoral, Box 8, Cayey.
 Angel Figueroa, Box 75, Cayey.
 333 Juan R. Colton, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 350 Pastor Valentin, Box 147, Manati.
 J. N. Cabellero, Box 147, Manati.
 376 Francisco Collazo, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
 Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
 378 Armando Ferrer, Federacion Libre, Penueias.
 Juan Marcucci, Federacion Libre, Penueias.
 c414 Carmen Oquendo, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Rosa M. LaBarca, Box Y, Federacion Libre, Bayamon.
 ‡418 Salvador de Jesus, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Juan Bermudez, Sanchez, Box Y, Bayamon.
 424 Eduardo J. Mendez, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
 Pusto Morales, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
 ‡432 Lugo Capita, Corea N. 7, Ponce.
 Ramon Muniz, 50 Cruz, Ponce.
 446 Antonio Moreno, Federacion Libre, Caguas.
 449 Genaro Pereles, 40-42 Jobo st., Ponce.
 Pedro Torres Diaz, Nuevo Paris st., Ponce.
 453 Juana Perez Avila, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 Francisco R. Caban, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 ‡458 Jose Martinez, Utuado Rafael, Villarino, Utuado.
 490 F. Fas. Granala, Box 270, San Juan.
 Santiago Carreras, Box 270, San Juan.
 c461 Sixto Monra, Federacion Libre, Ponce.
 Jose Aguilu, Intendente Ramirez st., Ponce.
 Felix Gonzales, Box 773, Arecibo.
 467 Jo Acasio, Box 773, Arecibo.
 Felix Gonzales, Box 773, Arecibo.
 472 Agapito Gonzales, Box 67, Juncos.
 Salvador Silvestriz, Box 67, Juncos.
 478 Ramon Garcia, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
 Herminio Schmidt, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
 481 Pedro R. Perez, Box 404, Bayamon.
 Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.
 ‡485 Julio Rodriguez, Puerta de Tierra, Box 132, San Juan.
 Fernando Rivera, Box 132, Puerta de Tierra, San Juan.
 c509 Ramon Ortiz, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.
 Antonio Rodriguez, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.

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 *34 A. E. Bohler, 330 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

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 *153 John Goebel, 634 S. Dakota st., S. E., Sioux Falls.
 345 L. Metzler, 712 Main st., Rapid City.
 *387 H. E. Anderson, 302 Pearl st., Yancton.
 491 Earle Wals, 409 Frank st., Huron.

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 *261 H. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
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 *285 U. M. Lee, 1601 Alston av., Ft. Worth.
 *346 Chas. W. Rosey, 606 S. Presa st., San Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 369 G. Lee Forrest, 220 N. Wood st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amatead, 1502 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

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 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
 264 Jas. J. Reedy, 48 Woodstock av., Rutland.
 371 Wesley Hoffman, 365 N. Main st., Barre.

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- *133 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 27th st., Richmond.
 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.
 F. W. Dodenhoff, 223 W. 20th st., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

- *100 S. Blatner, Box 291, Hoquiam.
 *113 E. Lewis, 259 S. 13th st., Tacoma.
 188 Ed. Coenen, 614 W. Mercer pl., Seattle.
 *325 John A. Reddy, 4207 E. Frederick av., Spokane.
 *391 O. E. Rundquist, Labor Temple, Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2nd st., Walla Walla.
 498 Jas. Fitzgerald, 2807 Cedar st., Everett.

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 * Frank C. Nolte, 57 22nd st., Wheeling.
 ‡501 H. D. Clarke, 1407 Market st., Wheeling.
 *510 Carl Beltz, 312 Water st., Fairmont.
 *516 Margaret Messmore, 226 S. 12th st., Wheeling.
 Mrs. Emma L. Wagener, 2204 Wilson st., Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 N. M. Weller, 336 4th st., Milwaukee.
 ‡ Jno. Kammer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 34 Ernest De Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 John Wurzel, 1564 Denton st., LaCrosse.
 *85 Felix Roberge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
 *135 E. A. Heldeman, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
 *162 Sam Nys, 121 S. Irwin av., Green Bay.
 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
 *182 Thos. Dunbar, Box 237, Sun Prairie (Madison).
 *212 Richard Braun, 1303 14th st., Superior.
 245 Fred H. Bohelm, 512 Willis av., Ashland.
 *287 Wm. Asgaard, 2010 Parkridge av., Marinette.
 290 Phil Sullivan, 406 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
 304 G. Haub, 1316 N. Main st., Racine.
 F. E. Corbelle, 1735 N. Main st., Racine.
 *323 Richard Wagner, 1915 N. 7th st., Sheboygan.
 *329 L. A. Martin, 76 Fifteenth st., Fond du Lac.
 *368 S. P. Malaglan, 228 E. Broadway, Wausau.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 212 N. Central av., Marshfield.
 *381 August Otto, 1118 Ruth st., Watertown.
 447 August Demig, 564 Garden st., Kenosha.
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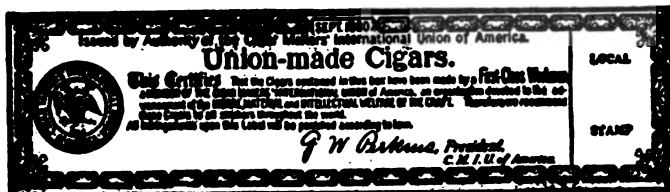
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C.M.I.U. OF A.
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SUPPRESSED NEWS!

No. 1.

Editor's Note: Because of suppression of vital news, the International Labor News is going to furnish each week for eight weeks one story suppressed by the daily press. This newspaper will publish one of these suppressed stories each month in an effort to compel attention for vital information hitherto kept from the people. Readers are urged to clip these stories and pass them on to others.

Three Million Dollars on Dummy Loan Charge in Open Senate Session.

Washington, D. C., May 00.—In open Senate, where newspapermen constantly are on watch, Senator Thomas Heflin made the sensational charge that a debtor bank in the federal reserve system made a dummy loan of \$3,000,000 to a director of the New York Federal Reserve Bank and that the total loans to this man amounted to \$5,000,000.

Not a word was printed about this astounding charge. A decade ago such a charge would have made the press ring with headlines.

Twenty-two years ago the press exposed the fact that the State Trust Company of New York had made a much smaller dummy loan in the name of an office boy. Following exposure of the scandal the State Trust Company was liquidated.

Though Senator Heflin made his amazing charge in open Senate, not a word has been published.

In his statement in the Senate, Heflin named a man of great prominence, banker, politician, magnate, guiding star in the councils of his party, treasurer of the Republican campaign committee.

Said Senator Heflin:

"It looks as if this director, who was accumulating \$5,000,000, and who was the

treasurer of the Republican campaign committee, thought that his position was a private snap, not a public trust, at that time."

Continuing his arraignment and while alluding to a statement made by the governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Senator Heflin made the flat charge which once would have shaken the country, but which now passes in silence. Here are Senator Heflin's words:

"That was before he journeyed, not to Jericho, but to Marion, Ohio, in the fall of 1920, and that was before William Boyce Thompson, the treasurer of the Republican campaign committee, borrowed partly under a dummy note \$5,000,000 through a member of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York."

Senator Heflin poured his startling charges into an abyss of silence so far as the press was concerned. Was it fear, fortune or favor that caused the silence?

No more suppression of unimportant gossip here! Absolute silence about a direct charge of the gravest character involving a man of national reputation, then a director of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, treasurer of the Republican campaign committee, prominent figure in many enterprises, former representative of the Red Cross in Russia with Raymond Robins, apologist for Bolshevism, and millionaire in his own right!

The "Open Shop" movement is much more than a dispute between employer and employee. It is a matter of vital public concern meriting the sober

Non-Union Shop.

thought and the intelligent attention of the entire nation. On the result of the present clash depends largely the prosperity of our country as a whole and on a fair solution of the problem hinges the standard of life for the vast majority of our people. In fact the near future of our progress is in the balance, forward or backward as the final result will determine.

Those who are not members of labor unions or those who think they have nothing in common with the question of wages, hours and working conditions are apt to think that they have no interest in the matter and if swayed at all are likely to side with the employer, basing their inclinations on the untruths broadcasted by a subsidized press which is generally opposed to organized labor.

If the open shoppers, non-unionists is the better word, for they do not believe in nor tolerate the open shop in their contracts with labor, are successful in their efforts to

cripple the power of organization it inevitably means lower wages, longer hours and poorer working conditions. Lower wages means less for the grocer, the butcher, and all tradespeople in general. Longer hours and poorer working conditions means a devitalized working class with the attendant misery oft times relieved only through public charities. The prosperity and comfort of the country is impaired, a money shortage becomes inevitable and a money shortage strikes the doctor, the dentist, the lawyer and the whole so-called professional class as well as it does the merchant. The unorganized worker, for whom the open-shopper has so much sympathy in words, is seriously injured from the fact that his prosperity is but a stolen sweet from the organized worker who pays the toll and sets the standard wage. So we find that, after all, the vast majority of the people are dependent on organized labor and its program of progress for their general welfare and its sympathies intelligently directed should be with labor in the present struggle.

For many years the people demanded some system of taxation that would in a measure at least fall the **Tax Schemes.** more heavily upon those best able to pay it. Those best able to bear the burden of taxation under any scheme are those whose incomes or profits are sufficient to provide all the necessities and comforts of life and after these things are provided for leaving a surplus or gain.

After long and wearisome delays the present laws providing a tax, graduated, on incomes of more than two thousand dollars for married persons and a tax on excess profits, also graduated, were passed. Crude as they may be, they have proven a boon to the great masses who under their provisions have been relieved from carrying, directly at least, the brunt of the load. These laws, unpopular with the rich and the near rich, are now seemingly slated for the discard, and in their place we may expect to see some form of sales tax. A sales tax means that there are no exemptions, neither is there graduation. We will pay on every particle of food and on every shred of wearing apparel. The rich will be taxed only on what they spend and nothing on what they save. The poor will be taxed on what they spend, which means they will be taxed on all, for they must spend all to exist.

Millions of dollars are being spent by proponents of the sales tax scheme, millions that can well be afforded by the rich as a

matter of business, for if the sales tax is substituted for the excess profits tax or any increase in the income tax it will mean more to them than any legislation so far passed by a Congress that is seemingly very partial to the desires of the so-called "business interests."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Smashing attack upon Communists as a whole, but with particular reference to those "working for the capitalists" while with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, featured yesterday's session of the annual convention of the Garment Workers. The attack was made by Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward.—N. Y. World, May 4.

Lack of faith in the union is not the kind of stuff that makes unions strong and prosperous. Faith, courage, devotion to principle, justice, and honesty are helpful guide posts on the road to success, for the union or any other enterprise.

Statements as they apply to the union or any of its activities should always be predicated upon carefully thought out facts.

The long period of industrial stagnation caused a slump in the membership of many of the unions. It also encouraged the open shoppers to redouble their efforts to destroy the unions.

The open shoppers in their determined, unscrupulous attempt to destroy the union have been unsuccessful. Some of the open shoppers don't know this and are still busily engaged in their foolish effort to rid themselves of the "pesky" unions. Labor knows that the union stands between the starvation wages of the unscrupulous non-union manufacturer and decent living wages, and is not going to surrender.

The open shoppers in their efforts to destroy the union are receiving help from unexpected sources. They are aided and abetted by the unfortunate, short-sighted workers, by paid spies and hirelings, and by hollow-pated alleged union men who are always denouncing the union, its officers and members. Some of the statements written and spoken by the dues-paying alleged union men are at once taken up by non-union manufacturers and used to the best advantage as propaganda to keep their short-sighted workers from joining the union.

Victory or defeat is not determined at the moment of crisis, but during the long, unspectacular period of preparation.—Exchange.

During the world war and for some time thereafter people were prone to blame everything that happened to the war. It is true the war ended some time ago, but for the last year and a half or two years we have had a severe period of unemployment during which time there have been from four to six million people unable to find employment. We are not yet out of the depression. The world's war has ended. The war of the open-shoppers has not ended. Unemployment is still with us.

There is always some fundamental reason why certain trades at certain times don't make the progress in organization so ardently desired and so necessary for the protection and advancement of the interests of working men and women. These reasons are known to thoughtful, well-informed members.

Wherever those of a given trade have developed a state of mind that permits them to think they can combat improved methods and means of production a period of stagnation sets in. Those in our own trade who complain ought to know the fundamental causes of periodical gains and slumps in membership before they start assigning causes. If they know the cause and assign some other reason they are destructionists instead of helpful builders. They are tricksters and hypocrites.

Action without intelligent discussion and mature thinking is like shooting without aiming.

Always look before you jump.

Be sure you are right, then go ahead.

TRADE NOTES.

The following comparative data of tax-paid cigars as indicated by the monthly sales of revenue stamps shows the number of cigars manufactured in March, 1922, as compared with the corresponding month of last year:

	March, 1921.	March, 1922.
Cigars (large).		
Class A	155,633,318	199,090,745
Class B	168,066,457	125,900,180
Class C	217,194,600	192,458,826
Class D	17,527,302	8,406,207
Class E	2,922,022	3,306,424

Total 561,343,699 529,162,382
Analysis of the above report shows a total loss of 32,181,317, which is distributed over all classifications except Classes A and E, which show gains of 43,457,427 and 384,401 respectively.

The following table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of March, as compared with the previous month:

	March, 1922.	February, 1922.
Class A	199,090,745	156,126,422
Class B	125,900,180	112,451,275
Class C	192,458,826	169,148,260
Class D	8,406,207	7,343,422
Class E	3,306,424	2,181,401

Total 529,162,382 447,225,986

We find a total gain for the month of 81,936,396. Comparing classifications we find Class A shows a gain of 42,964,317, Class B a gain of 13,418,905, Class C a gain of 23,315,566, Class D a gain of 1,062,585 and Class E a gain of 1,175,023.

As indicated by the foregoing figures the manufacture of cigars is slowly but surely increasing. While the pick up is slow, as it naturally will be considering the general depression of all business from which we are just beginning to recover, our business will revive from the present depression as it has from many previous ones. A good indication is shown in the gain in all classifications for the month of March. While there was a gain in Class A in the previous month of February all other classifications showed a loss which totaled 49,398,496.

	March, 1922.	February, 1922.	Increase or decrease.*
Arizona	10,500	23,000	*12,500
6th California	2,031,105	1,128,985	*87,820
Colorado	1,137,189	2,082,965	54,224
Florida	33,638,276	30,725,360	2,962,916
Georgia	2,201,800	†.....	.....
Idaho	130,050	87,500	42,550
1st Illinois	10,571,146	7,377,982	3,193,164
Iowa	4,497,355	4,448,852	48,503
Kansas	945,720	678,000	272,720
Louisiana	5,328,896	4,387,997	940,899
Maryland	9,033,215	6,959,866	2,123,850
Massachusetts	10,853,952	†.....	.....
4th Michigan	5,735,558	5,122,800	612,758
Nebraska	1,291,825	1,253,200	38,625
New Hampshire	3,466,925	†.....	.....
1st New Jersey	6,987,725	6,063,826	923,899
5th New Jersey	36,723,057	†.....	.....
New Mexico	15,000	13,000	2,000
21st New York	8,941,066	8,126,517	814,549
1st Ohio	14,531,273	12,506,745	2,024,528
10th Ohio	13,366,450	13,108,501	127,949
11th Ohio	8,897,597	9,143,210	*245,613
18th Ohio	12,332,050	10,656,593	1,675,457
Oklahoma	179,135	327,400	*148,265
Oregon	411,455	†.....	.....
1st P'sylvania	129,728,333	111,560,244	18,168,089
12th P'sylvania	11,348,960	11,334,610	14,350
23rd P'sylvania	8,915,450	9,117,714	*202,274
South Carolina	1,438,000	1,431,250	6,750
South Dakota	539,200	400,163	139,037
Tennessee	403,100	417,400	*14,300
Vermont	128,850	76,450	52,400
Washington	461,600	387,050	74,550
Wyoming	65,800	†.....	.....

†Not reported.

Huge Tobacco Profits.

New York, April 13.—The world has a roseate hue for stockholders of the American Tobacco Company, which announces that record profits were made last year. These profits total \$18,117,236, as against \$14,277,250 the previous year. The immensity of these profits can be appreciated when it is recalled that they are exclusive of all charges, and do not include even interest on bonds or magnificent salaries that "insiders" vote to themselves.—Exchange.

Trade Notes.

Present indications point toward a very fine crop of Havana tobacco this year with an unusually high percentage of wrappers. Rumors, unconfirmed, are that the burn may not be up to the standard, but this fault, if it exists, may be eliminated to some extent in the curing of the crop.

Revenue reports show Tampa's cigar output for March, 1922, totaled 28,201,080. This is better than a million a day for the 27 working days of the month. An extraordinary revival of the nickel trade and a marked improvement in Class B were the most prominent factors of the increased output.

The total stock of leaf tobacco for cigar wrappers and fillers, held in the bonded warehouses of the United States on February 28, 1922, was 65,073,721 pounds, as compared with 78,286,306 in the same period last year, a decline of 13,212,585 pounds.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, has compiled figures showing the employment and wages paid in 52 cigar factories during the months of March, 1921, and March, 1922. According to the Bureau's figures, there were 15,163 persons employed in these 52 cigar factories in March, 1921, as compared with 15,225 employed in March, 1922, which is an increase of 0.4 per cent. The pay rolls in these factories amounted to \$291,517 in March, 1921, as compared with \$264,696 in March, 1922, which is a decrease of 9.2 per cent.

The Bureau also shows a comparison between the employment and wages paid in 56 cigar factories in the months of February and March of this year. In February 15,506 persons were employed, increasing slightly in March to 15,837, an increase of 2.1 per cent. The pay rolls in February amounted to \$258,450 in these 56 factories, as compared with \$275,667 paid in March, showing an increase of 6.7 per cent.

The Bureau has the following to say in connection with changes in wage rates and per capita earnings in the cigar industry during the period from February 15 to March 15, 1922:

"A decrease of 14 per cent in wage rates, affecting 55 per cent of the employees, was reported by one establishment. Two-thirds of the employees in two factories had respective decreases of 10 per cent and 5½ per cent. An increase in per capita earnings of 4.4 per cent was shown when February and March figures were compared.

The following table gives in detail the amount of tobacco both wrappers and fillers, remaining in bonded warehouses of this country on February 28, 1922 and 1921:

	1922. Pounds.	1921. Pounds.
Leaf, suitable for wrappers.	3,591,084	7,047,380
All others	61,482,637	71,238,926
Total	65,073,721	78,286,306

(By International Labor News Service.)

Workers strike primarily because they do not like to be bossed and they dislike to be bossed

"because experience has shown that no man is wise enough to have autocratic power over another man." So said Edward A. Filene, director of the International Chamber of Commerce and Boston department store owner, addressing the Economic Club of New York.

"Men strike," said Mr. Filene, "because they are injured by real mistakes or because they believe themselves to be injured by the terms of their employment. In such strikes they are often unsuccessful and the grievances remain. For these reasons they sometimes dwell upon the objectionable features of their employment until they become tense and bitter. There grows up in consequence a distrust or hate of the whole present system. Irresponsible leaders who voice and trade on this discontent easily get a following. There is also a reaction towards socialism or communism which are presented as panaceas for the ills that are complained of.

"I am forced to the conclusion that as men are constituted at present socialism and communism are not practical remedies.

"I am just as firmly convinced that the present wage system is not infallible or final, but is only a step on the road from serfdom and slavery to improved forms of just and effective co-operation that the experience and wisdom of men will evolve from generation to generation."

Extracts from Mr. Filene's address follow:

Four Fundamental Principles.

My study of industrial relations has convinced me of four things:

1. That in a political democracy such as ours the autocratic control of industry by employers is a fruitful breeder of strikes and is in the long run impractical;
2. That we often pay counterfeit wages when we intend to pay real wages, thus causing discontent, conflict and strikes;
3. That the present so-called capitalistic system has accumulated and is still using, outgrown ideas and customs that are needlessly offensive to our employees, and that it needs to be brought up to date;
4. That the basic remedy for the evils of industrialism and hence for strikes lies in making business a profession—that is, in realizing, in act as well as in thought, that a business has no right to make a profit except as it serves the community.

It all comes to this, that autocratic control whether by employer or employee, is bad—the one almost as objectionable as the other; and that men are striking today as a protest against autocratic control by capital, and as the most effective way of expressing their demand for an adequate voice in the conditions under which they work. They are vitally interested. They will continue to strike until provision is made for giving them adequate representation in boards of directors or in those shop committees, by whatever name they may be called, in which employers and employees work hand in hand to advance both the business and the legitimate interests of the human being who put their lives into it and get their livelihood from it. This is largely recognised by employers now

and the growth of these joint committees has for some years been marked.

Counterfeit wages is a term that I have invented—whether good or bad you must judge—to characterize this inadequate wage that comes about from some of the many causes that reduce the purchasing power of money. Counterfeit wages are any wages however large they may be in dollars that will not buy the necessities of life and enough luxuries to make working for necessities a desirable thing and also to enable the recipient to make modest but adequate provision for sickness and old age. Counterfeit money has no value. Counterfeit wages have too little value when measured against the purposes which wages must serve. It is not a question of how much a man receives but of what he can buy for what he gets. Wages may double, but if prices are more than double then wages are counterfeit to the extent that prices have outrun the increased wages.

The return for paying genuine wages rather than counterfeit more than makes up to the employer and to society for the extra money expenditure. The genuine wage tends to provide happy, healthy, contented and loyal employees.

If their wages are adequate to provide the necessities of life for their families and allow also for recreation and provision for illness and old age, they are increasingly freed from worry and are thereby made more efficient employees. If their wages enable them to buy freely, the value of the American market is maintained, to the profit alike of the manufacturer, the farmer and of the workman who makes and the merchant who sells the product of the factory, mine and the farm. Best of all, it will remove one of the most fertile causes of strikes.

An important part of the responsibility for the adequacy of wages must be assumed by us employers. We are sometimes little schooled in theories of social welfare, have little imagination outside of our own immediate field of business management and are prone to think of our duties in terms of money, success or failure to the exclusion of terms of human welfare. It is most often members of our own employer class, also, who turn real wages into counterfeit. This being the case we cannot easily justify ourselves in taking a position of irresponsibility in the premises. The responsibility for reducing the excessive costs of retail distribution belongs to me and to my fellow-retail merchants. We employers should fight all excessive capitalization whose fixed charges help to turn into counterfeit the otherwise adequate wages we pay our employees. Our men of finance should see that the English law is adopted and enforced that requires a statement to be made to every purchaser of stock showing the promoter's profit and the real assets and liabilities of the company. It is up to us to help provide credit unions or other safe and democratic means of saving and investing earnings.

Certain Agreed-Upon Goals.

I do not have time at my disposal in which to discuss at length a social program. I may be indulged, however, in pointing out certain as

yet partially achieved goals which a consensus of informed opinion, both among employers and employees, recognizes as practical and just. This moderate program, if achieved, would go far to do away with strikes.

The right of employees to a voice in determining the conditions under which they shall work and to a stable and living wage have already been dealt with. Other goals that are now generally recognized as right and just, include

- (1) the right of employees to unite for purposes of collective bargaining;
- (2) a gradual and reasonable reduction in hours of labor;
- (3) compensation for industrial accidents as a just charge on industry;
- (4) the right of labor to be safeguarded in all matters pertaining to health, steady employment and good working conditions.

Men and women fit for American citizenship, the working hours of whose lives must be spent in stores and factories, in mines and on farms and railroads must and will demand just solutions of such problems as are presented by these statements of principle. It is to the advantage of us employers to lead in finding these solutions. It is to the advantage of the consumer and of society that we shall do so. If the elimination of outgrown ideas and the righting of old wrongs is left to labor alone, wage conflicts and strikes will continue on an increasing scale. The strike is their principal weapon. If they are forced to fight for their rights they must and will use it.

The Basic Remedy for Strikes.

Important for the establishment of good industrial relations as are the three matters of which I have spoken, there is in my judgment a fourth reason of a still more fundamental nature—namely, that business shall more and more become a profession and be carried on in a spirit of service to the community.

The motive with which the employer directs his business and with which the employee works will in the last analysis determine whether there will be industrial war or industrial peace.

A Code of Business Ethics.

Asked recently by the editor of *The Annals* to prepare an article on A Simple Code of Business Ethics as one of a series of studies on the ethics of the several business and professional groups, I ventured to base it on these two brief formulas—

- (1) that a business, in order to have the right to succeed, must be of real service to the community;
- (2) that real service in business consists in making or selling merchandise of reliable quality for the lowest practicably possible price, provided that merchandise is made and sold under just conditions.

Philanthropy becomes a sin and an offense, when it uses for charity the earnings of industry that should be used for justice to employees and the public.

The First Lien on Large Profits.

The first legitimate use of large profits, and the main use, is to reduce prices. These lower

prices will, in turn, cause increased demand, increased production and increased total profit, at which point prices can again be reduced. It is worse than useless to merely increase production. Prices must at the same time be reduced enough to bring in the greatly increased number of purchasers needed to absorb this greater output. Employers are wrong when they endeavor to obtain mass production through lowering wages to a degree that lessens the number of possible consumers for their product. Employees are wrong when they try to get higher real wages or more work through limiting output. Both will find it far more profitable in the long run to join hands in efforts to furnish reliable and essential merchandise to the public at prices lower than it has been sold before. In this way they will greatly increase the number of consumers and increase the demand for workmen. They will at the same time increase wages, and the purchasing power of those wages.

Despite the fact that innumerable committees in the various conventions of the American Federation of Labor have studied the question of adopting a universal label, a label of one design to appear on all union made goods, analyzing the proposition from every angle but always coming to the same conclusion, that such a label would be impracticable, and its functioning practically impossible, we still find those who hold the proposition up as a cure all for the ills of labor and a panacea for the always perplexing question of label agitation.

The Universal Label.

Cigar-makers occasionally make the assertion and are firm in their belief that such a universal label would further the sale of union-made cigars. Would it? In the first place the ownership of such a label would necessarily rest in the American Federation of Labor and all crafts affiliated would have equal say as to its use. It would further mean that every step in the manufacture of any article entitled to bear the label must be fully organized. Thus we see that every step in the manufacture of cigars from the field to the finished package must be taken under union conditions. Cigar-makers, packers, strippers, banders and box-makers might be organized but the teamster who hauled the lumber to the box-maker might not be a member of the union and as a result the teamsters' union could very rightfully say that the label could not go on the box of cigars. The same illustration holds good for everything manufactured that now bears the union label of its respective craft and a universal label would soon die from lack of opportunity. It would be a rarity instead of the generally well known thing it can

be made under the present system of individual ownership and control.

The better thing to do is to direct our energies to making our individual labels so well known through intensive and persistent label agitation that all union men of other crafts will recognize and respect them.

Justice—For Whom?

"While the law is enforced, justice waits. The possibilities of delay and of forcing a compromise to avoid expense and annoyance induce litigation by those who wish to escape the faithful performance of their contracts. The calendars are crowded with such cases. In such a game the poor stand little chance against the rich, or the honest against the unscrupulous.—(Elihu Root, Addresses on Government and Citizenship (1916), page 493; and see Ending the Scandal of the Law's Delay, Ibid., page 177.)

"Of all the questions which are before the American people, I regard no one as more important than the improvement of the administration of justice. We must make it so that the poor man will have as nearly as possible an equal opportunity in litigating as the rich man, and under present conditions, ashamed as we may be of it, this is not the fact."—(Ex-President Taft in an address before the Virginia Bar Association.)

"If there is one sad anomaly that should stand out in our present days of conscientious self-searching, it is the harsh fact that, with all our prating about justice, we deliberately withhold it from the thousands who are too poor to pay for it."—(American Judicature Society, Bulletin VIII (1915), page 24.)

"The sources from which industrial unrest springs are . . . 3. Denial of justice in the creation, in the adjudication and in the administration of law."—Report of the U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations (1915).

"This evil of delay is established and the injustice which it causes is universally recognized. It works to defeat justice in two ways: First, by making the time required to reduce a case to final judgment so long that persons, unable to wait, do not start the case at all but give it up; and, second, by forcing unfair settlements and compromises on persons so situated either before suit is brought or in discount of a verdict after

trial in exchange for a waiver of appeal. In a wage claim speed is the essence of justice, for the suit is brought to obtain the means of livelihood. A judgment years or even months later is little better than no judgment. In negotiations between counsel for the settlement of personal injury cases it is customary to deduct something from the amount agreed on as fair damages on the theory that less is better now than more three years hence in the due course of law.

How Much Am I Offered?
BY COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPH



The evil tends to aggravate itself by encouraging parties without meritorious defenses to make a sham contest so that they may avail themselves of delay and perhaps beat down the claim against them. The natural delay of the system is thus decreased by this artificial burden; it is like throwing sand in unoiled gears."—"Justice and the Poor," by Reginald Heber Smith, of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.)

"The courts must stand at all times as the representatives of capital, of captains of industry."—(Supreme Court Justice James C. Van Sictlen, of Brooklyn.)

Tuberculosis is caused by a bacillus or germ which is so small that it can only be seen under the microscope. Sunshine will cause these germs to curl up and die, and this explains why the disease thrives in houses where fresh air and sunlight are not welcomed, and it also explains why tuberculosis is not contracted out of doors. When exposed to infection people who are in good physical condition are safe enough because nature provides defenses which destroy the bacilli. It is when the body is weakened by sickness or improper living that the germs can gain a foothold.

When the disease has once started there is a little war going on in your body between the invading tubercle bacilli and the defenses which nature has provided. This is your own private war and the outcome means more to you than to anyone else. It is your business to strengthen your defenses by rest, fresh air, proper food and medical care. A short period of rest and proper treatment at the outset may save months or years of suffering.

The only answer is this, "If you even suspect that you have any trouble of this kind, consult your family doctor at once and follow his advice." Above all, don't say, "I'm not going to quit work—I'll beat this game my own way." The hospitals have any number of hopeless cases who waited too long, who thought that they "could beat the game their own way" and who "knew more than their family doctors."

The encouraging part of it all is that the tuberculosis death rate is decreasing—yearly more disease is being prevented and more lives are being saved. Most cases can be cured provided the patient seeks medical care before too much of his lung tissue has been destroyed. Even in advanced cases the disease may often be stopped and many a man with only one lung is leading a useful life and supporting his family.

Neither breaking a leg nor being operated on for appendicitis is a joke, nor is it a joke to have tuberculosis—but the fact that any of these misfortunes come to you is no excuse for your being discouraged and quitting. In any case you must rest while your broken leg heals, while the wound from your operation heals, and while your diseased lung heals. Under proper conditions you will recover from any of the three. Thousands of patients with tuberculosis have recovered. If you should get it—just keep your nerve, remember that the disease is curable, do what your doctor says—and add one more "cure" to the list.

CORRESPONDENCE

Chicago, May 8, 1922.

The Volstead law, besides depriving the Government of millions of dollars in revenue, proves itself to be a dead horse with a constant and ever-increasing feed bill. It is estimated that the year 1922 will cost us in our ineffectual attempts at enforcement of the blunder not less than \$10,000,000. Appropriations of \$5,000,000, \$7,500,000 and \$9,500,000 have been made and each was found to be insufficient to meet the expense of even the degree of enforcement that was tried.

While the cost of attempting to enforce the law is steadily increasing, so too is bootlegging, moonshining and drinking steadily climbing. The more the Government spends to stop the flow of liquor the freer it seems to flow. There was a time directly after the law went into effect when it was something of an effort to get a drink of "hard liquor." It is now as easy to get as is ice cream, and there is no doubt about its being "hard."

Before Prohibition (?) it was the cry of the reformer that the main cause of crime was liquor, and when liquor was abolished the police, criminal lawyers, etc., would all have to get themselves new jobs, as they would have absolutely nothing more arduous to do than direct a happy and carefree traffic across the street. It is proven that the law has in no way diminished crime. Even arrests for drunkenness are on the increase in many places. A report of the police department of New York City for 1921 shows 8,169 arrests for drunkenness against 7,804 in 1920 and 7,028 in 1919. Some of the most atrocious crimes of the past century have been recorded within the past two years, and in practically every case recorded the blame has been placed squarely up to moonshine.

The Volstead law has had a fair test; millions of dollars have been spent in an attempt to enforce it; yet we find violations steadily increasing, drunkenness more of a menace and the health of the nation being undermined by the use of virulent poisons sold as liquor. It has made crooks of honest men and millionaires of rum-runners. It is plain that the people generally will never obey the law either in spirit or letter; therefore, REPEAL IT.

Demand of your Congressman a statement as to where he stands on the question, and if he is not willing to wipe out the present disgrace and substitute a reasonable and amicable law in its stead, elect someone who will listen to reason rather than to the high-

pitched tenor voice of the paid reformer whose only ambition in life is to regulate the personal liberty of his fellow man.

R. E. VAN HORN.

Louisville, Ky., May 10, 1922.

Mr. G. W. Perkins, Int'l Pres.

Dear Sir and Bro.: Received your circular letter of April 24 and cards to be filled out by members, in regards to getting necessary data to determine what the International is able to do in way of arranging with an insurance company to carry the present death benefit of the union, etc. Wish to state we are short about six cards, for all of our members, a few were only printed on one side. Also as these cards are wanted without delay, the end of May, and we have 66 40c members and about 30 shops, and would have to reach most of these 40c members and many shops by mail, and from present experience the members do not understand the card without the letter to secretary in regards to same, consider it would be advisable if we had about 90 of the circular letter explaining same to mail to 40c members and to shops, so members can understand same, otherwise some members wont sign same without fully understanding same. It seems these circular letters would be necessary unless the local here would have them printed, as it is impossible to write all these members the full information that is in the letter. Please answer in regards to same otherwise instead of the end of May it may be many months before I can get these cards signed up, if at all. Especially as some members have read the letter and card and refuse to sign it, claiming they dont understand it, and I cannot explain it any more than is printed. Yours fraternally,

WM. RENTSCHLER, Sec'y.
Chicago, May 10, 1922.

To Whom It May Concern:

At the Baltimore Convention, 1912, and again at the Cleveland Convention, 1920, the question of the payment of death benefit and the cost were among the paramount issues discussed. At the Cleveland Convention the proposition was made which embodied an optional clause, that is to allow members to come in under the death benefit provision or to come in as members without the death benefit feature. This proposition was, however defeated.

There was considerable discussion at both conventions as to whether we could turn over or sell to some responsible insurance company our insurance obligations. In the debate at Cleveland it was suggested that the International President obtain information and a proposition from any reputable insurance company. This suggestion was also taken up by the International Executive Board, who requested the President to obtain what statistics were available on this important question.

I took the matter up with several insurance concerns along substantially the following lines—They to take over our death benefit feature by taking in every member of the International Union now entitled to death benefit, placing him in precisely the same standing, all to be accepted without a physical examination, and regardless of age.

Our present membership would be cared for under an arrangement contemplated with at least the amount of insurance they now have, at the lowest possible cost. This would be a pure death benefit up to \$500.00, and without medical examination for the present members for this amount of benefit.

No insurance company will quote rates until the cards we are sending under separate cover have been filled out and returned to this office.

The International Union will have the choice of two plans for the reinsurance of its present benefit members without medical examination: The whole life plan to the amount of \$500.00 and a one year renewable term or current cost plan at all present amounts, but not in any case exceeding \$500.00.

There is nothing binding in the matter one way or the other. I deem it advisable, however, that we get this information which you are requested to supply on the cards mailed you, in order that the firm may make a definite proposition, the cost, etc., and the full information be placed before the next convention. The cards I am sending you are not of my own creation. They are the ones the insurance company want filled out.

The filling out of the cards referred to does not commit the member to any change or to any new plan of insurance or of the death benefit feature. If an insurance company should take over the death benefit feature it would be absolutely optional on the part of the present members and prospective members as to whether they would go into the new insurance or not. The International President is in no wise committed to any plan or to any change, and no change will be made, if at all, until the matter has been passed upon by a convention and the membership at large have had a vote thereon. No member need hesitate to fill out the card. These cards will be treated as confidential by this office and by any actuary or insurance representative who may handle them.

The time for filling out the cards has been extended to June 30.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS,
International President.

Oneida, N. Y., May 6, 1922.

The amendment to Sec. 56, as proposed by Union 12, in the May Journal, is an object lesson in the labor movement. In view of the enormous amount of high salaries paid to our organizers and label agitators, our ranks are becoming depleted, but our expenses do not deplete in proportion. Let us take a bird's-eye view of conditions that confront us in our trade. Beginning about the year 1909, when the International Union could boast of 50,322 members (with about 111,000 persons engaged in the cigar industry), and then take the years and figures following down to the year 1921—a period of 12 years—and the figures show a loss in membership of 19,182, 60-cent and 40-cent members alone (April Journal, 1922), and this enormous loss in our membership has occurred with our nine organizers and label agitators drawing a salary of \$250 and \$350 each per month. Just think of it? Take the least figures, for instance, \$250 per month. In nine years past, since the Baltimore convention, for nine organizers at \$250 each per month, will aggregate about \$243,000, and we do not know what our loss of the union label has been during this period. This amendment is our recommendation. Now, what is yours? A continuous loss in membership all along the line. With high dues (which means suspensions), high salaried organizers that don't organize, high salaried label agitators that don't agitate the label, while we, those that are left, pay high dues to support "autocratic regimes," or, shall we relapse until such time as our membership warrants and our funds warrant additional organizers and agitators, also when the fellow who works and pays can earn a living wage. Of course the general excuse for present conditions is the "war." War is hell. But h—, there is no "war" now. Forget that gag and remember our trade union.

PETER ROGERS,
For Committee of Union.

Note.—The foregoing letter is such an exaggerated misstatement of conditions that it should not pass without notice. The writer for the committee speaks of the enormous cost of high salaries paid to our organizers and then says: "Let us take a bird's-eye view of conditions." He then says: "Organizers, drawing high salaries of from \$250 to \$350 per month, have drawn since the Baltimore convention in 1912, \$243,000." The committee grossly misstated the real condition. They speak of high salaries and cite the amounts the organizers draw per month.

The facts are that the organizers must pay

railroad expenses, which everybody aside from the committee, knows have been extremely high for the last six or seven years, and they must pay hotel expenses and eat in restaurants. In the amounts cited, \$250 to \$350 per month, are included railroad expense, hotel expense and restaurants, as well as the salaries, and does not represent their wages.

The real facts, taken from the official record and the Journal, show that organizers and sub-organizers were paid from 1913 to 1921, inclusive, \$154,468 (not \$243,000, as stated by the committee, who only made a misstatement of about \$100,000), which includes, aside from salaries, hotel, restaurant and railroad fare. The average membership during that period was 26,750. The average cost per member for nine years was \$4.10. The average cost per member per year was 45¼ cents, and the average cost per member per week was a fraction less than 1 cent, which includes wages, hotel, restaurant and railroad expenses.

The last convention fixed the salaries of organizers at \$30.00 per week and allowed them \$3.50 per day for hotel, restaurant and other expenses and railroad fare. This amount was overwhelmingly endorsed by popular vote.

Some people want good wages for themselves, but when paid to others they refer to them as high salaries. Union 12, Oneida, refused to amend its wartime bill long after the war was ended and the biggest shop in the town, employing 96 men, closed up the shop and moved. The union then reduced its bill, but the big shop had gone and never did come back.

We received the following communication from a well known manufacturer of union label ready made clothing, of New York, which we print without the manufacturer's name:

We have been manufacturing Union Label Clothes for the past number of years and it seems at this time that the demand for Label clothing is becoming smaller instead of larger. So we have concluded to address a few lines to you, asking that you kindly take this matter up with your subsidiary unions by addressing a letter to them throughout your various branches, requesting the secretaries of these locals to address a few words to his members, to urge them to wear UNION LABEL CLOTHES.

The members can be assured that they can purchase just as good clothes with the Union Label as any that do not bear the Label. We, for one, stand behind every garment that we produce, and sell goods to the retailers as cheap as any manufacturer who sells his product without the label, so we trust that you will give this matter your prompt attention and address a letter to the various locals in behalf of UNION LABEL CLOTHES.

Our affiliations with the United Garment Workers who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have been most friendly and we are desirous of increasing our output so that we can put more of their members to work and assist them in expanding the organization.

Your consideration in this matter will be greatly appreciated, and we hope it will do some good.

Fellow Members:

I notice by the April Journal that Union 384, St. Augustine, proposes by an amendment to assess the 60-cent membership 25 cents for one week and the Class B and 15-cent membership 10 cents for one week to liquidate the Tampa deficiency of \$7,527.89, and that whatever balance there remains is to be turned over to the special strike fund.

When the darkey was asked for the core of his apple he said, "There ain't goin' to be no core." So it is in this case even if all paid. "There ain't goin' to be no balance." According to the annual financial statement, such an assessment levied upon the membership given would amount to \$6,663.20, or just about \$1,000 less than the deficiency.

Some years ago an assessment was levied to assist a member who had lost the use of his

hand. Immediately thereafter any number of unions were persuaded to offer amendments to assist some brother in distress. All of these amendments with one exception were defeated. This caused resentment and ill feeling on the part of those whose appeals for assistance were not adopted. The same thing only worse will occur if this amendment is adopted. Other unions that have deficiencies will want the same treatment.

Now I notice in the financial statement a large number of unions whose deficiency per capita is much larger than the per capita deficiency of the Tampa unions. Now, if we pass this amendment can we afford in common decency to turn down other amendments to wipe out deficiencies? Will not such a levy tend to increase the tendency to violate the constitutional checks to extravagance in expenditures by the alluring prospects that the unions who respect and observe the provisions of the constitution can be relied upon to make up the deficiency oft made by our folly. Judging by the membership given for the Tampa unions in the April Journal the deficiency is less than \$2.00 per member. There are any number of unions whose deficiency per capita runs over \$2.00 and one as high as \$127.18. Why this discrimination? Why start something that simply opens the way to greater laxity in the enforcement of our laws and is a direct invitation for more and more assessments.

JAS. L. DONALLY.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 29, 1922.

While performing my duties as Business Agent yesterday I came across a new condition being worked by the United Cigar Stores.

There are a number of proper cigar stands that have been made sales agent for the output of the big chain. It is claimed a contract is signed in which the little fellow agrees to handle only U. S. Cigar Stores output in the show case. He may buy and sell anything else he pleases, but under the terms of his alleged contract he must keep all other cigars out of sight. I discovered this condition by asking for a Buffalo cigar. He dug it out of a cabinet and when I suggested that he put it in his case so it could be seen, he gave me the astonishing information noted above.

I told him that he was committing business suicide and that in a short time he would be working for the trust.

I wonder if this alleged contract is not a violation of either the Interstate Commerce, or the Anti-Trust Law. There are Pennsylvania cigars in the case, they must be shipped here. According to the alleged contract Buffalo's goods are barred, from the show case.

It seems to me that if this form of alleged contract could be made public it might be the means of creating a sentiment against this concern, a sentiment that no doubt would be of immense value to this organization. It could be used when addressing meetings.

This is a very serious question and means much to us.

Fraternally yours,
J. HADIDA.

Cleveland, O., May 10, 1922.

I have been requested to send the following to you for publication in Journal, if possible:

Union 17, Cleveland, claims to have the youngest old member in point of years of continual membership and also claims he is the only member that has his original due book, issued Nov. 14, 1879. Said book is in as good condition as the day issued.

WM. D. DAWSON.

Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1922.

As an evidence that Union 2 is in accord with the advice issued from your office that fines against members might be removed, the following is offered for publication in the Journal:

George O. Ellwood (86416), fined \$25.00 at a February meeting, was released from payment at the March meeting, and at the same time a motion prevailed that the entire matter be expunged from the minutes.

Since the International Executive Board approved, and the International President published a report of said action in the Journal, this union requests that the remission of the fine against this member be given space in the next issue of the Journal.

Fraternally yours,

J. HADIDA.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS

Memphis, Tenn., May 4, 1922.

The Indiana State Federation of Labor, inaugurated a Union Label campaign, and the drive to stimulate a greater interest in the purchase of "label" commodities by members of organized labor, and the general public, was staged April 17-23. The work was state-wide in scope, and was participated in by all Central Organizations, Local Unions and several International Unions sent representatives to assist in the propaganda work.

Union 54, Evansville, made a request that some one be sent in from the cigar makers, and I was detailed by the International President to lend aid in the crying need in that capacity of furthering the agitation for "Greater organization and a more wholesome demand for Union Label products." My time was devoted exclusively to the work in Evansville, where the committee through the Central Labor Body had arranged for an active speech making campaign to be carried on during the week among the several Local Unions, who provided for open meetings; and then as a finishing touch to the program a large mass meeting was held where the public were invited to hear the gospel of unionism expounded.

A great deal of interest was displayed on the part of labor to make each feature of the meetings a success, and there is no disputing the fact that much good will be derived from their efforts expended in that direction. Several able speakers were engaged in the field, and union men and women, as well as the public, were advised and enlightened as to the benefits and necessity of creating a greater demand for Union Label goods. Also, the protective features accruing to society; and the prosperity added thereto, which is multiplied three fold out of the ranks of labor where labor is organized in any community, and justly compensated for its task performed.

Louisville was next visited. The local cigar industry is very quiet there. Trade in home goods has taken a considerable slump in that city. The ravages of cheaper goods are being felt, the non-union cigars are flooding that district. Several of our members in the trade have been out of work for a few weeks past. Labor seems to be fairly well organized there, and the number of the active members of Local 32 are making conscientious effort to keep the agitation alive in behalf of the label. But there is a "fly in the gravy" some how, and until it is strained out there seems no immediate prospects of improvement. I made several local unions, and the Central Council while there, and spoke in the interest of union made cigars.

The Tennessee State Federation of Labor held its 26th annual convention May 1-3 in this city and I addressed the delegates on labor problems and made appeal for a more consistent recognition and demand for products made by union labor. I then visited the Arkansas S. F. of L. which was in session at Pine Bluff and represented the Union Label Trades Department at that convention, where the best efforts in the interest of our cause were again repeated. The cigar trade is holding up very creditably in Memphis under the existing depression. Some very active members are on the job boosting and a revival in business in the near future seems favorable.

R. S. SEXTON, General Organizer.

Lima, Ohio, April 4, 1922.

The Deisel-Wemmer Co., operating a chain of some fifteen cigar factories in as many differ-

ent Ohio towns, in characteristic "open shop" fashion; after a protracted lay off during the holidays in their plants, on resuming work about Jan. 16th, without previous intimation or notification to their employees, the firm proceeded to make a slaughter in wage scales, reducing the bunch breakers on the El Verso cigars from 70 cents per hundred to 47 cents and on the San Felice cigars from 40 cents per hundred, down to 27 cents, which brings the wage scale in their factories below the pre-war prices paid in 1913. At the same time of the reduction, and with the same abject disregard for the welfare of the workers, the "team system" was changed causing an increased expenditure of vitality, with reduced earning capacity, under the guise of "Speed Up System" to produce greater volume at the least possible cost of production.

Smarting under the strain of long oppression, as the recent reduction is but one of a series that has become effective since 1920, the cigar makers in several of their factories, revolted and came out on strike, unorganized as they were, and without finances to assist them, or the aid of Trade Union discipline to guide their every course, they decided to engage in the unequal struggle as individuals to make protest against the unbearable wage reductions. The workers were in fair way to succeed in adjusting the wage cut by their strike, as nearly a complete tie-up was effected in several of the shops with almost 100 per cent involved in the walk-out.

Then followed the usual course on the part of the low wage "non-union shop" employer, to circulate false propaganda to divide the workers by disintegration through prejudice, suspicion and fear, and to inject intimidation into the ranks by innuendo, warning and threats not to join the cigar makers union, as such affiliation would spell the end of their job. There was also current through the agency of the firm, or by the self-inflicted false teachings of the ever ready disruptionists in such crisis, to advise against organization in the cigar makers' union; but instead to organize a "social or welfare club," "that's open shop tactics with a trained perspective" and it plays right into the bosses "Mfit." as the employer well knows that there is nothing to be feared along economic betterment to the workers from such weak props as social clubs, and no chance for collective bargaining to reduce hours, improve conditions, or increase wages.

The Cigar Makers' International Union came to the rescue in the fight to offer aid and succor to those people in distress, to welcome them into the fold under the banner of the Union, to give lasting protection, and to insure undisputed benefits to members of its organization. Many have accepted the invitation and the work of organization is being successfully carried on; notwithstanding the terrific opposition that is being hurled out by the opposing clans, two of the shops are now closed as a weapon of coercion used by the company to force involuntary servitude against the will of those now resisting, and chloroform with fear those who are still at the task. The public is incensed at the unwarranted wage reductions. Union labor is rendering valuable assistance in the cause of justice. All combined are strengthening the hand against usurious profits siphoned from defenseless workers by those who "toll not, neither do they spin." Demand the Union Label. Fraternally.

R. S. SEXTON, General Organizer.

Vancouver, B. C., May 3, 1922.

The industrial loan commission of British Columbia have taken over the Stettler Cigar Co. to satisfy their claim against this firm. This company, locked out members of Union 357 about a year ago, after receiving a loan of \$25,000 from the Government loan board. They attempted to run an open shop with girls working suction tables, and failed, hence the action by the board. Since coming here I have worked with local committee of 357 in effort to have this shop open under union conditions by

the commissioners. I understand that the factory will be sold by seal tenders and we have taken this question up with local business men in effort to interest them in the proposition. If the factory is sold and is operated under recent conditions, then every effort will be made to organize the shop, as this was the largest cigar factory in western Canada. Union 357 realizes what it will mean to them to keep it here under union conditions. Since April 6th to date. I have devoted my time in publicity and label campaign, distributing advertising matter, visited cigar stores and jobbers, worked with local committee re Stettler situation. In order to hold label cigar trade in Vancouver, the unfair manufacturers of the east are sending cigars here with label dated 1919-1920. Our local should take some action to stop this practice. I have attended the following union meetings and gave talks on local situation and in the interest of the label.

Electrical Workers, 213; Carpenters, 452; Machinists, 692; open meeting of Steam and Operating Engineers; Barbers; Bricklayers; Window Cleaners; Railway Shop Machinist; Teamsters; Bakers Salesmen and Drivers; Sheet Metal workers; Civic Employees; Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees; Boiler-makers; Ship Builders and Helpers; Building Trade Com.; Railway Employees; Bro. Carmen; Am.-Carpenters; Lithographers; Brewery Workers; Painters; Book Binders; Granite Cutters; Moulders; Police Federation; City Hall Employees; Hotel and Restaurant Employees; Plumbers; Trade Council, and Typographical, 226; all meetings of Local 357.

JAS. A. SULLIVAN, Int'l Organizer.

Convention Notice.

The forty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Freeman Avenue Armory, Cincinnati, O., beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, June 12, 1922.

The fifteen annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Cincinnati, O., beginning at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, June 8, 1922.

State of Trade May 1, 1922.

	FAIR.		
505 Uniontown	97 Boston	283 Geneva	
	98 St. Paul	286 Fort Worth	
	99 Ottawa	286 Wichita	
	108 Kansas City	287 Marietta	
	108 Ansenia	800 Michigan City	
DULL.	107 Erie	802 Tecumseh	
	119 Oneonta	310 Manistee	
	114 Jacksonville	311 Auburn	
	115 Canton	315 St. Cloud	
	121 Ithaca	320 Athens	
5 Rochester	123 Warren	323 Sheboygan	
	6 Syracuse	324 Watertown	
	7 Utica	326 Norwalk	
	20 Decatur	329 Denver	
	24 Muskegon	330 Saginaw	
25 Milwaukee	135 Appleton	335 Bureks	
	150 Sioux City	345 Rapid City	
	154 Lincoln	366 Ann Arbor	
	157 Rockford	372 Marshfield	
	158 Lafayette	381 Watertown	
27 Toronto	162 Green Bay	394 Sycamore	
	163 Marysville	395 Waterbury	
	168 Kokosh	406 Crawfordville	
	173 Zanesville	409 Kewanee	
	178 Jefferson City	423 Mobile	
61 La Crosse	206 No. Adams	425 Kenton	
	209 Coldwater	444 Walla Walla	
	215 Logansport	447 Kenosha	
	221 South Bend	457 Benton Harbor	
	231 Amsterdam	463 Pontiac	
85 Eau Claire	233 Sedalia	466 Benton	
	250 Belleville	469 Bakersfield	
	257 Lancaster	470 Pontiac	
	274 Pekin	477 Manitowoc	
	279 Plattsburg	479 Wheeling	
96 Akron	280 Owago	491 Huron	
		502 Pittsburg	
		510 Fairmont	
		530 Ladington	

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

508 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 218 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

I. M. ORNBURN, 236 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.

D. W. KENNEDY, 73 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont., Third Vice President.

MANUEL GONZALES, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Nevada City, Calif., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Grats St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member. If he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 144c of the Con-

stitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Notice of the special assessment of \$1 on all 30c and 60c members and 50c on Class B members, in compliance with Section 92 (a) of the Constitution, is herewith given. This assessment takes effect March 27, 1923, and may be paid in two weekly installments. New initiates who have not been members for four months are exempt from all assessments. All who join after March 27 are exempt from payment of the March assessment. Class B members don't have to pay any International assessments until they have been members for six months. Forty-cent beneficiary members don't have to pay the special strike fund assessment.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

J. J. Cohen appealed against Union 17, Cleveland, for permitting a vote on revision of the bill of prices taken contrary to the law, which provides that all voting involving strikes or lockouts must be taken by secret ballot. The appeal is sustained.

A. N. Thomas appealed against the Joint Advisory Board, Chicago, for refusing to permit him to take a 40-cent retiring card. The appeal is sustained.

Ella E. McVey appealed against Union 126, Ephrata, for suspending her for non-payment of dues. The evidence of Mrs. McVey shows that while she was still in good standing she gave the money to her daughter to pay her dues; that the daughter forgot all about it, and they were not paid until the eleventh week. This evidence is not disputed by the union. In view of this the appeal is sustained and the member restored to membership and placed on the ninety-day list.

E. J. Miller appealed against Union 205, Battle Creek, for placing him on the ninety-day list. The appeal is not sustained.

C. R. Edris appealed against Union 122, Warren, for failing to excuse him for non-attendance at meeting. Appellant shows he is secretary of a fraternal organization that meets the same night. The appeal is sustained.

R. Thelling appealed against Union 228, San Francisco, for recognizing the vote of four jurisdiction members that had been regularly sent in by mail on the question of revising their bill of prices. The appeal is not sustained.

Walter Russel appealed against Union 405, Birmingham, for suspending him and fining him \$25 for the alleged offense of working under the bill of prices. The secretary stated that he owed a year's dues. The appeal against suspension is not sustained. The appellant claims that he did not work under the bill. The appeal reference the fine is sustained.

Wm. Bettinger, O. F. Doyle and H. Wittenberg appealed against Union 285, Fort Worth, for compelling them to pay assessments to make up a deficiency. The appeal is not sustained.

Daniel O'Brien appealed against the secretary of Union 16, Binghamton, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. Mr. O'Brien appealed to the union, who recommended his reinstatement, and appointed a committee of three, one of whom was the secretary, to present the facts here. The secretary refused to sign the report of the committee recommending Mr. O'Brien's reinstatement, and he, the secretary, protests against Mr. O'Brien's being placed back on the list in violation of the constitution. The appeal of Secretary Ellis is sustained.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT APRIL, 1922

Receipts.

121 Ithaca	\$100	233 Sedalia	\$100
126 Ephrata	200	238 Sacramento	250
127 Mattoon	100	240 Norfolk	100
131 Jersey City	100	241 Syracuse	200
133 Richmond	150	253 Oakland	200
134 La Porte	100	257 Lancaster	100
149 Brooklyn	100	262 North Worth	100
152 Youngstown	100	273 Rockland	150
154 Lincoln	150	277 Oskaloosa	50
177 Council Bluffs	75	282 Bridgeport	100
179 Bangor	150	292 Brooklyn	150
180 Danbury	200	293 Fort Smith	150
184 Bay City	200	294 Duluth	200
188 Flint	150	297 Canton	150
206 North Adams	200	302 Tecumseh	50
207 Carthage	75	304 Racine	150
223 Ottumwa	100	329 Fond du Lac	200
226 Haverhill	100		

Miscellaneous Supplies.

5 Rochester	\$ 4.15	199 Atlantic City	\$ 3.50
32 Louisville	3.80	278 London .....	.20
34 Chippewa Falls	1.75	293 Fort Smith	2.20
54 Evansville	30	298 Glens Falls	1.85
55 Hamilton	3.20	309 Rothsville .....	.83
60 Keokuk	50	331 Crookston	6.00
85 Eau Claire	6.00	339 Kokomo	1.75
98 St. Paul	1.00	378 Penuelas	1.35
100 Milbank	1.75	410 Centralia .....	.35
114 Jacksonville	1.50	431 Litchfield	1.75
118 Peoria	1.75	464 Tampa	3.15
126 Norwich	75	477 Manitowoc	3.00
131 Jersey City	5.70	481 Bayamon	3.30
161 Denver	6.80	498 Everett	4.25
172 Davenport	8.25	501 Wheeling	2.80
458 Cldra (dissolved), returned funds .....			.60
426 Virginia, returned funds			478.14
427 Perth Amboy, returned funds			81.16
383 Chicago, returned funds			1,799.50
15 Chicago, returned funds			1,883.16
217 Chicago, returned funds			210.07

Receipts for April	\$ 9,286.27
Balance March 31, 1922	6,591.19
Total	\$15,877.46

Expenditures for April 1922.

Office rent	\$ 115.00
Salary to Int'l President (5 weeks)	300.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers (5 weeks)	1,130.00
J. A. Sullivan, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
M. Simons, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. & exp. as org.	300.00
Sol Sontheimer, sal. & exp. as org.	250.00
Pietro Bianco, sal. & exp. as org.	200.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. & exp. as sub-org.	176.23
Harry Gifford, sal. & exp. as sub-org.	150.00
W. A. Campbell, sal. & exp. as Finan.	300.00
H. F. Hillers, services at 427, Perth Amboy	16.50
G. F. Hitz, services at 488, Middletown	11.28
Int'l President, exp. to New York	123.26
Stenographer	5.00
Tax, A. F. of L. for April	355.00

Tax, U. L. T. Dept. for April	177.50
Postage on letters and supplies	102.51
Part postage on April Journals	35.00
Postage on March Journals	18.35
Postal cards for Forms 2, 3, 4 and moving notice	37.90
Express on supplies	7.44
Express on property of 227, Chicago ..	1.60
Translations	1.40
Telephone service	6.35
Telegraph service	24.21
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	17.25
Towel service	4.62
Addressograph plates .....	.45
Light .....	.39
Office supplies	4.55
Exchange on checks	1.83
Carrying labels to Union 14, Chicago ..	.40
Printing	
Applications (138, 332, 122, 9, 231, 294, 129, 384, 112, 228, 161)	136.00
500 organization circulars	5.50
20 M organization circulars (2 lots) ..	51.50
500 circular letters in re fines	5.50
3,790 postals, No. 2, 3, 4 and change address	11.50
Envelopes and letter heads, locals ..	16.05
1,000,000 labels	150.00
March Journals	290.76
25 electros of label	18.75
Dues to Labor Press, Jan. 1-May 1 ..	2.60
69 65/500 reams Journal paper	433.55
Engine Clifford, for legal services	500.00
Safe deposit box, rent for	6.00
Moving expense	25.00
Office fixtures and furnishings	83.19

Expenses for April	\$ 6,824.46
*Balance April 30, 1922	9,053.00

Total **\$15,877.46**

*Included in balance, \$1,200 Liberty Bonds.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

Approved the application of 462, Tampa, to fine Antonio L. Lopez, 16639, \$100.00 and expel him for working in the La Cyrilla strike factory. Vote—Affirmative, 6; two members approved \$25.

Approved the application of 66, Lewiston, to fine Oscar Svenningsen, \$3060, \$200 and annul his card for employing non-union labor. Vote—Affirmative, 7; one member approved \$100.

Approved the application of 227, Chicago, to fine Miss Sarah Smith, 49580, \$25, for working in a strike shop. Vote—Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of 147, Union Hill, to suspend Albert Levy and fine him \$50 for employing non-union men and attempting to draw illegal sick benefit. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved only \$25, another member disapproved the suspension.

Approved the application of 396, Northampton, to fine W. S. Whitelock, 5162, \$100 for working in a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 6; negative, 1, one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of 179, Bangor, to fine Fred Thomas, 97341, \$500 for working in a non-union shop and slandering the officers and members of the union. Vote—Affirmative, 5, one member approved \$200, one member approved \$100, one member approved \$25.

Approved the application of 179, Bangor, to fine Irving E. Brown, a manufacturer, \$500 for changing his shop from a union to a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 5; negative, 2, one member approved only \$25.

Fines of \$10 or Less.

Union 90, New York, fined M. Epstein (\$8295) \$10 for making statements to the foreman where he was employed and thereby jeopardizing the jobs of three other members.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 53, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

359 Atchison	\$100	372 Marshfield	200
362 Great Falls	200	373 Sherbrooke	250
363 Waukesha	50	375 Anaconda	250
364 Nacogdoches	150	379 Rochester	100
365 Havana	50	380 Wallace	75
366 Ann Arbor	100	382 Rushville	100
368 Port Huron	75	387 Yankton	150
370 Jamestown	200		

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Union 12, Oneida, N. Y., proposes the following amendment to Sec. 56 of the International Constitution, as follows:

After the word "least," on line 2, strike out the word "six," and insert the word "three" instead; also add "and no additional label agitators or organizers shall be elected or appointed subject to the expense of the Cigar-makers' locals or of the Cigarmakers' International Union until the membership of the Cigarmakers' International Union reaches fifty thousand (50,000), not including Class A or Class B members." Balance of Sec. 56 to remain unchanged.

Sec. 56, as so amended, to read:

"The President shall appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Executive Board, at least three (3) members to be known as the label agitators and organizers, and no additional label agitators or organizers shall be appointed, subject to the expense of the local unions, or to the International Union, until such time as the membership of the International Union reaches the number of fifty thousand (50,000) members, not including Class A or Class B members, whose duty shall be to organize unions, agitate for the use of the union label, deliver free lectures, and instruct local unions in the discharge of their duties. They shall visit such towns and cities as the International President may direct. The organizers appointed shall be located in such places as in the judgment of the International President it would be considered practical, provided also, that the funds of the International Union would permit of the execution of these provisions. That the International President shall have the power to transfer one or more organizers to assist another organizer."

To become effective upon adoption.

Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 unchanged in Sec. 56.

The amendment of 107, Erie, as published in the April Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 37 after the word approved on line one, insert the following: "And unions whose application for reduction of bill of prices were not approved." Balance of section to remain unchanged.

Sec. 37 as amended to read:

Unions whose application to strike were not approved, and unions whose application for reduction of bill of prices were not approved shall have no right to make a second application appertaining to the same case for a term of three months, dating from the rejection of the first. And no member or union shall be considered on strike unless said strike shall have been approved by the proper authority of the International Union.

Received the endorsement of Union 218, Binghamton; 150, Sioux City; 274, Pekin; 179, Bangor; 22, Detroit; 44, St. Louis.

The amendment of 290, Janesville, as published in the April Journal, as follows:

Amendment to the Constitution of the C. M. I. U. of A., which has for its purpose the reduction of the weekly dues from 60, 40 and 30 weekly to 40, 30 and 20c weekly by amending the following sections as herein stated:

Amend Sec. 64 by striking out the figures "30" on line ten and substituting the figures 20 instead.

Amend Sec. 70 by striking out the figures "60" in line two and substituting the figures 40 instead.

Amend Sec. 71 by striking out the figures "40" in line four and substituting the figures 30 instead.

Amend Sec. 73 by striking out the figures "40" in line five and substituting the figures 30 instead.

Amend Sec. 76 by striking out the figures "20" in line one and substituting the figures 20 instead. Paragraph two.

Amend Sec. 77 by striking out the figures "40" in line six and substituting the figures 30 instead. Strike out the figures "60" in line fifteen and substituting the figures 40 instead. Strike out the figures "40" in line sixteen and substituting the figures 30 instead.

Amend Sec. 92a by striking out the words "thirty-cent" and "sixty-cent" in line three and substituting the words twenty-cent and forty-cent instead.

Amend Sec. 114 by striking out the words "forty cents" in line three and substituting the words thirty cents instead.

Amend Sec. 115 by striking out the figures "40" in line eleven and substituting the figures 30 instead.

Amend Sec. 132 by striking out the word "forty" in line ten and substituting the word thirty instead.

Amend Sec. 135 by striking out the figures "60" and "40" in line one and substituting the figures 40 and 30 instead.

Amend Sec. 140g by striking out the figures "40" in line eleven and substituting the figures 30 instead.

Amend Sec. 141 by striking out the figures "40" in line eleven and substituting the figures 30 instead.

Amend Sec. 159 by striking out the figures "30" and "60" in line two and substituting the figures 20 and 40 instead.

Received the endorsement of Unions 218, Binghamton; 44, St. Louis; 301, Akron; 22, Detroit; 274, Pekin; 12, Oneida; 16, Binghamton; 213, Superior; 337, Key West; 26, S. Norwalk; 317, Wilkes-Barre.

The amendment of 251, New York, as published in the April issue, as follows:

That all members excepting those holding retiring cards be assessed ten cents quarterly, said assessment to be used to pay dues and assessments for members excepting those holding retiring cards who have been such for twenty-five years and have reached the age of seventy years and are unable to work and who cannot pay and whose beneficiaries are unable to pay for them. This amendment to go into effect upon its adoption.

Received the endorsement of Unions 44, St. Louis; 218, Binghamton; 179, Bangor; 168, Oshkosh.

The amendment of 218, Binghamton, reference changing the dues, as published in the March Journal, received the endorsement of Unions 274, Pekin; 129, Denver; 283, Geneva; 353, New York; 108, Lock Haven; 9, Troy; 22, Detroit; 402, Quakertown; 61, LaCrosse; 53, New Orleans; 130, Saginaw; 229, Binghamton; 451, Bushnell; 44, St. Louis; 37, Fort Wayne; 8, Hoboken; 114, Jacksonville; 27, Toronto (Sections 64 and 70); 94, Pawtucket (Section 70).

Not having received the required number of

endorsements, it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 218, Binghamton, to Section 150, providing that it shall be optional with local unions to grant labels for machine made cigars, as published in the March Journal, received the endorsement of Unions 200, Galesburg; 22, Detroit; 402, Quakertown; 114, Jacksonville; 229, Binghamton; 46, Grand Rapids; 147, Union Hill; 74, Poughkeepsie.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 389, New York, reference Section 81, and providing that a local union retain for four months jurisdiction over a factory moving into another locality, as published, received the endorsement of Unions 353, New York; 474, Tampa; 22, Detroit; 500, Tampa; 462, Tampa; 141, New York; 514, Tampa; 506, Tampa; 218, Binghamton; 16, Binghamton; 138, Newark; 130, Saginaw; 128, El Paso; 213, New York; 46, Grand Rapids; 251, New York; 464, Tampa; 512, Tampa; 394, Sycamore; 41, Aurora.

Having received the required number of endorsements, it will be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 384, St. Augustine, as published in the March Journal, as follows:

That a special 25c assessment be levied on all 60c dues paying members and 10c on all other members, excepting 40c dues paying members; this assessment to be supervised by the International Executive Board and remitted to the J. A. B. of Tampa, Fla., to repay their deficiency of \$7,527.89. Should there be a surplus from this assessment, same shall be turned over to our special Strike Fund. This assessment shall be levied for one week.

Received the endorsement of Unions 505, Uniontown; 462, Tampa; 353, New York; 336, Tampa; 389, New York; 141, New York; 474, Tampa; 187, Covington; 248, Jacksonville; 239, Lyons; 500, Tampa; 95, St. Joseph; 514, Tampa; 506, Tampa; 464, Tampa; 402, Quakertown; 27, Toronto; 396, Northampton; 204, New Albany; 118, Peoria; 162, Green Bay; 381, Watertown; 138, Newark; 130, Saginaw; 470, Portland; 325, Chicago; 236, Reading; 530, Ludington; 329, Fond du Lac; 98, St. Paul; 332, San Diego; 128, El Paso; 416, Norwalk; 44, St. Louis; 338, Eureka; 46, Grand Rapids; 6, Syracuse; 337, Key West; 516, Wheeling; 174, Joliet; 512, Tampa.

Having received the required number of endorsements it will be submitted to a vote of local unions.

'AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed.

The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$3.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter. In the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months, a member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments, and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequently thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member

having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example—a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 130. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

The amendment to postpone the May, 1922, convention was adopted. Any time after April, 1922, a convention may be called by a majority vote of the membership at large. Any local union may propose that we hold a convention any time after that date, April, 1922.

Notes by H. Abrahams.

So trial by jury is denied a citizen in Porto Rico. An article in our Journal from Iglesias on the situation there would be interesting reading.

It seems the attacks on the trade union has spent its force. We are still doing business at the same old stand. Other forms of organization have come and gone. We have justified our existence.

All trade organizations who have held their organization during the present crisis will come back stronger than ever.

The insurance of our members in an old line reliable insurance company is a move in the right direction. I know, for I was a member of a fraternal association that did it.

Building trades and textile industry will boom this summer. This will improve their purchasing power.

A public spirited citizen, an employer, stated where prices of commodities increases one hundred and fifty per cent and wages one hundred per cent, that is counterfeit wages.

Don't forget the unemployed.

Never was their greater need of label agitation than now. It is your only weapon.

We don't want any Cossacks in America.

37 did not forget the textile workers.

Dark the hour before the dawn.

When you buy a straw hat see that it bears a label.

If you are class conscious you will see that all commodities you buy have a Union Label, for the other fellow is a worker as well as you and I.

We will weather the storm, if we only stick together.

HENRY ABRAHAMS.

Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 20, 1922.

Acting upon the suggestion contained in your circular of recent date with reference to the remitting of fines against members, Union 2 at a meeting held April 18, rescinded its recent action in fining Geo. O. Elwood (\$6416), \$25.

Fraternally yours,

J. HADIDA, Sec'y.

UNION NOTES

Local Union No. 85, Eau Claire, Wis., hereby acknowledges donations by various unions and extend our thanks for amount. Our lockout was won without decrease in bill of prices.

FELIX ROBERGE.

Financial Secretary, Union No. 85, Eau Claire, Wis.

Union 30, \$2; 32, \$5; 25, \$10; 76, \$1; 90, \$5; 97, \$25; 111, \$1; 118, \$2; 120, \$1; 132, \$5; Chicago J. A. B., \$10; 141, \$10; 146, \$2; 168, \$2; 212, \$5; 225, \$1; 242, \$2; 247, \$3; 250, \$3; 248, \$2; 294, \$5; 312, \$4; 321, \$2; 336, \$1; 402, \$1; 410, \$1; 462, \$5; 464, \$2; 73, \$2.

Union 27, Toronto, Can., wants members to stay away, as business is bad and members out of work.

Gustav Mechau, secretary of Union 1, Baltimore, Md., will grant loans only between 3 and 5 p. m.

Union 174, Joliet, Ill., states that should they not hear from E. C. Schultz before the next issue of the Journal action will be taken.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: None.

Union 224, Salt Lake City, Utah—For C. Gessendorf.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—For Alonzo Lee Kennedy and Leonard Lampkin.

Union 122, Warren, Pa.—For Chas. Weber and E. Sheffert.

Union 335, Hammond, Ind.—For J. T. Courtney.

International Office—For Mark Hyams and Wm. Degan.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

W. J. Ormsby, Houlton, Me., would like to hear from Ed Knoobe and Frank Steiert.

Roland S. Reid would like to hear from Martin Tracy of Memphis, Tenn. Important. Address 1207 X St., Sacramento, Calif.

Peter J. Bruneau, Fort Francis, Ont., Canada, would like to hear from Wm. H. Caron. Important.

Adam Lorey would like to hear from Joseph O'Brien and Jack Doyle. Address care of Union 4, Cincinnati, O.

Randall Hoyd—"Write home to your mother. Your brother, Al."

Huge Tobacco Profits.

New York.—The world has a roseate hue for stockholders of the American tobacco company, which announces that record profits were made last year. These profits total \$18,117,236, as against \$14,277,250 the previous year. The immensity of these profits can be appreciated when it is recalled that they are exclusive of all charges, and do not include even interest on bonds or magnificent salaries that "insiders" vote to themselves.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) ..	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) ..	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4½, duplicate ..	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3½ .....	.75
Year date for label canceler .....	.20
Type holder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps ..	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x¼ in. ....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x¼ in. ....	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4x1¼ in. ....	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.25
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200 page label record .....	.75

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 300 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4½-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and ledgers.			Ledgers only.		
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3d zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40
To Canadian Unions:						

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, prepaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.
LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; Int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

Deflation, familiar word to financiers, has a menacing sound to the cigar makers. In the depression beginning in 1930 and still evident, 15,000 employees in local factories have been reduced from a fair wage to the bare subsistence level by the slump in their industry.

Five or six wage reductions have been experienced in the "open" or trust shops as well as the smaller establishments in this period, and no effective resistance has been possible owing to the dissension in the ranks of the organized workers, M. Simons, organizer for the Cigar Makers' International Union in this district, reports.

"Only last week the workers in the trust factories were reduced another \$1.50 a 1,000," he said, "which brings them down to an average weekly earning of \$15 and \$20 unless they work with heart-breaking speed. They are virtually slaves, due to their unorganized and hopeless condition."

For this reason, Simons said, the International Union, in conformity with decision of the general executive board which met in this city last fall, has decided upon an organization campaign in this district.

There are 10,000 cigar makers now employed here, of whom about 3,000 are members of long standing in the International. A plea is made to all those employed in the local industry to realize their helpless condition, and to join the union, which has struggled for 56 years to improve the condition of the workers in this industry.

This condition can be improved by organizing all branches of the industry for the I. C. U. in theory as well as in practice in an industrial union, it was pointed out, that can function effectively only if the vigorous young element in the factories takes part in the organizing campaign.

Millions of dollars have been expended by the International in strike benefits to obtain and retain reasonable wage standards for the workers which will be nullified and the work of two generations lost unless there is a revival of interest, it was pointed out. Much of this is due to the break in the morale of the cigar workers. It was pointed out, in contrast to the militant spirit shown by the workers in other industries.

An object of the local campaign is to bind together all the language groups so that a semblance of stability can be restored.

Simons asserts that had sagacious counsel been followed in the 1919 strike when the local industry responded with splendid vigor to the strike call, conditions could have been regulated in New York City. Since then 33 factories have moved from this center to Philadelphia and smaller cities where more docile workers were found. As a result there is chronic unemployment in this city in the trade. There is an indication now of a revival.

The drive to organize the New York cigar workers is being supported by the labor movement at large. It is hoped by spring that enough interest will be revived so that the union can command a decent wage for its members in local factories.—Exchange.

Don't wait for others to boost the union label card and button. Do this yourself.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JANUARY, 1922.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date Initiated.	Length By member-		Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				Union	ship.			
2	Mother Wm. Wieser.....	81181	May, 1897	2	24	6	Broken hip	78 \$ 40.00
4	Wm. Degam	8288	Jan., 1881	23	41	..	Tot. dis., hard. arteries ..	71 350.00
4	F. Griffith	13062	Feb., 1886	30	35	11	Heart trouble	76 550.00
4	Chas. Keen	59432	May, 1889	31	32	7	Bright's disease.....	64 550.00
6	John Rettig	1216	Oct., 1879	6	42	1	Accident, gun shot	61 550.00
8	Wm. Jerome	99531	May, 1902	327	19	6	Accidental fall	43 475.00
14	John Trel	35974	Apr., 1891	209	30	10	Tot. dis., chro. neuritis..	69 350.00
14	Spencer Dukes	64433	Oct., 1889	57	23	10	Gastric ulcer	54 550.00
15	Chas. Westphal	9139	Oct., 1911	120	10	3	Heart failure	43 275.00
16	Herman Villo	63664	Apr., 1893	218	28	9	Heart failure	53 550.00
17	Vincent Elrman	52774	Sept., 1886	17	35	4	Cerebral pneumonia ..	73 550.00
17	Wife John Hetzner.....	16315	May, 1881	4	40	8	Cerebral pneumonia ...	53 40.00
22	Wife John Dridame.....	7559	Oct., 1880	22	41	3	Paralytic stroke	78 40.00
25	S. B. Marcan	47858	Nov., 1897	25	24	1	Erysipelas	68 475.00
28	Bernhard Schmidt.....	64796	Feb., 1890	10	31	9	Tot. dis., hyp. prostate..	73 350.00
28	L. A. Bolio.....	3231	Mch., 1882	28	39	10	Heart disease	64 450.00
27	Phil H. Aurentz.....	94677	Dec., 1901	37	20	1	Tot. dis., partial blind..	30 350.00
29	Alb. Richter	21492	Sept., 1881	237	38	..	Balance on tot. dis.....	.. 50.00
48	Adolph Caplan	51984	Oct., 1893	48	24	8	H't rt trb., bal. on tot. dis.	77 50.00
90	Barbara Skama	58672	Sept., 1890	90	31	3	Uræmia	68 550.00
90	Fred Schmidt	56313	Aug., 1886	90	35	3	Dropsy	69 550.00
90	Anna Bohenslavicky.....	55322	Apr., 1883	90	38	8	Illuminating gas	76 525.00
90	Wm. Haselbach	55731	Nov., 1891	90	30	..	Illuminating gas, suicide	71 400.00
90	Wife Geo. Wolff.....	56594	Aug., 1882	90	39	5	Cancer stomach	71 40.00
97	Wife A. DeGhillin.....	106520	Feb., 1904	97	7	11	Carcinoma	44 40.00
97	Wife R. Jacobson.....	10614	Mch., 1883	97	39	11	Diabetes	56 40.00
97	W. J. Harris.....	104148	Apr., ....	..	18	2	Heart disease	51 475.00
97	Samuel Aarons	1707	May, 1882	97	40	..	Cancer—gall bladder ..	69 550.00
97	Frank Shelfhandt.....	2155	Sept., 1889	100	33	3	Fracture skull	71 550.00
129	Miguel G. Valdez.....	53410	Oct., 1919	462	2	2	Appendicitis	26 75.00
132	Wife E. Moss.....	17	July, 1880	87	41	6	Hardening arteries	69 40.00
141	Josef Ptacek	90529	Apr., 1903	141	18	9	Loc. ataxia	55 475.00
141	Frantiska Krasensky.....	35357	June, 1901	141	20	6	Nitral regurgitation ..	68 550.00
141	Floman Mellichar	90505	Oct., 1900	141	21	2	Chro. myocarditis	60 550.00
144	Michael Robles	34782	Aug., 1884	144	37	3	Heart failure	68 550.00
192	John VanLeer	88127	May, 1900	165	20	5	Tuberculosis	47 550.00
221	Geo. V. Edean	72476	Apr., 1893	221	28	8	Heart trouble	51 550.00
224	Miss L. Housekeeper.....	44636	July, 1886	100	35	5	Cerebral apoplexy.....	63 450.00
228	Wm. Scott	97456	July, 1904	486	17	6	Tuberculosis	39 120.60
229	Wife John Donahue.....	101969	Nov., 1906	229	15	3	Tuberculosis	37 40.00
250	Theo. Scheske	83117	Oct., 1901	250	20	2	Cancer	67 550.00
251	Oscar Abrahams	43784	Nov., 1902	251	19	..	Carcinoma, lungs.....	65 475.00
266	Mother E. Van. Cammen.	72420	Dec., 1892	266	..	..	.....	.. 40.00
278	Jas. Walker	83591	Oct., 1898	414	28	2	Convulsions	55 550.00
278	Mother Ed. McCullough..	1774	Aug., 1909	117	12	4	Heart disease.....	67 40.00
290	W. J. Dougherty.....	75523	June, 1894	290	27	5	Tuberculosis	46 550.00
299	M. J. Conroy	83897	Jan., 1902	42	19	11	Kidney trouble.....	69 475.00
311	John Kreiss	88004	Mch., 1900	283	21	4	Tuberculosis	44 550.00
316	Greg. Hagerman	76937	Jan., 1895	316	27	..	Heart disease.....	48 550.00
316	Mother Ann. E. Harner.	86678	Dec., 1899	316	12	..	Bron. pneumonia.....	94 40.00
316	Wife J. S. Overbaugh.....	69148	Jan., 1902	..	..	..	Complication diseases..	65 40.00
325	Geo. H. Steinhart	27444	Feb., 1893	48	29	9	Paralysis	48 350.00
326	Jose Salavarris	9800	Dec., 1919	336	2	1	Pul. tuberculosis.....	27 75.00
326	Wife Ant. Fernandez.....	92537	Aug., 1916	326	5	4	Nephritis	33 40.00
337	T. T. Ingraham	89566	Aug., 1900	337	21	4	Paralytic stroke.....	61 550.00
341	Adam Boulte	5243	June, 1918	457	3	7	Cancer stomach.....	41 75.00
350	Juan Gabriel	110819	May, 1906	467	15	7	"Hemotisis"	46 475.00
449	Jose Ortiz	122970	Jan., 1918	449	3	11	"Tefoldea"	23 75.00
462	Mother Louis Balseiro..	58408	Oct., 1919	462	2	2	Epilepsy	35 40.00
474	Luciano V. Rodriguez.....	18102	Dec., 1919	474	2	1	Pul. tuberculosis.....	50 75.00
481	Juan Rosario	16575	Nov., 1910	481	11	2	.....	31 75.00
487	M. E. Mills	64038	June, 1891	123	30	6	Carcinoma	57 550.00
498	Fred A. Kern	50982	June, 1886	274	35	6	Paralysis	55 350.00
500	Felix Diaz Arias.....	12214	June, 1916	500	5	6	Pleurisy	51 125.00

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN FEBRUARY, 1922.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member-ship.			Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr.	M.			
1	J. F. D. Meyers.....	35892	June, 1902	1	19	7	Angina pectoris	63	\$475.00
2	Louis Bohn	11621	Mar., 1881	2	40	10	Dilation heart.....	63	550.00
3	Geo. Knoblock.....	26224	Oct., 1880	30	41	8	Heart trouble.....	63	550.00
4	Jno. Troescher.....	9987	July, 1896	4	25	6	Pneumonia	85	550.00
6	Julius VonVelde.....	34252	June, 1884	6	36	7	Arterio sclerosis.....	69	550.00
8	Aug. Munch	76650	Nov., 1896	8	25	1	Cancer	60	550.00
10	Jas. White	72088	Sept., 1893	192	28	3	Cancer	51	550.00
14	W. H. Peters	27744	June, 1884	14	39	7	Heart disease.....	64	550.00
14	J. Schulegen	27364	July, 1899	14	22	7	Total disability.....	72	350.00
14	Wife P. L. Hanley.....	52417	Dec., 1902	150	19	2	Tuberculosis .....	..	40.00
17	Henry Neuman	46596	Mar., 1886	17	35	11	Dropsy	69	550.00
22	Gus Diehle	10309	Jan., 1886	22	36	..	Bright's disease.....	58	550.00
25	Aug. J. Schmidt.....	45848	Dec., 1907	25	14	1	Heart disease.....	55	275.00
25	Wife A. Scibiorski.....	21752	June, 1916	25	..	..	Abdominal trouble.....	..	40.00
27	Frank Armstrong	1889	May, 1882	27	39	8	Total disability.....	59	350.00
36	J. Phil. Anweiler.....	21912	Apr., 1886	36	35	9	Acute myocarditis.....	70	350.00
39	John Amendt	55901	Feb., 1892	90	29	11	Arterio sclerosis.....	71	550.00
39	Chas. Spitzbarth	53705	July, 1882	237	36	2	Cerebral hemorrhage...	72	550.00
49	Ed. Hemsath	31144	Oct., 1883	18	38	4	Total disability.....	62	350.00
58	L. G. Chaput	73325	Jan., 1896	58	26	..	Blood poisoning.....	48	550.00
74	Chas. Fröse	41492	Jan., 1886	74	36	1	Hardening arteries...	68	50.00
90	Wife Phil. Lubelsky.....	38846	Mar., 1901	87	19	11	Bron. pneumonia.....	64	40.00
90	Karl Beverly	56095	Dec., 1900	90	21	1	Chronic myocarditis...	70	550.00
97	P. Shank	47558	May, 1892	97	29	9	Chronic asthma.....	72	550.00
97	H. Tabour	73217	Apr., 1893	97	28	9	Diabetis	55	550.00
98	Louis R. Kropp.....	106682	Dec., 1918	98	3	1	Bright's disease.....	41	75.00
114	Wife Ben Chapin.....	96889	Nov., 1901	305	20	3	Goltre	32	40.00
130	Ernest Kessell	36390	Aug., 1885	130	36	6	Total disability.....	70	350.00
141	Otto Cerny	79919	Feb., 1903	141	18	1	Carcinoma, neck.....	48	475.00
141	Ed. Kenney	65184	Apr., 1890	224	31	9	Heart trouble.....	50	550.00
141	Johanna Kowvalinka.....	61237	Jan., 1900	141	20	..	Myocarditis	64	550.00
144	Gus Immish	735	June, 1890	144	31	7	Angina pectoris.....	67	550.00
144	J. Maesfrank	113672	Sept., 1907	97	14	4	Illuminating gas.....	65	100.00
156	Jno. Garrity	28705	May, 1883	156	38	7	Total disability.....	72	350.00
192	A. L. Frey.....	4839	Mar., 1882	131	39	10	Bronchitis	62	550.00
192	Wife H. P. Bowers.....	368	Oct., 1878	20	43	3	Chronic nephritis.....	63	40.00
206	Ed. O'Malley	96022	Oct., 1901	396	20	8	Anaemia	43	75.00
228	Mariano Loyo	27528	Sept., 1911	228	10	3	Chro. valvular disease..	44	275.00
228	Wm. Andre	84598	Aug., 1899	27	22	6	Abscess, brain	41	550.00
228	Wm. Scott	97456	July, 1904	486	17	6	Pulmonary tuberculosis	37	354.40
229	H. Hallstead	63233	July, 1900	218	21	4	Balance .....	..	100.00
231	Wife Jas. Kelly.....	77923	July, 1895	231	26	6	Broken neck	42	40.00
242	Alvesta Owings	79834	Oct., 1899	316	22	5	Apoplexy	56	550.00
251	Wife A. Klein.....	52514	May, 1894	292	17	8	Chro. indigestion.....	46	40.00
260	Chas. Ziegenfelder	4044	July, 1880	25	41	6	Cerebral hemorrhage...	67	550.00
271	Phil. Arata	54749	Mar., 1896	266	25	10	Peritonitis	44	550.00
278	Geo. Marshall	37913	Sept., 1897	368	24	5	Tuberculosis	55	550.00
279	John Grube	75352	Dec., 1894	279	27	1	Tuberculosis	39	100.00
296	Sarah Phillips	68934	June, 1891	296	30	7	Heart trouble	70	550.00
314	Wm. Meyers	32560	June, 1890	..	..	..	Balance .....	..	475.00
316	Wm. J. Wolf.....	101375	Nov., 1902	316	19	8	Tuberculosis	38	475.00
316	Clara McCann	86866	Jan., 1900	316	22	..	Cancer	58	550.00
336	Jose Delgado	87275	Jan., 1903	336	18	11	Chronic nephritis.....	64	475.00
430	P. J. Butterman.....	44429	Mar., 1886	16	35	11	Total disability.....	60	350.00
462	Eduardo Hernandez.....	21661	July, 1910	462	11	7	Nephritis	56	275.00
481	Juan Rosario	16575	Nov., 1910	481	11	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis	28	200.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

‡Are cigar packers.

§Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employes.

dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Leland, 606 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *408 C. J. Hill, 1408 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *432 Chas. Peterson, S. E. Scott and Savannah sts., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 293 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 ‡228 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidor Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 ‡38 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. C. Stroup, 1040 19th st., San Pedro.
 232 H. P. Denberry, 940 4th st., San Diego.
 338 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 241 R. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
 469 A. H. Sidler, 1407 19th st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 Roselle Theoret, 186 Gibson av., Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Gariepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 140 D. W. Kennedy, 78 Chilton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
 ‡72 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 O. H. Stevens, 108 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 367 H. Wheatcroft, 3545 Powell st., Vancouver, B. C.
 *373 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 ‡22 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
 450 W. B. Rose, 320 Av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
 ‡73 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 486 A. G. Miller, 315 6th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 301 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
 *306 J. Listerman, 608 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 498 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 10 Henry st., S. Norwalk.
 ‡39 F. A. Grube, 218 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manee, 28 Central Row, Box 20, Hartford.
 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Chilton av., Ansonia.
 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 ‡156 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
 *130 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
 *233 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *236 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.

- *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *395 Frank N. Smith, 185 N. Main st., Waterbury.
 *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose B. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *206 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1831 E. Union st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 ‡336 Manuel Gonzales, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 419 United st., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonzales, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Salvatore Chillura, Box 116, Ybor City Sta., Tampa.
 ‡474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *490 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a506 Mrs. America Puig, P. O. 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 b512 Dolores Gonzales, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 L. Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 c514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendes, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 158 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Alex Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
 *20 D. O. Nelhart, 778 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 J. E. Jacobsen, 1009 E. Cook st., Springfield.
 41 Elmer Ford, 408 4th av., Aurora.
 O. H. Patterman, 487 Watson st., Aurora.
 *47 Leo Schmitt, 1000 Washington st.
 Hy Hemker, 301 Oak st., Quincy.

- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *80 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
 *99 Joseph Elser, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zieler, 134 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Aser, 216 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kauffman, 430 E. State st., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Peter Schlosser, 502 N. 4th st., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 John H. Russ, 1080 First av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Trout, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 222 Albert Wetland, Box 96, Peru.
 243 Chas. Mazur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolff, P. O. Box 103, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
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The newly hatched Trade Union Educational League has launched an attack against the principles and the officials of the American Federation of Labor. Of course it is for such purposes the League was formed, but the self-appointed dictator who is engineering the attack has also outlined a plan to not only destroy the A. F. of L., but the American Republic as well. Some job!

For the A. F. of L. a scheme smacking of the One Big Union idea of "Industrial Unionism" is planned as a substitute, and for the present free government the Soviet Dictatorship of Red Russia is to be foisted upon us as a cure-all for our ills both real and imaginary.

These schemes are unfolded through the mouthpiece of the League, the Labor Herald, the first copy of which appeared in March of this year. It becomes a matter of some curiosity as to where the necessary financial backing comes from to put a magazine of this kind on the market as it shows its costly make up even to the uninitiated. However, the backer of the whole scheme was lately basking in the sunshine of Russian prosperity (?), having only recently returned to this downtrodden country. Perchance the coffers of Lenin and Trotzky were opened that a part of Russia's affluence might be used in an effort to educate the American people up to the standard of comfort now enjoyed by the working men and women of Soviet Russia.

This latest plan of disruption is even more replete with "amalgamations" and "alliances" than was one of its predecessors, the now defunct I. W. W., in which the present dictator-in-chief of the Trade Union Educational League was once a shining light. The usual false statements, made for purely propaganda purposes, are brought out

for the benefit of those willing to swallow their line of bunk. They lay great stress upon, and in fact give it as one reason for their existence, the old, old falsehood that the A. F. of L. is opposed to any form of industrial organization. The fact is that within the A. F. of L., and formed with its assistance and with the whole-hearted support of its officers, we find the largest industrial union in the world, the United Mine Workers of America. Despite this well known fact, however, these emissaries of disruption are always willing to play this old lie for all they can get out of it.

There is no chance for an avowed disciple of Sovietism to build an organization, avowedly autocratic, on the foundation so far outlined that will seriously injure the American labor movement let alone making even a start toward overthrowing our present Republic. All such attacks directed at the A. F. of L. will of course receive the whole-hearted support of every reactionary employer in the land. They hail with joy any scheme that will weaken the labor movement and are willing to pay real money to so-called union men who will direct an attack from the inside.

This is no time for any additional burdens to be piled upon the backs of an already sorely tried working class. What we need now is a solid front and unity of purpose. Not only do we need, and if successful must have, the leadership of sane, conservative officials, but we must have as well the whole-hearted support of every man and woman whose destinies are in any way touched by the need for organized labor, and that means the support of all who work with hand or brain. With this sense of obligation and with this desire for unity of purpose, it becomes the duty of every red-blooded worker to hit the slimy head of this serpent of disruption, no matter in what guise it may appear, every time it shows itself in our union meetings.

A late ruling of the Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional that portion of the Child

Labor Law which imposed an excise tax of 10 per cent on the net annual profits of manufacturers employing child labor coupled with a previous ruling declaring unconstitutional the part of the law that directly prohibited the products of child labor entering interstate commerce throws wide open the doors of unscrupulous employers to a stream of little boys and girls whose lives will be run through the mill that profit and dividends may be garnered by the employer.

The entire humanitarian program of child

welfare is now thrown back upon the individual states, some of which make an attempt at decency in the matter, while others offer no protection whatsoever to the coming generation.

The fallacy of such procedure is plain. It has been tried for years and found wanting. The childhood of the nation is of national importance and should by all rightful reason be under federal supervision. State boundary lines mean less than nothing in free America. Our people do not have to secure passports to go from one state to another, our goods do not have to bear a tariff in transition; hence the products of child labor are neither confined nor restricted by state boundary lines. The keen competition in the commercial field puts the manufacturer of a state with decent child labor laws at a serious disadvantage in this competitive market as against the manufacturer of a state in which the laws are lax or where little or no attention is paid to the enforcement of such protective measures as they may have. This disadvantage does one of two things: It causes the manufacturer to become a law breaker or it forces him to operate in a state in which there is no law to stop him when he opens his doors to child labor.

It is a national question and must be dealt with by national legislation. If there be no constitutional way in which remedial national legislation may be enacted that will serve to forever abolish this blot from our industrial life, the Constitution must be amended. In fact, a Constitution drafted in 1791, long before the present factory system was even dreamed of, is obviously inadequate to serve the necessities of a nation industrialized as we are today.

Our own trade is vitally concerned in this question of child labor. Many of the widely advertised brands of cigars are made wholly or in part by little children. These cigars are quite generally consumed by smokers who if they were aware that they were virtually burning up a part of some child's life when they smoked cigars of this kind would shun them as they would the plague. Union made cigars are never the product of child labor, and it is our duty to so thoroughly educate the smoker to this fact that the product of child labor will not be charged to our industry in any particular. This can be done only through a constant and persistent campaign of label agitation. Inaugurate such a campaign now. Keep everlastingly at it until the facts are generally known. At the same time lend your aid to any ends that may further the enactment of

national remedial laws. Humanity demands it and labor unions are formed to do such work as a part of their obligations.

There can be no fast and just and set system of production and distribution until a more practicable, concise system has been devised and put into operation. The unscientific, haphazard, planless system now in vogue must be supplanted by a system which eliminates the frightful, almost criminal waste in industry.

Chief among these are the waste in management, seasonal periods in occupations, the turnover system, and the control of the credit system by the privileged few.

The remedies for these ills are now at hand. It is a crime if they are not put into force.

Some of the frightful and inexcusable defects of the present system are set forth in the book entitled "Waste in Industry," got out by a committee of the Federated American Engineering Societies, appointed by Herbert Hoover. This committee investigated several basic industries, and reported that low production was due to faulty material control; to lack of standardization in production; to faulty production control; to lack of cost control; to lack of research; to faulty labor control; to lack of opportunity for training of proficient workmen; and to faulty sales policies.

It also found that lost production was largely attributable to ill health of the workers, at least 42 per cent of which was preventable by proper management. It likewise discovered that lost production was due to industrial accidents, 75 per cent of which could be avoided by adequate safety measures.

The committee estimated that time lost through preventable illness totaled 350,000,000 days and that time lost through industrial accidents amounted to 296,000,000 days. In other words, of the 42,000,000 men and women gainfully employed, on an average of 15 to 16 days were lost to each of them annually because of faulty management.

In addition, the committee revealed the astounding fact that of the 500,000 workers that die annually, probably the death of one-half could be postponed and that of the 23,000 fatal accidents at least 18,000 could be avoided by efficient management. It is difficult to conceive a more hideous criminal indictment.

This committee likewise investigated the much-heralded restrictions of trade unions

upon production. While the committee did not venture an opinion upon the advisability or necessity for these restrictions, it did find that the economic waste occasioned by these restrictive measures amounted to less than 25 per cent, while management was held to be responsible for over 50 per cent of all industrial and economic waste. It was found that in the printing industry management was responsible for approximately 60 per cent.

Thus it is evident, from reliable data scientifically ascertained, that the charge made against the trade unions for the curtailment of production is true only to a limited degree. It is equally evident this degree of lost production is incomparable with the economic waste and destruction of human life that may rightfully be charged against employers and management.

If the public condemn industry for its inefficiency, they in the light of the investigation and report of the committee should place the blame not upon labor, but upon the employers.

The non-union cigar makers who received slight increases in wages during the war and just thereafter, which were given under the pressure of necessity caused by a lack of help during that period, and who placed their trust in the generosity of the non-union manufacturer, are now thoroughly being jarred loose from their illusions. These innocent victims of misplaced confidence in the employer, who failed to come into the union for protection, or lost it by dropping out, have had their wages reduced to pre-war levels, and a wail of remorse, caused by discontent over their treatment and starvation wages received, permeates the air.

These victims in their unorganized condition are unable to resist and as long as they remain in an unorganized condition their case is hopeless.

Through underground and grapevine methods appeals for help are seeping out, all of which indicates that these unfortunates realize their position and are commencing to think. A good sign. It also shows that they are reaching the limit of endurance in their suffering and are about ripe for organization.

Our organizers have been instructed to redouble their efforts in their organization work and our members are all requested to join in the effort to bring these unfortunates into the union and under its protecting fold.

The Supreme Court has again shown its contempt for justice, its contempt for precedent, and of course its contempt for organized labor. The recent **Contempt of Court** ruling declaring that labor unions may be sued as a trust under the Sherman Law, even though they be unincorporated, is but one of the many decisions recently handed down that shows a contempt for almost anything except the interests of big business. Among other recent reactionary decisions of this judicial oligarchy is the decision declaring unconstitutional the child labor law, the ruling which nullified all laws that might tend to interfere with gambling in foodstuffs, and a decision which prevented a city from regulating the price of gas.

The Supreme Court may be sincere in their opinions—ultra conservatives and reactionaries usually are—but their sincerity is not going to make their decisions any more popular with a thinking citizenry. It is only a matter of time until we will find a way to cause this supreme power to function as was intended by their creators. We must not be wholly governed by any set of men whom we have neither the opportunity to select nor the right to recall.

We publish herewith partial report of the Federal Trade Commission, with their findings as to the facts and conclusions in the case brought by the Joint Advisory Board of Tampa, Florida, against the Manufacturers' Association of that city for conspiracy and restraint of interstate commerce.

Briefly we may say before quoting from the report that during the great strike in 1920 and 1921 when practically all cigar makers in Tampa were locked out, the Manufacturers' Association entered into binding agreements, with large forfeitures for non-compliance, for the purpose of preventing any manufacturer of cigars in Tampa from making terms with the union. Several methods were employed for this purpose. A manufacturer who would not fight the union and desired to make terms with the union or to conduct a union factory found it impossible to get credit to buy raw material and to get other necessary things for the successful conduct of a cigar factory, and particularly did the manufacturers of Tampa subsidize all cigar box factories and under agreements made it impossible for a manufacturer who wanted to be fair with the union to obtain boxes in which to pack his cigars.

On this particular point the Joint Advisory Board of Tampa went into court and

finally brought the matter before the Federal Trade Commission. There were about seventy manufacturers involved, and about six or seven thousand cigar makers, who with the other employes made a total of around twelve thousand people.

The Federal Trade Commission went deeply into the question and their report covers twenty closely written large letter size pages. For lack of space we quote only the more vital parts of the full report.

Each member of respondent, Cigar Manufacturers' Association, was obliged to file a bond with respondent association with sureties in an amount not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$10,000.00, which bond was conditioned that said member will comply with the articles of association, the by-laws, rules, resolutions and acts of the association, and pay all dues and assessments, on penalty of forfeiting the amount named in said bond. The executive authority of said respondent, Cigar Manufacturers' Association, was vested in a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer, a Secretary and a Board of Directors, and the duties of said several officers were prescribed and defined by said articles of association, and its by-laws.

Each member of the Association shall submit to the Directors any new size of cigars not in the existing "Cartabon" that such member proposes to manufacture, and the Board of Directors shall appraise such new size, so as to make the scale of wages to be paid therefor conform as nearly as practicable to existing agreements between the members of the Association and their employes with respect to sizes and prices, and such new sizes shall be presented to the Board of Directors before being submitted to the "Niveiation" committee.

Cigars are marketed in boxes of wood, in tin containers and in paper packages, but the metal and paper packages are not used to any considerable extent. The wooden box is the standard method of packing for market, and an adequate and continuous supply of wooden boxes is absolutely essential to the manufacture and sale of cigars. There were but three manufacturers of cigar boxes operating in Tampa, Florida, prior to June or July, 1920, who made all the cigar boxes produced in that city or its immediate vicinity and upon whose product all the manufacturers of cigars in and around Tampa were then practically dependent. They are the respondents Tampa Box Company, a Florida corporation; D. N. Holway, J. W. Young and J. Van Roe, co-partners, trading together under the name of D. N. Holway and Company; and George F. Weidman, F. D. Fisher and J. A. B. Anderson, co-partners, trading under the name of Weidman, Fisher and Company. Each of these respondents is engaged in interstate commerce in the sale and shipment of cigar boxes in and to other states of the United States than the state of Florida. And prior to March 16, 1920, each of said cigar box manufacturers was in competition with the others and with other manufacturers of cigar boxes elsewhere in the United States.

For some years prior to September, 1920, there was a cigar box factory in Key West, Florida, and there were cigar box factories in Baltimore, New York, and other cities at a distance from Tampa, Florida, but the extra cost of securing boxes from such outside factories, including the cost of freight or express charges and the difficulties incident to dealing with cigar box manufacturers at a distance from Tampa, Florida, made it impracticable for Tampa cigar manufacturers, especially small manufacturers, to depend upon a supply of cigar boxes from such sources. Subsequent to June, 1920, two cigar box manufacturers of small capacities were in operation in Tampa, Florida, and one small factory in Brunswick, Georgia, but the boxes made by these factories were not considered by the cigar manufacturers in Tampa

and in the neighborhood thereof as desirable as the boxes made by the three respondent box manufacturers. That tin cans or boxes have been used to a limited extent in which to pack cigars for shipment and sale in interstate commerce by cigar manufacturers in Tampa, Florida, and the neighborhood thereof, when especially ordered for certain dealers, but they have not been generally looked upon with favor by the trade, nor generally used unless especially ordered. No tin cans or tin boxes were made in Tampa for that purpose in the year 1919 and but few in the year 1920.

To provide boxes for the 417,995,788 cigars manufactured in Tampa, Florida, and the neighborhood thereof in 1919 required about 8,340,000 boxes, on an estimated average of 50 cigars to the box. The output of respondent cigar box manufacturers in 1919 amounted in the aggregate to 9,349,955 cigar boxes and there was a surplus in excess of the needs of the cigar manufacturers in Tampa, Florida, and the neighborhood thereof of about 1,000,000 cigar boxes manufactured by respondent cigar box manufacturers in 1919. This does not take into account a few million cigars made in Tampa and the neighborhood thereof which were packed in tin boxes or cans.

Sometime prior to March 16, 1920, the respondents or some of them conceived the purpose of controlling the labor situation and forcing manufacturers to refuse to adopt the closed shop policy or to abandon it if previously adopted, by concentrating in respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association the monopoly of sale and distribution of all cigar boxes then capable of being produced in Tampa and vicinity and having obtained such monopoly the respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association should cut off the supply of boxes and so cripple the business of any competitor who refused to adopt and abide by the Association's open shop policy. Accordingly, there was a meeting held in the Elks' Club house at Tampa, Florida, on March 16, 1920, which was attended by the officers and directors of the respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association and by the officers or partners of each of the three respondent cigar box manufacturers, or the sufficient representative thereof, at which meeting it was agreed that the respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association should control the disposition of all the cigar boxes manufactured in Tampa, or vicinity, at a basing price then and there fixed for all boxes produced and sold by the box manufacturers either at the direction of respondent association to its members, or by its consent, to non-members. This basing price was fixed at 16 cents per box which was an increase from the previously existing price of 13½ cents per box. This agreement was evidenced by the execution of three written instruments by and between the respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association and each of the respondent cigar box manufacturers, each of whom knew and intended at the time of the execution of said agreement, that each several agreement was collateral to the execution of a similar agreement by the other cigar box manufacturers and formed a part of a complete arrangement by which complete control of all cigar boxes produced in Tampa became vested in respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association and the price of all cigar boxes produced in Tampa was increased and stabilized at a uniform level, during the period covered by said agreements.

Each of the three agreements is in the following form except as to the name and style and address of the cigar box manufacturer:

"THIS AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 16th day of March, A. D. 1920, by and between the CIGAR MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION of Tampa, Florida, a voluntary association the membership of which is composed of manufacturers of cigars at Tampa, Florida, and immediate vicinity, party of the first part, and TAMPA BOX COMPANY, a corporation, of Tampa, Florida, party of the second part.

"WHEREAS the various members of the party of the first part require in the conduct of their business large quantities of cigar boxes,

manufactured according to special labels and designs, and the party of the second part is engaged in business in the city of Tampa as a manufacturer of such cigar boxes, and

"WHEREAS the available supply of cigar boxes manufactured at Tampa and vicinity is barely sufficient to supply the requirements of the members of the party of the first part and it desires to make such agreement as will insure its members securing for the period herein provided for an adequate supply of such boxes at reasonable prices.

"NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises, as well as the sum of one (\$1.00) dollar by the said parties mutually paid to each other, the said parties do hereby agree:

"FIRST. The party of the first part will furnish orders for cigar boxes to the party of the second part to the full capacity of the plant of the party of the second part, and the party of the second part will make, sell and deliver to the party of the first part cigar boxes manufactured by the party of the second part, in accordance with such orders, up to the full capacity of its plant, in the City of Tampa, Florida, beginning with the date hereof and to the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1920."

Respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association having acquired through the co-operation of respondent cigar box manufacturers, control of the sale and distribution of all the cigar boxes manufactured in Tampa, was in a position to assure to its members a competitive advantage over non-members in the conduct of their business so long as said members conformed to the open shop policy of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association. And the respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association was likewise in position to place at a serious competitive disadvantage all manufacturers of cigars at Tampa, competitors of its members, who declined to conform to the open shop policy, by cutting off their supply of cigar boxes from the manufacturers in that city. This position of advantage to respondent association and its members was known to respondent cigar box manufacturers when they executed their several agreements hereinbefore set out and was a result intended by each of them.

Respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association employs and has employed its control of such supply of cigar boxes to deny to and withhold their necessary supply of boxes from non-members who are competing cigar manufacturers and who refuse to conduct their business in the manner prescribed and directed by said respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association and the members thereof. In accordance with their agreements respondent cigar box manufacturers after the signing of said agreement, refused to cigar manufacturers not members of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association the supply of cigar boxes needed in the business of said cigar manufacturers and informed them that to secure such a supply they must join respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association, or must see A. A. Martinez, secretary of said respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association, and sold cigar boxes only to such purchasers as were approved by respondent association.

Several cigar manufacturers in Tampa, Florida, and the vicinity thereof, were forced to join respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association in order to secure a supply of boxes necessary in the conduct of their businesses. Jose Garcia, a cigar manufacturer in Tampa, Florida, engaged in selling and shipping cigars among the several states of the United States, was told by the secretary of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association, after having been refused boxes from respondent Tampa Box Company, that before he could obtain any boxes he would have to join said Cigar Manufacturers' Association, that Jose Garcia did join such Cigar Manufacturers' Association, and was furnished boxes from the Tampa Box Company, but he refused to "lockout" or close his shop after the strike in April, thereby violating one of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association's rules and was expelled from said Association and thereafter was refused boxes from respondent

cigar box manufacturers and respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association. Garcia and Brothers; Lopez, Alvarez and Company; W. M. Lamb; Otto Reiner; S. Bruno and Company, and D. Minutell also joined the association because it was necessary to do so to obtain a supply of boxes. Their supply was cut off by the respondents but upon becoming members of the Association, their supply was restored.

Some manufacturers whose supply of boxes was cut off by respondents were compelled to close their plants for varying periods. Such were A. C. Jones, cigar manufacturer at Lakeland, Florida; Jose Garcia, Tampa; Jose Hilgers, Tampa; Armando Gonzales, Tampa; Manuel Rodriguez, Tampa; Tierra del Lago Cigar Company. They declined to join the respondent Association and as non-members were deprived of their box supply.

On or about April 14, 1920, a strike of employees occurred in some of the plants of respondent cigar manufacturers, affecting about 25 of the members of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association. A week later practically all other members of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association locked out their employees engaged directly in manufacturing cigars, except some few who were engaged in packing for shipment the cigars theretofore manufactured. Thereafter and while non-member manufacturers in Tampa and vicinity were deprived of the supply of boxes which they needed in the conduct of their business, respondent cigar box manufacturers and respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association, were soliciting business from cigar manufacturers outside Tampa, Florida, and the neighborhood thereof, and were selling and shipping cigar boxes to cigar manufacturers located in the various states of the United States and in the District of Columbia, so that in the year 1920, subsequent to the signing of said agreement dated March 16, 1920, respondent cigar box manufacturers sold and shipped to cigar manufacturers outside of Tampa, Florida, and the neighborhood thereof, a substantial percentage of the cigar boxes manufactured by respondent cigar box manufacturers in Tampa during that period—amounting probably to 40 or 50 per cent of their output. During the months immediately following said agreement dated March 16, 1920, the proportion of the output of respondent cigar box manufacturers sold and shipped to manufacturers outside of Tampa and the neighborhood thereof, was much greater than in any previous period. Some of the outside cigar manufacturers so supplied conducted portions of their shops as "closed shops" or with union working men, being the selecting and packing departments of such outside manufacturers.

Subsequent to said strike and "lockout," respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association, directly and indirectly solicited for membership competing cigar manufacturers in Tampa and the neighborhood thereof, who had conducted "closed shops" or employed union workmen, as a condition precedent to getting the needed supply of boxes from respondent cigar box manufacturers. A few competing cigar manufacturers in Tampa and the neighborhood thereof, who conducted "open shops" or employed non-union workmen, were supplied with cigar boxes by respondent cigar box manufacturers with the approval of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association. One Vol Antuono, who was not a member of the respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association, and who was one of the largest cigar manufacturers in Tampa, Florida, and who conducted an "open shop" or employed non-union workmen, was supplied with cigar boxes by respondent cigar box manufacturers with the approval of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association. Gonzales and Sanchez, a large cigar manufacturer in Jacksonville, Florida, who was not a member of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association, conducted "open shops" or employed non-union workmen, and was supplied with cigar boxes by respondent cigar box manufacturers with the approval of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association. These exceptions were made in favor of a few

strong concerns which conducted their operations on the "open shop" basis but for some reason did not desire membership in the respondent association. The manufacturers working on the "closed shop" basis were in the main small concerns, employing relatively few workmen and with limited resources.

About the middle of July, 1920, respondent members of Cigar Manufacturers' Association opened their factories and invited the former employees to return to work on the "open shop" basis. The strike was declared off in Tampa in the early part of the year 1921. Subsequent to the time that said factories were reopened, respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association refused to admit some competing cigar manufacturers of Tampa and the neighborhood thereof to membership. Such applicants were informed that respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association would admit no additional members until the pending strike was settled, nor would respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association nor respondent cigar box manufacturers supply such excluded cigar manufacturers with cigar boxes needed in their business.

Subsequent to the signing of said agreement dated March 16, 1920, respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association, through one of its directors, Mr. J. A. Jones, asked George W. Hardee, Manager of Gonzales and Sanches, a cigar manufacturing corporation in Jacksonville, Florida, affiliated with Cuesta, Rey and Company, one of the members of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association, to use his influence with the Brunswick Cigar Box Company, a cigar box manufacturer who had begun business in Brunswick, Georgia, in the summer of 1920, to have such box manufacturer refuse to sell cigar boxes to competing cigar manufacturers in Tampa and the neighborhood thereof known as "Buck-eyes" (which means small manufacturers in the Tampa vernacular), and said manager, George W. Hardee, did so use his influence and secured assurance that such course of action would be pursued by said Brunswick Cigar Box Company, which did not enter into competition in the sale of cigar boxes in Tampa during the term covered by said agreements and their renewal.

Subsequent to the signing of said agreement dated March 16, 1920, respondent cigar box manufacturer, Weldman, Fisher and Company, refused further to supply cigar boxes needed in his business to a customer, one Max Smith, up to that time a cigar manufacturer of Tampa then employing about 45 workmen in the manufacture of cigars, unless Max Smith would become a member of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association. Said Max Smith was at that time selling his cigars to Thompson and Company, a large mail order house in Tampa, which company caused the cigars so made by Max Smith to be sent to purchasers residing in the various states of the United States. Said Max Smith became a member of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association and for about three months following March 16, 1920, secured an adequate supply of cigar boxes from respondent manufacturer, Weldman, Fisher and Company.

Subsequently, respondent Weldman, Fisher and Company refused to supply said Max Smith with cigar boxes as theretofore and informed him that he could get no more boxes without the approval of A. A. Martinez, secretary of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association, whom he was advised to see. Subsequently, said Max Smith was summoned before the officers or directors of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association, and thereafter was expelled from respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association, and was then cut off from the supply of cigar boxes needed in his business and rendered unable to fulfill his contracts for the manufacture and delivery of cigars.

Said Max Smith was expelled and his supply of cigar boxes cut off because he refused to comply with section 7, article 2, of the by-laws of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association, in substance, requiring each member to permit a committee of the Cigar Manufacturers' Association to inspect his plant and to

fix the price which he should pay his employees for the manufacture of cigars of various sizes.

Sometime after January 1, 1920, and prior to March 16, 1920, respondent members of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association and respondent cigar box manufacturers, combined, confederated and agreed with one another to unduly hinder competition in the sale of cigars in interstate commerce and as a means to that end respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association and respondent cigar box manufacturers entered into certain agreements in writing dated March 16, 1920, the intent and effect of which agreements was to give respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association full and complete control of the supply of cigar boxes practically available to the competitors of respondent cigar manufacturers doing business in Tampa and the neighborhood thereof. Said control of said cigar box supply by respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association was used by its officers and directors with the knowledge and consent of its members for the purpose of and had the effect of unduly hindering the sale of cigars in interstate commerce by making it difficult or impracticable for the competitors of members of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association to secure a supply of cigar boxes vitally necessary in the sale of cigars in interstate commerce and caused some of said competitors to curtail production of cigars, others to cease business for varying periods and still others to do business under a distinct handicap because of the extra expense and the difficulty and inconvenience of securing cigar boxes outside Tampa, Florida.

That prior to the organization of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association, and its entering into said agreement dated March 16, 1920, respondent members of respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association were in active competition in interstate commerce with one another, and were then and are now in active competition with other cigar manufacturers throughout the United States similarly engaged.

Conclusion.

That the practices of said respondents under the condition and circumstances described in the foregoing findings are unfair methods of competition in interstate commerce and constitute a violation of an Act of Congress approved September 26, 1914, entitled "An Act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties and for other purposes."

By the Commission:

NELSON B. GASKILL,
Chairman.

(SEAL)

Dated this 22nd day of
May, A. D. 1922.

Attest:

J. P. YODER,
Secretary.

This proceeding having been heard by the Federal Trade Commission upon the complaint of the Commission, the answer of the respondents, the testimony and the evidence and the Commission having made its findings as to the facts with its conclusion that the respondents have violated the provisions of an Act of Congress approved September 26, 1914, entitled, "An Act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes."

IT IS ORDERED, that the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Tampa, Florida, Jose Escalante, as President of said Association; Enrique Pendas, as Treasurer of said Association, and A. A. Martinez, as Secretary of said Association, and each of its aforesaid officers as an individual, and the members of said Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Tampa, Florida, namely: Solis Alvarez, and 74 others; and said respondent cigar box manufacturers, namely: The Tampa Box Company, a corporation; D. N. Holway, J. W. Young and J. Van Roe, co-partners under the firm name and style of D. N. Holway & Company; George F. Weldman, T. D. Fisher and J. A. B. Anderson, under the firm name and style of Weldman, Fisher & Co., forever cease and desist

(1) From entering into any agreement or

understanding whereby control of the entire production of cigar boxes manufactured by respondents Tampa Box Co., Weidman, Fisher & Co., and D. N. Holway & Co., is exclusively vested in respondent Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Tampa, Florida, or its members, and non-member cigar manufacturers of cigars are hindered and obstructed in procuring cigar boxes; and

(2) From entering into any agreement or understanding whereby cigar manufacturers who are not members of respondent Association are hindered or obstructed in or prevented from purchasing cigar boxes from the manufacturers thereof upon the same terms and conditions as members of respondent Association; and

(3) From continuing in force and effect three certain agreements by and between respondent Association and respondent cigar box manufacturers, each dated March 16, 1920, or any extensions or renewals thereof.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the respondents within sixty days after the service upon them of a copy of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with the Order to Cease and Desist hereinbefore set forth.

By the Commission:

J. P. YODER,
Secretary.

(SEAL)

We print herewith a letter written by an old-time cigar maker, in which he gives his impression of the automatic cigar machine, which he saw in full operation on Board Walk in Atlantic City, N. J.:

Philadelphia, May 17, 1922.

The automatic cigar making machine, as I saw it in operation in a show window, on the board walk in Atlantic City, making an effort to produce Blackstone cigars, to take the place of Blackstone cigars which were formerly made by hand cigarmakers. Fortunately I met the manager, a cigarmaker. He appeared very anxious to explain every operation and every movement of the machine. I will say this automatic machine has some remarkably good points. In some respects the method employed to cut the wrappers, also the binders, is not new. The suction system is used in both of these operations; the rolling and putting on of the heads are far from being perfect work. Now comes the making of the most important part of any cigar, all practical cigarmakers, foremen and superintendents will tell you; it's the bunch upon which the cigar smoker must rely to get satisfaction from the cigar. The automatically machine-made bunch is in my opinion a failure; it is a travesty on a bunch made by a skilled mechanic; no cigarmaker would be able to hold a job anywhere if he produced a bunch similar to the bunch produced by this automatic machine. The boss or foreman would be very apt to ask him "who ever taught you how to make a bunch? Your rolling or wrapping and heads you make are very good, but you cannot make a bunch; you have no conception of flexibility, you fail to make a bunch that is corky, your bunch feels like a lead pencil—it's hard and solid; your bunch lacks a most important feature, that of being resilient." The making of this imperfect bunch by this automatic machine is its weak point, and in my opinion will lead to its failure, unless brought to greater degree of perfection. Insofar as the bunch is concerned, we cigarmakers have not much to fear from its competition; it is very far from being a perfect cigar producer.

Fraternally.

(Signed) A CIGARMAKER.

In sending out the cards required and prepared by the insurance company who have been trying to get information upon which they could make a definite statement concerning the taking over of our death benefits, we presumed

that we had fully explained the matter in previous circulars.

The insurance company wants the data called for by the cards, on one side. On the other side of the card was what was intended to be general information to the members as to the probable nature of the contract that would be offered to the union by the insurance company. However many members have shown a decided reluctance to sign anything which appears to them so much like a binding agreement and for that reason I suggest members cross out the matter on the back of the card showing form of agreement with pen and ink. This will make assurance doubly sure.

These cards will then show only information demanded by the insurance company, covering the member's physical condition, age, and such other facts as show his desirability as an insurance risk, such as the company needs to know as a basis for its offer.

In order to relieve the minds of any of the members who have signed and returned the cards I have crossed out with ink the back of the card which shows for information only the basis for a form of contract.

I again repeat that the International Union is not committed nor does the signing of the card commit the member to any plan of the reinsurance of our members or to any proposition to sell to an insurance company our death benefit feature. Some of our members think that this can be done but no insurance company will make any offer in this direction until they are in possession of facts, data, etc., set forth on the cards which have been sent to all local unions and which members are requested to fill out and return to this office.

I again repeat that nothing will be done in this connection until a convention acts upon the matter and it is submitted to popular vote for approval or rejection.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If trade unionists will not employ union labor who will?

In our Union Label purchases, we employ ourselves. That is, we employ our craftsmen in other trades and they in turn employ us.

Non-union purchases, aside from being disloyal, destroy the whole chain or circle of union effort. If I hire a union painter and the union painter buys union made goods, we have swapped support much to the advantage of each.

All of which means that the use of our purchasing power shapes or mis-shapes our industrial conditions. When I ask for a union man, he is able to identify himself. Manufactured articles cannot so identify themselves and so require a union trade mark or label. The support of the union card and the union label is not only an obligated duty of every member of organized labor, but also in line with the enlightened self-interest of each and all of them.

In New York City a bakers' union in an effort to organize a non-union bake shop decided to open a union shop next door to the non-unionist, and in the competitive market

teach him a lesson. The shop was opened and a cut price war followed, the bakers' union having all the best of the argument. Seeking relief from certain ruin, the proprietor of the non-union shop took his troubles to court, where it was decided that the union must close their shop, it being all wrong, unconstitutional, un-American and un-everything under the sun for a union, rich and powerful as compared with the individual baker, to use its power to financially injure the individual.

What of the individual cigar dealers, countless hundreds of them, who have been forced out of business and into bankruptcy by the rich and powerful trust? This has been and is the way the United Cigar Stores play the game. By such methods have they become well nigh impregnable.

Work and perseverance, faith and determination will finally triumph. Turn to any organization with a position of prominence; the attainment represents not alone ambition—it is supported by hard work, perseverance, call it what you will, for it all amounts to a "get-there-spirit"—gumption—which has constantly been combined with ambition and success. One hundred per cent organization of our trade is our ambition. An application of the foregoing principles will bring results.

TRADE NOTES.

U. S. Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Washington.

Employment in selected industries in April, 1922:

Comparison of employment in identical establishments in April, 1921, and April, 1922.

Industry: Cigar manufacturing.
Establishments reporting for April, both years.

53.
Period of payroll: 1 week.
Number on payroll in April, 1921..... 16,050
Number on payroll in April, 1922..... 14,419
Per cent of decrease -10.2
Amount of payroll in April, 1921..... \$297,889
Amount of payroll in April, 1922..... \$231,861
Per cent of decrease -22.2

Comparison of employment in identical establishments in March and April, 1922.

Industry: Cigar manufacturing.
Establishments reporting for March and April, 1922.

Period of payroll: 1 week.
Number on payroll in March, 1922..... 15,837
Number on payroll in April, 1922..... 15,002
Per cent of decrease -5.3
Amount of payroll in March, 1922..... \$275,667
Amount of payroll in April, 1922..... \$240,927
Per cent of decrease -12.6

Cigars: A 20 per cent decrease in wages was reported by one establishment, affecting 67 per cent of the employees, while in another establishment the wages of 26-2/3 per cent of the employees were decreased 12 per cent. The per capita earnings for April, when compared with those for March, showed a decrease of 7.8 per cent.

To All International and National Unions, State Federations, and Central Bodies, and Local Unions:

The Whitehead-Hoag Company of Newark, N. J., has been declared unfair by the Essex Trades Council at their meeting on May 5th, 1922, at the request of the Machinists, Metal Polishers, Sheet Metal Workers, Electricians' Unions and Iron Trades Council.

Conferences were held, and the firm refused to recede from its position as regarded the Machinists, Tool Makers, Steel Engravers, Metal Polishers, Sheet Metal Workers and Electricians, with the result that these trades are out on strike against a reduction.

All international and national unions are requested to inform their local unions through their trade journal of the above stated facts.

Fraternally.

INT. ASSOCIATION MACHINISTS, DISTRICT 45.

METAL POLISHERS, LOCAL 44.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, LOCAL 128.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL 52.

IRON TRADE COUNCIL, NEWARK AND VICINITY.

Attest:

ESSEX TRADES COUNCIL, NEWARK, N. J.

The following comparative data of tax-paid cigars as indicated by the monthly sales of revenue stamps shows the number of cigars manufactured in April, 1922, as compared with the corresponding month of last year.

	April, 1921.	April, 1922.
Class A.....	No. 152,850,500	190,182,215
Class B.....	No. 159,156,070	119,676,193
Class C.....	No. 219,252,338	180,104,263
Class D.....	No. 14,402,980	8,179,045
Class E.....	No. 2,441,616	3,251,829

Total 548,103,503 501,393,545

Analysis of the above report shows a total loss of 46,709,958, which is distributed over all classifications except Class A, which shows a gain of 57,331,715, and Class E, which shows a gain of 810,214.

The following table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of April as compared with the previous month:

	April, 1922.	March, 1922.
Class A.....	190,182,215	199,090,745
Class B.....	119,676,193	126,990,180
Class C.....	180,104,263	192,458,826
Class D.....	8,179,045	8,406,207
Class E.....	3,251,829	3,306,424

Total 501,393,545 529,162,382

As shown by the above statistics, we find the total loss for the month of April as compared with the month of March amounts to 27,768,837. Comparing classifications we find the loss distributed as follows: Class A, 8,908,530; Class B, 6,224,552; Class C, 12,354,563; Class D, 227,162, and Class E, 54,195.

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts as shown by the sale of revenue stamps for the month of April, 1922, as compared with the previous month:

	Apr. 1922.	Mar. 1922.	Inc. or Dec.*
Arkansas.....	117,600	Not Rpt.	
6th California....	2,484,176	2,031,105	453,071
Colorado.....	1,242,363	1,137,189	105,174
Connecticut.....	3,202,074	Not Rpt.	
Florida.....	34,177,119	33,688,276	488,843
Georgia.....	1,913,412	2,201,800	*288,388
Idaho.....	102,600	130,050	*27,450
Iowa.....	4,447,890	4,497,355	*49,465
Kansas.....	952,425	945,720	6,705
Louisiana.....	7,780,046	5,328,896	2,451,150
Maryland.....	7,846,125	9,093,215	*1,137,090
Massachusetts.....	8,873,071	10,853,952	*1,980,881
4th Michigan.....	5,855,206	5,735,558	119,648
Nebraska.....	1,147,010	1,291,825	*114,815
North Dakota.....	67,550	Not Rpt.	
New Hampshire.....	4,544,025	3,466,925	1,077,100

1st New Jersey ..	7,505,371	6,987,725	518,046
5th New Jersey ..	36,470,877	36,723,057	*252,380
1st New York ..	10,352,900	Not Rpt.	
2nd New York ..	39,323,289	Not Rpt.	
1st Ohio	13,353,999	14,531,273	*1,177,274
10th Ohio	13,274,400	13,336,450	*62,050
11th Ohio	9,501,740	8,897,597	704,151
18th Ohio	9,653,390	12,332,050	*2,678,660
Oklahoma	294,100	179,125	114,975
Oregon	431,625	411,455	20,170
1st Penn.	119,184,650	129,728,333	*10,543,683
12th Penn.	12,398,310	11,348,960	1,049,350
South Dakota ...	560,100	539,200	20,900
Tennessee	435,550	403,100	32,450
Washington	410,149	461,600	51,451
2nd Wisconsin ..	5,326,998	Not Rpt.	
Wyoming	75,750	65,300	10,450

The purpose of the proposed tariff revision is supposedly to stimulate American industry. Just how the proposed tariff increase on wrapper tobacco will stimulate our industry, seemingly taxed to the limit, is a question that interests both the manufacturer and the cigarmaker.

Consumers are demanding lower prices and as the proposed increase in duty will mean an additional cost of approximately \$1.00 per thousand in the cost of making popular priced cigars the result will be more depressing than accelerating. The only American business this increase in duty will help, will be that of a corporation said to control to a large extent the wrapper production of this country.

There was held in the bonded warehouses of the United States, at the close of March, 1922, a total stock of 67,296,159 pounds of leaf tobacco, as compared with 75,717,210 at the close of March, 1921, a decline of 8,419,051 pounds. The value of the leaf tobacco on hand at the close of March, 1922, was \$56,524,469, compared with \$70,442,622, a loss of \$13,918,153.

The following table gives in detail the amount of tobacco both wrappers and fillers, remaining in bonded warehouses of this country on March 31, 1922 and 1921:

	1922. Pounds.	1921. Pounds.
Leaf, suitable for wrappers .	3,427,230	6,077,587
All others	63,868,929	69,639,623

Total 67,296,159 75,717,210

The United States Steel Corporation is one of the most important factors in American industrial life.

Wall Street speculation is based largely upon what happens in the steel industry.

The United States Steel Corporation is the largest coal mine owner in the United States and is a powerful factor in the effort of mine owners to impose injustice upon the mine workers.

It is therefore well to know some of the important facts about the United States Steel Corporation.

It has \$500,000,000 of undivided profits in its reserve fund. This money may be used for any purpose.

It has about 100,000 stockholders, less than two per cent of whom hold a majority of the stock.

Thirteen directors actually control the Corporation.

The total assets of the Corporation are listed at \$2,430,000,000.

It owns 145 steel works, about 800,000 acres of coal and coke properties, 993,000,000 of railway, 1,470 locomotives and 112 steamships.

Directors of the United States Steel Corporation are also directors in other corporations having a combined capitalization of from \$20,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000.

The total net income of the United States Steel Corporation in the last 18 years amounts to \$2,243,000,000, which is just a little less than enough to pay for its entire volume of listed assets.

The United States Steel Corporation has issued common stock to the amount of something over \$500,000,000 all of which, when issued, was

"water"; and on this water it has paid continuous dividends amounting to more than \$480,000,000 in 19 years.

Though the dividend rate has been five per cent on common stock and bonds and seven per cent on preferred stock, the actual rate of return on common and preferred stock has been about thirteen and one-half per cent.

These figures answer adequately any question the United States Steel Corporation may ask as to how it could abolish the twelve-hour day.

In spite of watered stock the United States Steel Corporation could do the things it ought to do by abandoning the idea of inordinate returns on stock and by abandoning the practice of piling up huge reserves the main purpose of which is to combat the resentment and dissatisfaction of the twelve-hour workers.

Most of the statistical information here used is from an article by Kirby Page in the Atlantic Monthly.

International Labor News Service.

CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, D. C., May 23, 1922.

There are three fundamental principles that should have the widest publicity. They are:

"No freedom loving citizen should vote for any candidate who will not pledge himself to oppose any form of compulsory labor law.

"No justice loving citizen should vote for a candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to oppose injunctions and contempt proceedings as a substitute for trial by jury.

"No freedom loving citizen should vote for any candidate who will not pledge himself to vote for legislation abolishing child labor."

The fact that there are organizations and individuals striving in every way to secure legislation in various states that will establish compulsory labor makes it necessary to keep continually before the wage earners and their sympathizers how abhorrent such legislation would be.

The readiness with which judges are issuing injunctions restraining wage earners from performing acts which are lawful makes it imperative that attention should be called to the menace in judge-made law. Therefore, permit me to request that you print in every issue of your publication the above three principles at the head of your editorial columns at least until after the elections of 1922. This will be of great assistance to the cause of Labor.

With best wishes and assuring you of my desire to be helpful in any way within my power, I am,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.
American Federation of Labor.

Newark, N. J., May 23, 1922.

Fellow Workers:

Union No. 138 of Newark, N. J., proposes amendments to the Constitution for Sections No. 61 and No. 150, which no doubt will seem radical to some of our members, but nevertheless in our opinion, these amendments should be adopted.

The amendment to Section No. 61 strikes out the optional clause of permitting the bunch making and rolling system.

If we are going to have any success in organizing the unorganized, we cannot expect them to become members of a local union and not have the same privileges and rights as any other member.

Under the present system, a bunch maker or roller can join the union where the system prevails, but he cannot take a travelling card and compel other unions to accept that card, where the system does not prevail.

The bunch making and rolling system has come to stay and is being used more and more and reference to the President's address made to the Cleveland Convention, 1920, shows that

of the people engaged in making cigars in the entire country "71,194 are bunch breakers and rollers" and that there are "35,102 making the cigar complete by hand or mold," which shows that there are 36,092 more people working under the bunch breaking and roll up system than there are making the cigar complete by hand or by mold, and for this reason if for no other it is ridiculous, in our opinion, to keep that clause in the Constitution, and not alone retard the growth of our International Union, but in fact, it is the cause of our losing membership.

The other amendment proposed by Union No. 138 is to strike out from Section No. 150 the words "No union shall be allowed to furnish the label for cigars made in whole or part by machinery."

Machinery, especially bunch breaking machines and suction roll up table machines, in the cigar industry have come to stay, and it is a matter of history that any union that has attempted to buck machinery and tried to exclude it has met with disaster. The Printers, Glass Bottle Blowers, Molders and other trades have tried it, and failed, and have since recognized machinery, and control it today by having it operated by members of their union under union conditions.

In our opinion, the time has come when we must pursue the same course as these unions. If we wait any longer, we are afraid it will be too late. We may as well look the situation squarely in the face.

Members of our organization cannot get jobs in a union shop, and they are working in non-union shops where the rolling and bunch making system is being used, and also in shops where cigars are made in part by machinery. There are hundreds and thousands of members of our Union, and they are working under miserable conditions and low wages, and the result is that they cannot retain their membership, and are suspended.

If we adopt these amendments, it is our belief that some of these shops can be unionized and conditions and wages made so that men and women can make a living and will become members of our organization.

These amendments have been proposed after earnest thought and long deliberation. It has been under consideration practically for the past two years, and we hope that every member of the International Union will think seriously and intelligently, and that a sufficient number of local unions will endorse these amendments, so that they can be put to a vote of the membership at large.

Fraternally,

CIGAR MAKERS' UNION, NO. 138.

Newark, N. J.

Attest: Henry F. Hilfers, Sec'y, No. 138.

The denorable conditions existing in the industry today should really necessitate the employment of more organizers instead of the discharge of a number. How does the advocate insist upon the discharge of a number of organizers, expect to eliminate these denorable conditions, and educate the unorganized worker to the spirit of organization? These attacks leveled upon organizers are based upon a misstatement of facts. In my district, Philadelphia, the manufacturers are producing cigars by suction and automatic machine, employing twelve thousand workers seventy-five per cent of whom are girls without knowledge of organization, spending millions of dollars in advertising the brands made by the underpaid men and girl cigar-makers, distributing their product throughout the country, attempting to undermine all fair paid districts.

The manufacturers employ disorganizers in the form of lackey foremen and assistants to poison the minds of the girls so as to combat the untiring efforts of the organizers to educate them. The demand made upon the or-

ganizer is paramount, making it necessary that he work day and night, leaving not a stone unturned to educate the unorganized workers the value of the principles upheld by the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Never was there a greater need of label agitation than at present. With organized labor neglecting their duty by failing to demand the union label on all goods purchased by them necessitates added activity on the part of label agitators, to wake up the organized worker to use the one big weapon he possesses, and believe me, one (Big Bertha) when all organized workers can be drilled, by unceasing agitation to use it.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL ALWAYS.

Discharging of organizers is what I would term giving up the fight, laying down on the job, playing into the hands of the manufacturers giving them clear sailing to beat out every spark of manhood and womanhood in us cigarmakers.

We must fight harder than ever to capture the minds of the unorganized worker.

We must fight harder than ever to teach the organized worker to patronize UNION MADE GOODS, and we need organizers and label agitators to do the trick.

Fraternally,

HARRY GIFFORD.

Niagara Falls, March 1, 1922.

To Officers and Members of Trades and Labor Councils and Local Trades Unions:

Fellow Workers:—

The Union Cigarmakers of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Vancouver have been forced into a desperate struggle with unscrupulous manufacturers who have locked out our members during the past three years, and who are now operating their factories under the vicious "Open Shop Plan," the prevailing piece-work prices being much below the pre-war scale.

The "Open Shoppers" are determined to crush our Local Unions and are employing many advertisers and travellers to force their cheap labor cigars on the Retailers and Consuming Public.

To offset this pernicious influence by the "Open Shoppers" and to more readily enable the Retailers and the Members of Organized Labor and a friendly public (as consumers) to create a demand for "Union Blue Label Cigars," we have compiled a list of Union Cigar Factories, and Union Label brands of cigars. We are herewith mailing your organization copies of said list, which we ask your members to show the Retailers and request them to stock some of the "Union Label" Brands.

This class of co-operation by your members will enable our Unions to fight the "Open Shoppers" and assist us in retaining the large number of smaller Union factories.

As many small union factories do not employ traveling salesmen, owing to the excessive cost on a limited production, we would advise some member of your organization to arrange for a Local Agency, with any of the said factories. Good commissions are earned, while you advance Union conditions.

"Co-operation" by Organized Labor will mean salvation to the workers. Co-operation, as consumers, will defeat the vicious plans of the "Open Shoppers." Help us to win. All information will be cheerfully forwarded to Unions and retail cigar dealers upon request. Have this circular letter read at consecutive meetings of your organization.

Remember that "Union Made Cigars" always display the Union Label on the box.

Accept no others. Thanking you in advance for your co-operation, we remain,

Yours very fraternally,

D. W. KENNEDY, Sec'y-Treas.

73 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.

Tampa, Fla., May 31, 1922.

To the Membership.

Comrades: Local Union, No. 500, in proposing the amendments to the Constitution, believes that by adopting same the International Union would accomplish a measure strongly felt, after our Out-of-Work Benefit were abolished, as you all know the condition of the trade for two years has been and is such, that it requires the adoption of these amendments if we are to remain in a position from which we can meet the present and future, so we expect your endorsements and favorable vote on the amendments.

By order of the regular meeting.

M. G. GARCIA, Cor. Sec.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS

Knoxville, Tenn., June 4, 1922.

Birmingham, a flourishing city of the Southland, one of the leading in number of population in these parts; a recognized industrial center, situated in a fertile mineral belt, and surrounded by nature's bounteous stores in most things she does well and seems to prosper except in the local cigar business of our trade. But few are left to represent the industry. Neglect in agitation and proper management seems to be the cause. The field is there waiting for the live operator in Union-made cigars. All efforts were put forth during a brief stay to stimulate trade. Addressed the Central Labor Union in behalf of label goods; attended the Alabama State Federation of Labor Convention at Gadsden, and appealed for consistent recognition of union-made products.

Chattanooga, business very dull. Addressed the Central Labor Council and various other local unions in agitation for union-made cigars and the necessity of greater energy in organization, with more spirit of co-operation.

Nashville is under the pall of general depression in industry. Trade very quiet there for several months. Some slight indication of improvement. A few of the members active in agitating and boosting; they refuse to be counted out. Continued effort will restore good conditions and reclaim the trade. Addressed the central body and several locals in a campaign of agitation for label goods.

Knoxville—practically the same condition prevails here as in most all other cities of the South; business generally quiet but more pronounced so in our trade than in other lines of industry. There has been a gradual falling off due to many causes, but primarily the lack of indulgence on the part of cigarmakers and manufacturers in agitation and keeping the merits of home goods keyed up to the public, with a greater demand for the label. Spoke at the central body and visited merchants.

Fraternally.

R. S. SEXTON,
General Organizer.

Newark, N. J., June 5, 1922.

After working awhile with the organizers of Philadelphia helping to distribute circulars and arranging for meetings, I proceeded to New York City and assisted in conferences held in that city with the union and representatives of the union and firms that were requesting reductions in the bill of prices. After several conferences with the firms in question and the committees of the various shops the matter was settled by the workers of the shops accepting a small reduction and all returned to work.

I then proceeded to Newark, N. J., and found the local of this city preparing for an extensive campaign of label agitation; they have circulars printed which they send to all the cigar dealers setting forth reasons why they should handle and sell union-made cigars; after this the committees of the union visit the dealers and have a talk with the proprietors giving

them further reasons why they should sell label cigars.

I visited many of the local trade unions here and gave them a talk on the use of the label at which time a committee of the cigarmakers distributed blotters with an advertisement of the union label on, asking them to patronize only label goods. I am of the opinion that the work of Union 138 will have some good effect and bring about a larger consumption of union label goods.

I also visited Jersey City and spoke at the meeting of the central labor body, a meeting of Union 131, and the Joint Label Board of the Unions of Jersey City. There has been some misunderstanding between the joint unions and a manufacturer of Jersey City, but I believe that the matter will be adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned, and there is a possibility of this shop growing to a larger shop, thus giving employment to more union men.

Fraternally yours,

WM. A. McCABE,
Organizer.

Vancouver, B. C., June 4, 1922.

From May 3rd to 7th I continued on with label agitation in Vancouver, having covered nearly all meetings, in the interest of the label, and local situation. I then went to Victoria where I found the cigar trade very dull, members having no work at the trade have drifted away; those remaining in city are working away from trade. Victoria is flooded with Eastern cigars, and it will require considerable advertising and agitation to build up label trade again. I addressed the following unions in interest of label and our cause: Electrical workers, printing pressmen, regular and special meeting of brewery workers, civic employees, carpenters, bookbinders, barbers, trade council, brotherhood carpenters, pile drivers and dock workers, clerks; also distributed cards and circulars at meetings and cigar stores. May 20 returned to Vancouver, it being the desire of members of local 357 that I remain in Vancouver and carry on negotiations with the parties who are interested in the purchasing of the Stettler Cigar Co. The Government not being desirous of operating the factory, has completed arrangements whereby eastern interests will most likely take over the concern. After several attempts I succeeded in having a conference with the prospective owner, who is here to close the deal. Secretary Wheatcroft of Union 357 was with me. We went into the situation and promised to co-operate to make it a success if an agreement could be reached to operate a union shop.

I also visited Westminster, but as it was the ending of the month there were no meetings on. I visited cigar stores and distributed cards.

Aside from the industrial depression the cigar trade has been hit again by increased taxes, of which no doubt the cigarmaker will have to stand the blunt, as they will try to give wages another cut. We need organization and co-operation if we wish to maintain our standard of living. Let us all pull together.

Yours fraternally,

JAS. A. SULLIVAN,
Int'l Organizer.

New York, June 7, 1922.

Our campaign of organization in N. Y. is having the desired effect, and that is to frame the minds of the workers in the cigar trade to the duty they owe themselves to build a large powerful organization so that they can stand up before the manufacturers with a solid front.

The activities of the Cigar Makers Int. Union have established the fact that there is no alternative for the cigar workers but to join our union if they ever expect to get better wages and conditions, and to break the chains of slavery, which the manufacturers have taken every advantage of through the workers' own lack of thought, in not joining their trade organization.

We feel sure, and it is pleasing to know, that the workers in N. Y. are realizing that they must join their trade organization if they want to gather strength to help themselves, instead of helping the boss with their weakness, as it is very plain that as individuals they have no voice or power of resistance.

We are making every effort in N. Y. and sparing neither time nor money to impress the workers in our trade that the Cigar Makers' Int. Union is the only means that can be helpful to them and as our doors are wide open to receive them they have only themselves to blame if they do not enter and create united strength.

We have called shop meetings and the bosses have challenged them, threatened and intimidated to discharge them if they even attended a meeting; the bosses even stood outside of where we called meetings to watch who would attempt to go to a meeting.

We feel certain that these tactics, to crush the thought of the workers, will only arouse the spirit that the workers possess, and that they, the workers, will become more determined to join their trade organization, and rebel against such treatment of the bosses, which is against all rules of civilization.

On June 6th we held a mass meeting and motion picture review at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave., N. Y., for Italian and Spanish cigarmakers. We invited them and their families to attend. Mr. Arturo Giovannitti, Gen. Secy. of the Italian Chamber of Labor; Mr. Salvatore Nufo, 1st Vice-Pres., and Mr. Luigi Antonini, Gen. Secy. of the Int. Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, made powerful appeals to the workers to join the Int. Union.

We are going to continue these meetings in different sections of the city; we are going to call them to shop meetings in spite of the threats of the bosses until the appeals that are made for a big organization and a solid front are answered by the enrollment of the men and women in the cigar trade in the Int. Union.

Yours fraternally,

MAURICE SIMONS,
Organizer.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee.

May 1, 1922.

To All Organized Labor, Greetings:

The primaries this year will largely determine whether misrule shall hold sway for another two years or more in Congress and state legislatures or whether the people will be represented by those who believe in progress and even-handed justice.

All hope of remedial legislation of a really constructive nature by the present Congress was lost months ago. Subsidies for railroads and ship owners, relieving the well-to-do from taxation by placing the burden through a sales tax on those least able to bear it, remission of fines for food profiteers, adding to the number of judges in order to make the jobs more worth while and the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes more easy, have constituted the ruling passion of the reactionaries in Congress. At the same time reactionaries just as active have held the reins in state legislatures, some of which have attempted to pass legislation as vicious as that in which Congress has been interested.

It is therefore most imperative that the wage earners of our country awaken to the serious dangers ahead. It will require the greatest unity of action and determination to defeat those who, because of their lack of regard for the interests of the people, will have all the antagonistic, reactionary forces united in their support.

Upon the shoulders of those who control legislation must rest responsibility for the present unemployment. Through no fault of their own more than 5,000,000 wage earners are idle. They are all willing and anxious to work but they can not find work. The same influences that are striving to break down the standards of labor have also chosen as victims the farmers of our country. Not only are the wage earners crying for relief but the farmers have their backs to the wall and are just as earnestly and insistently demanding of Congress to do something to save them from bankruptcy.

The American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee therefore appeals to all organized labor and to all justice loving citizens without regard to political party affiliations to unite to defeat those who have proved false to the people, and to support those who have proved by their public acts that they will work and vote for no legislation that will injure the many in order to benefit the privileged few.

The injunction abuse with its attending contempt proceedings has become so flagrant that even a judge here and there has called attention to attending dangers. Members of the United States Senate have declared in open session that federal courts (except the U. S. Supreme Court) should be abolished as they are not only duplicating the work of the state courts, but are definitely recognized as "rich men's courts." Hon. William H. Taft, now chief justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, has declared there is "no more important question than the improvement of the administration of justice," and to accomplish that end he advised:

We must make it so the poor man will have as nearly as possible an equal opportunity in litigating as the rich man, and under the present conditions, ashamed as we may be of it, this is not a fact.

The president of the Carnegie Foundation in the introduction to a report on "Justice and the Poor," said:

The very existence of free government depends upon making the machinery of justice so effective that the citizens of a democracy shall believe in its impartiality and fairness.

The chief justice of the municipal courts of Chicago also adds this warning:

When litigation is too costly the result for most persons is a denial of justice. Such denial or partial denial of justice engenders social and commercial friction. The sense of helplessness this causes incites citizens to take the law into their own hands. It causes crimes of violence. It saps patriotism and destroys civic pride. It arouses jealousy and breeds contempt for law and government.

These warnings, however, failed to appeal to a West Virginia Federal Judge. He granted an injunction which forbade not only the lawful right of the workers to organize but evicted several thousand boycotted and nearly destitute men, women and children from their homes. Judges in the fifteenth century did not assume more arbitrary power.

Then there is the persistent demand of unfair employers that involuntary servitude should be once more established in the United States. This is to be brought about by compulsory labor laws, which would compel men and women in industry to work for whatever their employers are willing they shall have or be imprisoned. Every effort has been made to prohibit the normal activities of Labor. Such laws would make wage earners the wards of their employers and they would no longer be free men and free women.

The people are permitted no voice on the most important issues that come before Congress and the state legislatures. This was most flagrantly demonstrated in the passage of the Volstead prohibition enforcement act. Believing that this should be called to the attention of the people the Executive Council issued a statement on February 25, 1922, as follows:

To the American People:

The American Federation of Labor, as the spokesman of the unorganized as well as the organized toilers, having in mind the interest and the welfare of our people, decided by unanimous vote in its convention held in Denver, in June, 1921, that the Volstead Enforcement Act must be modified so as to promote the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines.

Before this decision was reached the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. had caused to be made an exhaustive investigation of the effects of the Volstead Act. It was shown by this investigation that there had been:

1. A general disregard of the law among all classes of people including those who made the law.
2. Creation of thousands of moonshiners among both country and city dwellers.
3. The creation of an army of bootleggers.
4. An amazing increase in the traffic in poisons and deadly concoctions and drugs.
5. An increased rate of insanity, blindness and crime among the users of these concoctions and drugs.
6. Increase in unemployment due to loss of employment by workers in forty-five industries directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture of liquors.
7. Increase in taxes to city, state and national governments amounting to approximately one thousand million dollars per year.

Having in mind these results of the extreme interpretation of the prohibition amendment contained in the Volstead Act, as well as the enormous expense of the attempt to enforce that unenforceable legislation, it is our conclusion that the act is an improper interpretation of the prohibition amendment, that it is a social and a moral failure, and that it is a dangerous breeder of discontent and of contempt for all law.

Something of the economic effect of the Volstead Law may be seen by considering the fact that in 1918, according to government statistics, \$110,000,000 worth of farm products were consumed by breweries, and that the transportation of these products to the manufacturer and thence to the consumer necessitated the use of 133,686 railroad cars. In addition to this, breweries in operation in 1918 consumed 50,000 carloads of coal. It must be obvious that the total economic effect of the destruction of this industry is tremendous.

The American Federation of Labor always has been the advocate of law and order and always has endeavored to create conditions which would make possible the highest type of citizenship.

We do not protest against the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution which now is a part of the fundamental law of the land. We do not protest against the principle established by the Eighteenth Amendment. It is our contention that the Eighteenth Amendment under a reasonable and proper legislative interpretation would be beneficial to our country and would have the support of the great majority of our people.

The Eighteenth Amendment, however, under the present drastic and unreasonable legislative interpretation has a destructive and deteriorating effect and influence in every direction.

We seek no violation of the Eighteenth Amendment but, on the contrary, we declare for a reasonable interpretation of that amendment in order that the law may be enforceable and enforced, and in order that the people of our country may not suffer from an unjust and fanatical interpretation of the Constitution.

We urge, therefore, that all citizens in every walk of life demand from their representatives and senators in Washington immediate relief from the unwarranted restriction contained in the Volstead Act; and we likewise suggest to the citizenship of our country the wisdom and advisability of bearing in mind the attitude toward this issue of office-holders and aspirants to office in coming elections in order that there

may be restored to the people the lawful use of wholesome beer and light wines, which, under the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment, can and should be rightfully declared as non-intoxicating beverages.

It is to the issues hereinabove presented that the people of our country must direct their activities. If they do not replace the present members of Congress and the state legislatures who have brought on these conditions, they will have another two years of struggle and sacrifice.

Therefore, the American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee directs the attention of the wage earners and their sympathizers to two principles that should be followed in the campaign. These are:

No freedom-loving citizen should vote for a candidate who will not pledge himself to oppose any form of compulsory labor law.

No justice-loving citizen should vote for a candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to oppose injunctions and contempt proceedings as a substitute for trial by jury.

Let your slogans be:

No judge-made laws.

Abolish the injunction abuse.

Make justice blind in fact as well as in theory.

Amendments to the Constitution of the United States should guarantee rights, not take them away.

No compulsory labor laws.

No Sales Tax.

No wage earners or farmers to be enslaved.

No subsidies for the privileged few.

No remission of fines to food profiteers.

These issues, upon all of which depends the future of our republic, should be discussed with the organization of farmers.

Whatever injures labor injures the farmer.

Whatever benefits labor benefits the farmers.

Whatever is the interest of labor and the farmer is for the best interest of all the people except the privileged few. We urge you to be up and doing. The democracy of our republic must be maintained by labor and the farmers and all others who believe in good government.

By authority and direction of Executive Council of American Federation of Labor.

SAML. GOMPERS,

FRANK MORRISON,

JAS. O'CONNELL,

Executive Committee, National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee.

State of Trade June 1, 1922.

FAIR.		
	92 Worcester	237 Lancaster
	94 Pawtucket	274 Pekin
	97 Boston	279 Plattsburg
	98 St. Paul	280 Owego
48 Urbana	99 Ottawa	282 Bridgeport
221 South Bend	103 Ansonia	283 Geneva
820 Athens	107 Erie	286 Wichita
506 Uniontown	114 Jacksonville	287 Marinette
	115 Canton	300 Michigan City
	121 Ithaca	302 Tecumseh
	124 Watertown	310 Manistee
	126 Norwich	311 Auburn
	130 Saginaw	323 Sheboygan
5 Rochester	135 Appleton	331 Crookston
6 Syracuse	150 Sioux City	338 Eureka
7 Utica	154 Lincoln	345 Rapid City
9 Troy	157 Rockford	366 Ann Arbor
20 Decatur	158 Lafayette	372 Marshallfield
24 Muskegon	162 Green Bay	381 Watertown
26 Norwalk	163 Marysville	385 Watertown
27 Toronto	168 Oshkosh	406 Crawfordsville
32 Louisville	173 Zanesville	408 Kewanee
44 St. Louis	193 Jefferson City	410 Centralia
46 Grand Rapids	201 Rock Island	433 Mobile
60 Keokuk	204 North Adams	435 Kenton
61 La Crosse	206 Coldwater	444 Walla Walla
72 Burlington	210 Rome	476 Pontiac
78 Alton	215 Logansport	479 Wheeling
79 Sandusky	220 New Orleans	480 Orlando
86 Mansfield	231 Amsterdam	491 Haron
88 Dubuque	283 Sedalia	502 Pittsburg
89 Schenectady	250 Belleville	530 Ledington

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

508 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

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CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 141c of the Con-

stitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Notice of the special assessment of \$1 on all 30c and 60c members and 50c on Class B members, in compliance with Section 92 (a) of the Constitution, is herewith given. This assessment takes effect March 27, 1922, and may be paid in two weekly installments. New initiates who have not been members for four months are exempt from all assessments. All who join after March 27 are exempt from payment of the March assessment. Class B members don't have to pay any International assessments until they have been members for six months. Forty-cent beneficiary members don't have to pay the special strike fund assessment.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

389 New York	.....\$250	423 Sterling	.....\$100
393 Cadillac	..... 100	425 Astoria	..... 200
395 Waterbury	..... 200	431 Litchfield	..... 200
398 Stamford	..... 50	433 Mobile	..... 50
399 Vincennes	..... 100	435 Kenton	..... 50
400 Red Wing	..... 50	437 Cairo	..... 150
402 Quakertown	..... 200	443 Albuquerque	..... 150
403 Marquette	..... 150	444 Walla Walla	..... 100
404 Austin	..... 75	445 Billings	..... 75
405 Birmingham	..... 50	446 Aguas Buenas	..... 200
407 Norwich	..... 150	450 Enid	..... 150
409 Kewanee	..... 100	451 Bushnell	..... 75
410 Centralia	..... 100	454 Cedar Rapids	..... 150
415 Elkhart	..... 100	456 Albia	..... 100
416 Norwalk	..... 100	457 Benton Harbor	..... 100
422 Kitchener	..... 150		

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Post Office Department since the last issue of the Journal: George Cohen.

Union 402, Quakertown, Pa.—For W. S. East, F. Stanisewski.

Union 17, Cleveland, O.—For Joe Maliff, Carson Cass, Attie Norton, Otto Schuman, J. Helmsman, W. Mead.

International Office—For Frank Hackler.

Union 14, Chicago—For D. D. Mindel, Chas. Thue, Chas. H. Rothrock, Sam Thompson.

Union 129, Denver—For Tom McDonald, F. C. Wells.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT MAY, 1922

Receipts.	
226 Reading	\$250.336
239 Lyons	150.337
283 Geneva	100.338
303 Perkasio	150.339
313 Lima	100.344
315 St. Cloud	200.348
317 Wilkes Barre	100.352
318 Chattanooga	100.355
321 New Britain	200.358
323 Sheboygan	150.372
326 Taunton	200.379
335 Hammond	250.379

Miscellaneous Supplies.	
25 Milwaukee	\$ 1.50
42 Hartford	1.00
46 Grand Rapids	3.50
55 Hamilton	1.06
77 Minneapolis	1.75
81 Peekskill	3.25
89 Schenectady	1.00
118 Peoria	3.05
130 Saginaw	1.75
135 Appleton	3.00
148 Caguas	3.30
218 Binghamton	1.00
228 San Francisco .....	.75
229 Binghamton	1.20
432 Ponce, returned funds	\$ 11.77
452 Petoskey, returned funds	96.95
152 Youngstown, returned funds	109.28
234 Guttenberg, returned funds	215.20

Receipts for May	\$ 4,507.36
Balance April 30, 1922	9,053.00
Total	\$13,560.36

Expenditures for May, 1922.	
Office Rent	\$ 200.00
Salary to Int'l President	240.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers	837.00
Pietro Bianco, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
Sol Sontheimer, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
J. A. Sullivan, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as org.	227.56
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as sub-org.	190.00
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as finan.	300.00
Wm. D. Dawson, closing accts. of 152, Youngstown	15.50
Tax, A. F. of L., for May	340.00
Tax, U. L. T. Dept., for May	170.00
Postage on letters and supplies	113.39
Express on supplies	16.35
Express from Cadillac, Mich.	1.52
Express from Youngstown, Ohio.	2.37
Telephone service and installing in new office	14.25
Telegraph service	13.61
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	4.57
Towel service	3.00
Addressograph plates .....	.23
Light and installing in new office	6.92
Office supplies	6.10
Office filing cases	150.00
Exchange and collection fees on checks	3.06
Carrying labels to Union 14, Chicago. ....	.40
Printing—	
April Journals	910.28
Applications of 201, 172, 219 and 433, '76, 192, 97 and 49	94.00
500 circulars reference tax on imported wrappers	6.00
500 circulars reference insurance	7.00
500 cards reference insurance	5.00
Organization circular in Spanish	20.00
11M envelopes for office	40.00
2M form notices to secretaries	7.00
Stationery for local unions	46.50
5500 due books	172.00

1,000,000 labels	150.00
500 envelopes for office	1.18
1 rm. wrapping paper	12.39
Twine	6.82
Labor News service for May	2.00
Want "Ad"	2.00

Expenses for May	\$ 6,288.00
*Balance May 31, 1922	7,272.36

Total\$13,560.36

*Included in balance, \$1,200 Liberty Bonds.

UNION NOTES

Union Notes by 97, Boston.

Five-day week means steadier work,
The employment of a greater number,
Longer life for the worker,
Better health, that is all.

Do the Trusts, Syndicates and Princes of Finance have a tendency to teach the worker the value of organization.

All amendments to the Constitution should be carefully read and analyzed before voted upon.

Building trades are improving which means a like improvement in all industries.

Some of the members of our legislature want to enact a law so that the trade union can sue and be sued, which is a direct blow at organized labor. It will enable any member at the behest of his employer to tie up your funds. It will be submitted to referendum.

Members of our legislature were elected prior to the passage of the Volstead Act, otherwise some of them would not have been there.

Do you realize if all the label trades were to insist on having the Union Label on all commodities the Union Card and the Union Button what a revolution this would be? This is the weapon, why not use it.

97 never turns down an appeal. The donation may be small but we give what we can.

97 did all they could for the textile strikers.

Kansas law ought to be repealed.

I had a dream that we had a daily press which told that truth and whose editorial columns were not on sale.

Credit Unions are the people's bank. 97 has one; they kill the loan shark.

Looks like a free State University in this commonwealth. Why not in other New England states?

Education should not be a monopoly.

Once more all other forms of labor organizations have gone out of existence except the trade union.

If arrangements can be made with an insurance company to take over our death benefits it will be an achievement that will strengthen our craft. The promoters should be encouraged.

How the buckeyes grow during a depression and how they give up under normal conditions.

We did suffer some reverses but it was not a rout. We will come back, don't retard the movement.

The cheap districts must be organized.

Do you believe in solidarity? Then if you must smoke cigarettes see that the Union Label is on the box.

How much of your earnings do you spend for Union goods?

What does the label denote?

HENRY ABRAHAM.

Union 221, South Bend, Ind., would like to hear at once from E. E. Blount (119761).

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., would like to hear from Ewald Cisenski (41996) on business for his benefit.

Any secretary holding the card of or knowing the whereabouts of George J. McDermott please notify Union 77, Minneapolis, Minn.

Union 3, Paterson, N. J., annulled the retiring card of Michael Marcus (100768) for working against the interests of the International Union.

Secretary holding card of J. B. Madeiros (32112) please enter six 60c out of work stamps received at 129, Denver, January 16 to March 4, 1922. This entry was omitted when the member drew his card.

Correction.

In March, 1903, Union 87, Brooklyn, paid \$40.00 on account of death of wife of Mr. Abrams. In reporting the payment the secretary gave the number of the son instead of the father. Hence when in 1921 the wife of the son, Michael Abrams, died the \$40.00 paid was declared illegal. This was due to faulty records submitted to International Office and same is corrected in accordance with evidence submitted by Mr. Michael Abrams.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 76, Hannibal, Mo., to fine W. E. Dennis, 60656, \$25 for working in the non-union shop of J. E. Dennis, Berry, Ill.

Fines of \$10.00 or Less.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., fined Henry Hansman (44489) \$10.00 for working over time.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Union 251 of New York offers the following amendment to the International Constitution: Amend Section 193 by adding the following:

All fines imposed upon members, or non-members, that have been imposed for working in non-union shops or strike shops or for any other reasons except fines that are automatically levied by the constitution are hereby rescinded.

Union No. 16, Binghamton, N. Y., proposes the following amendment to Section 56 of the International Constitution. Strike out the word "six" in line two and insert "three." Section as amended to read:

Section 56. The President shall appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Executive Board, at least three members to be known as the Label Agitators and Organizers, whose duty shall be to organize unions, agitate for the use of the union label, deliver free lectures and instruct local unions in the discharge of their duties. They shall visit such towns and cities as the International President may direct. The organizers appointed shall be located in such places as in the judgment of the International President it would be considered practical, provided also that the funds of the International Union would permit of the execution of these provisions. That the International President shall have the power to transfer one or more organizers to assist another organizer.

Union 138, Newark, N. J., proposes the following amendment:

Amend Section 150 by striking out on lines 31, 32, 33, after the word "thousand" "no union shall be allowed to furnish the labels for cigars made in whole or in part by machinery."

Section as amended to read:

Sec. 150. Each local union shall furnish through the shop collectors or committeemen (as the case may be) to all strictly union shops, free of charge, as many of the labels as may be required from week to week for all cigars actually made by members of the union and persons holding retiring cards. All label orders shall be signed by the shop collector; the label order blanks shall be furnished by the International President at cost. No shop shall be considered a strictly union shop unless the packers of the shop are members of the International Union, and the apprentice law of the local union be complied with. Where the manufacturer deals in Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars, it shall be optional with local unions to withhold the label from such firm. It shall be optional with local unions to grant the union label to any manufacturer or firm whose name or firm name appears in or about the box containing Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars, or whose name or firm name appears on or about such non-union cigars. All labels issued must bear the ink stamp. It shall be optional with local unions to paste them on the boxes. But in no case shall the union label be used in a factory in the United States or Canada which pays less than \$9.00 per thousand for making or less than \$1.00 for packing per thousand for mold work—5 molds of 20 bunches. Nor which pays less than \$10.00 per thousand for hand work, less than 4 molds of 10 bunches each with press on table, or two 20-bunch molds in shaper press, to be considered hand work. Nor shall it be allowed on any cigars sold for less than \$25.00 per thousand. This shall not prevent a local union from establishing a minimum bill of prices on small cigars four inches in length or less, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand. Subject to the approval of the International President and International Executive Board. This shall not disbar local unions from establishing a price above \$25.00 per thousand. It shall be optional with local unions to grant labels to members who are not employing any journeymen if they have been members for less than one year. This shall not apply to members suspended who were, prior to their suspension, members of the International Union for one year or longer provided they be reinstated within six months after suspension. But in no event shall a manufacturer be permitted to use the label who offers presents as an inducement for the sale of his goods, but this shall not be so construed as to prevent a manufacturer from issuing coupons to the consumer which may be redeemed in presents or otherwise.

All labels must be pasted upon the boxes before the boxes leave the factory.

Union No. 138 of Newark, N. J., proposes the following amendment to Section 61 of the International Constitution:

Amend Section 61 by striking out lines 12, 13, 14, which read as follows:

"It shall be optional with local unions to permit the introduction of the roller and bunch breaking system under their respective jurisdictions, wherever this system does not exist at the present time."

Section as amended to read:

Sec. 61. All persons engaged in the cigar industry, regardless of color or nationality, except Chinese coolies and tenement-house workers, shall be eligible to membership; this shall include manufacturers who employ no journeymen cigarmakers, and foremen who have less than six members of the union working under them. Foremen that are members in accordance with the above, shall not be allowed to contract to work for a smaller weekly wage than the earnings would amount to if paid for in accordance with the bill of prices of the union under whose jurisdiction they may be at work. No one shall be considered a foreman, within the meaning of this section, that has not the power to hire and discharge help.

Any member of Cigarmakers International Union who shall become a member of any organization which is dual or rival to the Cigarmakers International Union shall forfeit membership in the C. M. I. U.

Amendment proposed by Local No. 500, Tampa.

Amend Section 117 of the constitution which should read:

Section 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year, should be granted an out-of-work stamp continually while he or she is out of work which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied, of the denomination and in

the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. Members out of employment from December 15th to January 15th of any year shall not be entitled to an out of work stamp or assessment for such period.

Section 140g provides no sick or out-of-work benefits shall be paid to members adjudged insane.

Amend Section 118 by striking out all four lines of first paragraph, second paragraph to remain the same.

Section 118 as amended to read:

Section 118. Any member having received four weeks' strike or sick benefit shall not be entitled to out-of-work stamps for four weeks thereafter; a sick member incapable of doing a day's work shall not be considered out of work.

The amendment of Union 12, Oneida, N. Y., as published in the May issue, as follows:

In Section 56, after the word "least," on line 2, strike out the word "six" and insert the word "three." Instead; also add "and no additional label agitators or organizers shall be elected or appointed subject to the expense of the Cigarmakers' locals or of the Cigarmakers' International Union until the membership of the Cigarmakers' International Union reaches fifty thousand (50,000), not including Class A or Class B members." Balance of Sec. 56 to remain unchanged.

Sec. 56, as so amended, to read:

"The President shall appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Executive Board, at least three (3) members to be known as the label agitators and organizers, and no additional label agitators or organizers shall be appointed, subject to the expense of the local unions, or to the International Union, until such time as the membership of the International Union reaches the number of fifty thousand (50,000) members, not including Class A or Class B members, whose duty shall be to organize unions, agitate for the use of the union label, deliver free lectures, and instruct local unions in the discharge of their duties. They shall visit such towns and cities as the International President may direct. The organizers appointed shall be located in such places as in the judgment of the International President it would be considered practical, provided also, that the funds of the International Union would permit of the execution of these provisions. That the International President shall have the power to transfer one or more organizers to assist another organizer."

To become effective upon adoption.

Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 unchanged in Sec. 56.

Received the endorsement of Unions 353 New York, 16 Binghamton, 69 Three Rivers, 42 Hartford, 215 Logansport, 233 Sedalla.

The amendment of 107 Erie, Pa., proposing that a union whose application to reduce its bill is not approved shall have no right to make a second application within three months, as published in the April issue.

Received the endorsement of Unions 218 Binghamton, 150 Sioux City, 274 Pekin, 179 Bangor, 22 Detroit, 44 St. Louis, 90 New York, 81 Peekskill.

Not having received the required number of endorsements it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of Union 251 New York, N. Y., providing for an assessment of ten cents to pay the dues and assessments of disabled members over seventy years of age, as published in the April issue.

Received the endorsement of Unions 44 St. Louis, 218 Binghamton, 179 Bangor, 168 Oshkosh, 114 Jacksonville.

Not having received the required number of endorsements it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 290 Janesville, Wis., providing for a reduction in dues, as published in the April issue,

Received the endorsement of Unions 218 Binghamton, 44 St. Louis, 301 Akron, 22 Detroit, 274 Pekin, 12 Oneida, 16 Binghamton, 212 Superior, 337 Key West, 26 S. Norwalk, 317 Wilkes-Barre, 353 New York, 114 Jacksonville, 146 New Brunswick, 464 Tampa.

Not having received the required number of endorsements it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

Amendment proposed by Union No. 462 of W. Tampa, Fla.:

Amend Sec. 79 of the Constitution by striking out all on line four from the word "when" up to the words "International Union" on line five; and insert, "the application is mailed providing there exist a declared strike when the application is made, otherwise benefit shall commence from the day the conflict is declared by the local officers. No other change.

The part of Sec. 79 as amended would read:

Sec. 79. The International Union guarantees its moral and pecuniary support to all its members in difficulties which may arise between them and their employers, and shall commence on the day the application is mailed, providing there exist a declared strike when the application is made, otherwise benefit shall commence from the day the conflict is declared by the local officers.

By Union 97, Boston, Mass.

Strike out on line three of Section 195, "May 1st, 1886," and insert the following after the word day, "and not more than five days per week on and after Sept. 1st, 1922, and strike out the word eight on line seven. Section to read:

Section 195. Every local union shall have the power to regulate the hours of labor in its respective locality but in no case shall they exceed eight hours per day and not more than five days per week on and after Sept. 1st, 1922. Manufacturers who are members of the International Union, and members having charge of a shop, shall be exempt from these regulations, providing they do not work at the bench more than forty hours per week.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly

dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$3.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter. In the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months, a member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments, and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequently thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of

the time he may have paid such dues. For example—a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 130. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

The amendment to postpone the May, 1922, convention was adopted. Any time after April, 1922, a convention may be called by a majority vote of the membership at large. Any local union may propose that we hold a convention any time after that date, April, 1922.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting death kindly comply with the following and you will save time and necessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Peter Scharding, 38867, who died May 18.

PRIVATE LOANS

Union No. 5, Rochester, N. Y., wishes to hear from members owing private loans. We have a large deficiency, see Journal, which we wish to pay. Members who were helped in their time of need should respond now. Trade is very dull here and we cannot assess members.

All members owing Union No. 14, Chicago, private loans granted to get cards will please arrange to repay the same at once. Secretaries are hereby instructed to collect the proper percentage on these loans from any member who may be working under their respective jurisdictions.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Edward Malone, a cigar maker from Washington, D. C., is requested to send information to Vincent B. Smith, 133 B St., S. E. Washington, D. C.

Secretary holding the card of Owen B. Muldowney is requested to communicate with his mother, Mrs. C. B. Muldowney, 26 Progress St., Macon, Ga.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) .....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) .....	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4 1/2, duplicate	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3 1/2 .....	.75
Year date for label canceler .....	.20
Type holder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps	1.10
*One cancelling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x 1/2 in. .....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x 1/2 in. .....	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 1/2 x 1 1/2 in. ....	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.25
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200 page label record .....	.75

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4 1/2-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and Ledgers only.					
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3rd zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.
LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

Suppressed News!

Editor's Note: Because of suppression of vital news, the International Labor News is going to furnish each week for eight weeks one story suppressed by the daily press. This paper will publish one of these suppressed stories each month in an effort to compel attention for vital information hitherto kept from the people. Readers are urged to clip these stories and pass them on to others.

Orgy of Bank Crashes Breaking All Records
Gets Silence from Press.

Washington, D. C., May 00—Newspapers do not dare print this fact:

During the calendar year 1921 the doors of 528 state and private banks were closed.

Of these 163 were able to reopen, or to make satisfactory arrangements.

That left 365 failed banks.

Liabilities of these failed banks totalled approximately \$96,000,000. Thus, the average per bank was \$263,000.

In the southern geographical division there were 131 failures. In the western states there were 122. In the Pacific states there were 43 and in the middle states there were 60. There were but five in the eastern states and but four in New England.

The facts regarding the failures of state banks were made available to the press by a statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency on April 7, 1922. A diligent search of the newspapers of that and succeeding days fails to reveal any use of this statement. It appeared, however, in certain confidential services to bankers.

Rotten conditions cannot be remedied when necessary information is lacking. It was this policy of suppression of vital information that delayed the organization of the Federal Reserve System.

Failure of a bank a day in 1921 reveals an appalling condition that should be remedied and that the Federal Reserve System did not remedy.

The policy of suppression would be fostered by a bill now before Congress providing for the fine and imprisonment of any individual who makes a statement that may injure the credit or reputation of any bank. This puts the Golden Calf on a higher plane than any other institution. "Thou shalt not take my name in vain" in this case would be punishable by fine and imprisonment.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency admits that state banks throughout the United States severely criticized and objected in every conceivable manner to publication of the facts of bank failures.

Statements of the bank failures during 1922 are available but since newspapers will not print facts and dare not because of objections by the financial interests backing them, newspaper men are, of course, not interested in digging up the facts.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

- *Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- †Have regular headquarters.
- §Are cigar packers.
- ‡Are selectors.
- sStogie makers.
- aAre strippers.
- bAre banders.
- cAre cigar-factory employees.
- dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Leland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
- *405 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
- *433 Chas. Peterson, S. E. Scott and Savannah sts., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
- 293 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
- †228 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
- Isidor Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
- 228 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- 235 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
- 291 D. O. Stroup, 1040 19th st., San Pedro.
- 323 H. P. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
- 338 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
- 341 R. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
- 469 A. H. Sidler, 620 Humboldt st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
- John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
- *35 Roselle Theoret, 156 Gibson av., Hamilton, Ont.
- *36 A. Gariepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
- 140 D. W. Kennedy, 78 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
- 349 C. H. Stevens, 135 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
- 357 Frank Brown, 134 22d Ave., W., Vancouver, B. C.
- *373 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
- 450 W. B. Rose, 320 Av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
- 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
- 486 A. G. Miller, 315 6th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad Bldg., Denver.
- *306 F. A. Laternman, 608 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
- 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
- 490 W. H. Shelly, Box 374, Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 10 Henry st., S. Norwalk.
- †39 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
- *42 Jas. T. Manee, 28 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
- 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
- 129 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
- 156 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
- *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
- *323 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
- *290 Chas. Anderson, Box 688, 314 Main st., Middletown.

- *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
- *396 Frank N. Smith, 185 N. Main st., Waterbury.
- *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
- *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon Bldg., Norwich.
- *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 198 O. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
- Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 310 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
- 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
- Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
- *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1831 E. Union st., Jacksonville.
- 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
- B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
- †386 Manuel Gonzales, Box 896, Ybor City, Tampa.
- 387 Manuel Marrero, 419 United st., Box 65, Key West.
- *384 T. E. Welch, Box 334, St. Augustine.
- 462 B. Gonzales, Box 135, W. Tampa.
- 464 Salvatore Chillura, Box 116, Ybor City Sta., Tampa.
- †474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
- *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
- 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
- a506 Mrs. America Puig, P. O. 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
- b512 Delores Gonzales, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
- a513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
- L. Carstens, Box 135, Key West.
- *514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
- Saturnino Menendes, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 158 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
- 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Alex Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
- *20 D. O. Nelhart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
- *38 J. E. Jacobsen, 1009 E. Cook st., Springfield.
- 41 Elmer Ford, 403 4th av., Aurora.
- O. H. Patterman, 487 Watson st., Aurora.
- *47 Leo Schmitt, 1000 Washington st.
- Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.

- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *78 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *80 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elser, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Philip Sieffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zieker, 134 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 316 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kauffman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Peter Schlosser, 502 N. 4th st., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 John H. Russ, 1030 First av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Tronte, Box 302, 218 Adams st., Carthage.
 222 Albert Welland, Box 55, Peru.
 243 Chas. Masur, 1659 Abbeiden st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolff, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 830 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 308 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltsman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulaken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Moxmouth.
 *365 Wilber Hughes, Havana.
 394 J. W. Humphrey, 317 E. Sycamore st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacey, 209 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochenedel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galesburg.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 487 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 83 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 *Arnold Brinkman, 371 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 506 LaSalle st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Daily, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beltsman, 607 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaskie, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 607 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Bliz, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 A. F. Grimes, 324 W. 1st av., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 306 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 339 Chas. L. Jacobs, 718 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 352 Willard Hall, 508 Main st., Brookville.
 *379 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed Gantner, 727 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
 399 Henry Yungbans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1315 26th st., Des Moines.
 120 John Hartman, 1501 E. 5th st., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Geo. Peterson, 302 S. Concord st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 835 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3d st., Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigurd Olson, 704 1/2 Central av., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Harry Phillips, 323 N. J. st., Oskaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 Third av., W., Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albion.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schnelder, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhaver, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 183 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *106 W. A. Cole, 223 Limestone st., Maysville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 223 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 Theo. Kenneweg, 610 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 58 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1385 St. Bernard Ave., New Orleans.
 • R. B. Pavageau, 1528 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 168 Main st., Biddeford.
 66 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Jas. L. Rogers, 11 James st., Rockland.
 470 Hugh Hadzor, 225 1/2 Middle st., P. O. Box 354, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechnau, Room 22, 107 E. Virginia av., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 *40 John W. Russell, 279 Orange st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 186 Oak st., Holyoke.
 92 Geo. Aptholt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 339, Worcester.
 *97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *160 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 F. B. Lewis, 10 Magnolia Ter., P. O. Box 366, North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 324 Manuel Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawlor, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 160 Water st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Stanley Smith, 417 Rawson st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E., Labor Temple Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 324 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
 69 C. C. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 1005 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 *167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 815 Garfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. C. Menton, 1816 Liberty st., Flint.
 *205 Wm. White, 214 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
 *208 L. W. Lapp, 118 E. Dutton st., Kalamazoo.
 *209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *268 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Kalamazoo.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. R. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 366 Wm. Luebeck, 209 N. First st., Ann Arbor.
 *368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Del., Port Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 203 1/2 S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 228 Blenheim av., Marquette.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 Wm. A. Zick, 309 S. Superior st., Albion.
 530 Charles Renker, Ludington.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Paul Rick, 423 Daily Star Bldg., Minneapolis.
 *98 Gust. E. Erickson, 75 W. 7th st., St. Paul.
 271 Bert Joslyn, 524 2d st., N. W. Rochester.
 204 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *315 J. M. Scharenbroich, 233 14th st., S. St. Cloud.
 331 J. C. Pratt, Box 230, Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
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No decision by the United States Supreme Court has ever caused in recent years so much concern and comment

The Coronado Decision.

as that in the case of the miners in the Arkansas Coronado coal case. The facts are that the Supreme Court's decision reversed that of the lower court, which had found against the union and all of the defendants. The decision itself could and should have been written in one paragraph of three or four lines. Chief Justice Taft, who rendered the decision for the court, took about thirty pages in which to read into the case matters and things that did not properly belong, and it is this part of the affair that has caused all the commotion. The United Mine Workers International Union was held not to be responsible. Because of this District No. 21 and all other defendants were discharged from any liability under the judgment rendered by the lower court. However, the court in its general opinion had too many ifs, buts, and ands.

It, however, nowhere in the decision proper or in the gratuitous, voluminous, thirty-page opinion says or even intimates that a member of the union who happened to own property, a little home or a few dollars in the bank could be held liable or responsible to satisfy any judgment the courts might find against the union. It in no wise indicates that an innocent member of the union could be held responsible for any act of violence or infraction of the law committed by any other member or members of the same union.

The court, however, did say in its extraordinary, unprecedented opinion that if

the union had sanctioned an illegal act or violated a written statutory law, and it resulted in proven damage the funds of the local union could be seized to satisfy such judgment, and that it would not be necessary to prove that every member of the union participated in the illegal acts.

We again reassert that the decision, however, and the opinion in no wise hold that the personal property of the individual member could be seized for the purpose of satisfying any judgment in such a case.

We have no desire to and shall not minimize the decision nor shall we accentuate it and credit to it things that don't rightfully belong therein. No member need have any apprehension that any property he may have or be interested in is in any way endangered by the decision rendered and the opinion given in the notorious Coronado case.

The opinion expressed by the court if ever put into force and effect is a blow to organized labor. A trade union to be successful must have funds with which to carry forward its legitimate activities. It can not function in its full capacity if its funds may be tied up as they were in the Coronado case, to satisfy any judgment that the courts might subsequently find. The funds of a local union are just as necessary to it as food is to man or animal, as steam is to the engine, as juice is for the electric light. Take away food and water from man and he dies from starvation. Take away the funds of the union and it is stripped of its power to function.

The Supreme Court says in one part of its opinion: "It is contended on behalf of District No. 21 and the local unions that only those members of these bodies whom the evidence shows to have participated in the torts can be held civilly liable for the damages. There was evidence to connect all these individual defendants with the acts which were done, and in view of our finding that District No. 21 and the unions are suable, we can not yield to the argument that it would be necessary to show the guilt of every member of District No. 21 and of each union in order to hold the union and its strike funds to answer."

Organized labor asks for no special privileges and no rights not accorded to any other group of society. It, however, demands and must have the right to properly function and to do the things that are necessary and in keeping with and not offensive to statutory law. We don't believe in violence or the commission of any act outlawed by statutory law. We say that if the union

or any member thereof commits an overt unlawful act it should be taken before the court and the guilty punished accordingly. We protest against any conceived notion on the part of the courts or anyone else that the innocent member of the union must in any way suffer for the acts of another member of the union, the commission of which the innocent member was in no wise responsible for and did not sanction or believe in.

No court has held to this so far, and it will be a sorry day for the Republic if they ever do.

The laws are created for the protection of organized society. The courts are established for the purpose of punishing the guilty and protecting the innocent.

The law predicated upon common sense and justice rightfully holds that no one shall be punished unless found guilty by a jury of his peers. Labor fully endorses this principle. It knows that society at large and the union can not succeed without laws and courts.

On the question of the court's ruling that funds of the union could be attached to pay damages a very able attorney on **Lawyer's** this particular matter, in the **Opinion**. Coronado coal case, says: "You will see that this was an attempt on the part of the attorneys for the unions to have the court hold that the union funds did not constitute separate funds of themselves, but were funds in which each member had an interest, but that the court insisted and held that when the money had been paid into the union that it belonged to the union and that it was not necessary to show a unanimous vote in order to reach these funds, but it does not say anywhere that a member who did not participate in the doing of the act complained of was liable, nor does it hold that any of his property is liable for those damages. The same language and the same argument that let out the International Union will also let out every member of the unions that did not participate—that is to say, take any part in the doing of the acts complained of."

He also said that he was "unable to find anything in the Coronado coal case opinion that should give any member of the union any uneasiness or disquietude because of the language of the opinion." He further said: "The opinion says that it is the law that you can not hold the international body of the United Mine Workers for a strike or any damages resulting from any strike in which

the international body did not participate and in which the international body as such did not do any of the things complained of."

Through the aid of the obliging United States Supreme Court it seems the Congress can not pass a child labor law or **Child** prevent the product of child labor **Labor**. entering into other states of the Union. No more important question confronts the public than that of the protection of child labor. The future welfare and stability of our Republic depends largely upon the health and strength, physical and mental, of coming generations. It is a crime to permit employers to employ children in a manner that saps their vitality, their strength, and their usefulness as future citizens of our great Republic.

One law after another passed in good faith by the representatives of the people generally in the Congress assembled has been declared null and unconstitutional by the august, all-powerful Supreme Court. The Congress might try again following the old verse, "If at first you don't succeed try, try again."

Practically all children employed in most industries are employed either on machines or the product of machines. Since the Federal Government issues patents for all such machines and devices and protects the owner thereof during the life of the patent, which is seventeen years, it has the undoubted moral and legal right to specify that no minor under the age of eighteen years, seventeen years, or sixteen years shall be employed on any machine, or the product thereof, patented, and protected by the Federal Government. It is a well-established fact in law and practice that in whatever enterprises the government, state or municipal charters or licenses, it has a right to prescribe certain conditions and regulations. This is established in the case of street railways, chartered by the state or municipality, where in some instances the state or municipality exercises the undoubted right to prescribe the amount of fare that may be charged, etc., etc.

The future welfare of the Republic to a large extent rests upon the children of today. The minor in a legal sense is known as the ward of the state. The state very properly assumes the right to protect the minor child. The state undoubtedly has a right to adopt the course suggested in the foregoing to protect the employment of minors under a certain age on any machine or device or product thereof patented and protected by the government during the life of the patent.

Our laws are enacted for the purpose of protecting and safeguarding the lives and property of all individuals and **Protect the all elements of society. The Innocent.** courts are established for the purpose of protecting the innocent against the machinations and false charges of secret or open enemies.

The courts are also established for the purpose of punishing those guilty of any unlawful act committed against society or the individual or any violation of statutory law. There is a saying which is as old as recorded time that "It is better that ninety and nine guilty persons escape than that one innocent person should suffer." This quotation warrants us in saying that the very first and paramount duty of the court is to protect the innocent, the Supreme Court in the Coronado coal case to the contrary notwithstanding.

In 999 cases out of every 1,000 where violence in trade disputes is indulged in it is started by gunmen, thugs, and **Cause of hirelings in the employ of the Violence.** firm or corporation with which the dispute is taking place. Eliminate the professional strike-breaker, gunmen, and thug and nine-tenths of all resorts to violence will be swept aside. Wherever a professional strike-breaker slugs or shoots a striking union man the militia follows just as naturally as day follows night. Corporations know this and introduce professional strike-breaking gunmen as one of the surest and quickest means of getting the militia to act as pickets and bodyguards for strike-breakers.

The decision and opinion in the Coronado coal case teach the lesson that local unions should always be on guard against **Lessons.** being unwittingly and unawares led into a compromising position in trade disputes and strikes.

All unions of any size and importance are infested with paid spies whose purpose is to make it appear that the union sanctioned some act of violence. This can easily be accomplished. The spy, paid traitor, gets up on his hind legs and states that if somebody would buy him a gun or furnish him with one he would go out and kill a couple of scabs. Some union member carelessly and foolishly applauds him, and note is made of the whole transaction, and if by chance some hireling takes a shot at a strike-breaker then the injunction process is immediately brought into use and damage suits instituted.

Unions do not have to resort to violence to attain success. It is fatal and foolish to permit any paid hireling to preach violence in the meetings of the union. Whenever such talk is indulged in make up your mind that a spy is at work and treat him accordingly.

The means whereby labor can regulate and control its own economic affairs and conditions rests primarily and fundamentally and all the time in our **Start Right.** own hands. Altogether too much money, time, talk, and ink are spent and indulged in in berating somebody else, in blaming the capitalists, Congress, the state, and the courts, instead of getting right down to the real crux of the whole thing and spending more money, time, talk, energy, and ink in the building up of the constructive trade union movement. It is through that movement that many of the ills now justly complained of can be corrected.

No fault can be found with anybody who denounces the courts for arrogating to themselves powers of regulation of economic affairs in which the courts can find no warrant for their action in any organic or statutory law.

The point we desire to make and to give emphasis to is that we should devote the major portion of our strength, time and energy to the organization of the workers, marshalling them into the all-powerful, effective, constructive trade union movement.

Americanism, as understood by the most of us, means nothing more nor less than a square deal for everybody. It implies **Justice.** plies the greatest liberty possible to the individual that is consistent with orderly processes of government. It implies active resistance to tyranny and autocracy. It, moreover, stands for government based on the consent of the governed.

In many cases big interests are trying to submerge these ideals to sordid wealth. Especially is this true in the industrial field. In past years when industry was but an infant and our activity was largely agricultural it was possible for the worker to be an individual part of the industry he was engaged in. The few industries employed few workers, and the employer was practically one of them. He at least gave his business his personal supervision. Under such conditions a square deal was more easily gotten and labor troubles as we know them were not so serious as now. Then followed the development of industry and the formation of groups of capitalists to finance the new in-

dustrial life of the nation. These groups, stockholders, had nothing in common with the workers in their various concerns nor had they as individuals any interest in the proposition aside from the dividends it might produce. The workers came to be held as merely a part of the machine and the square deal was a thing of the long-forgotten past.

To meet the tyranny imposed by these absentee owners the trades union came into existence. Through organization and collective bargaining labor found a way to defeat, in a measure at least, the encroachments of avaricious greed. The square deal was again in the ascendancy. Now comes an autocratic oligarchy, the Supreme Court, usurping the power of all governmental bodies, having to answer to no higher power, supreme in its decisions and absolutely impregnable in its tenure of office, to hinder and hamper the trades union movement by its unfair and manifestly un-American decisions.

To meet these conditions, it becomes our duty to strive with enthusiastic determination to establish a more complete economic organization. Every one who works with hand or brain must realize that liberty, justice and democracy must be saved. It can be done through organization, education, justice and right thinking.

The constitution of a labor union is to that body what the Constitution of the United States is to our form of government. It is the foundation upon which is built the entire structure and it becomes the dynamo from which is drawn the current which when rightfully applied moves the wheels of progress.

Our International constitution is our supreme and only economic law. It is our one code of procedure. Furthermore, it is just what the majority of our members have made it; hence it is the symbol of the highest form of democratic government. We have no other course to follow than that charted by this document, and it is our duty to guide our progress accordingly.

Much dissension is caused by the chap who either does not know the law or who wilfully breaks the law, caring nothing for any form of discipline, trying to sail a course not charted. This type is to be found in almost every local and is usually first on the floor in times of crisis with loose and unconstitutional suggestions. For the benefit of those whose intentions are good, who believe in orderly and lawful proce-

dures, in order that no mistakes be made that will eventually hurt the cause hoped to be advanced, take heed of this fellow and place him right within the law. The law as it is is your choosing. You have made it. Do not become a party to its willful violation so long as it remains there as the manifest will of the majority.

If we are to believe the income tax returns, big incomes are continuously growing less. If the same ratio of depreciation follows, within the next very few years we will have no one with an income that is considered more than moderate.

The Poverty Stricken Wealthy Class.

In 1919 there were sixty-five American citizens who returned schedules exceeding one million dollars. In 1920 the number dropped to thirty-three.

In view of the statements of earnings made by numerous corporations with which our rich men are associated in business we know that incomes of the wealthy have not grown less, nor have a greater number of them felt the pinch of gnawing poverty.

What is the answer? Simply this: Under favorable laws enacted by Congress and under favorable decisions rendered by an obliging Supreme Court, these gentlemen have been able to invest their incomes in securities on which they are not obliged to pay income tax. Many rich men have learned how easy it is to avoid paying the Government a fair and equitable tax on their incomes and they are readily taking advantage of the opportunities offered for evasion of it.

The income tax, fully and fairly paid, would provide the soldier bonus and pay a large portion of the war debt, which, by the way is largely caused by the same incomes, representing as they do war profits excessive to a degree of highway robbery. It would, too, relieve the ordinary mortal of this burden which by the evasion of the wealthy has been saddled on the backs of the workers and those in moderate circumstances.

Violence, as recently chronicled in the miner's strike at Herrin, Ill., can not help the cause of organized labor. Violence. Neither will it help those who hope to destroy organized labor.

It is a disgrace to civilization that industry is carried on upon a war basis. Such are the facts, however, and industry based upon war measures by the employers, as it undoubtedly was in this regrettable instance, must

therefore bear the blame for all that has happened or may happen.

A statement made by Ed Green, one of the alleged wounded strike-breakers, goes far to prove that this particular mine was operating upon a war basis. He says: "I tried to leave the mine when I found out what we had been brought from Chicago for, but the guards wouldn't let me. And besides the guards in the pit with us shot to death two union men Wednesday before the union men surrounded us." This simple statement, amplified, is verified by state and county officials as well as by the officials of the miners' union.

Hunger, the "peace method," used by the employer to force workers to submit to working conditions not in keeping with a fair standard is not a pretty weapon either, especially when directed against women and innocent children as it always is. Hunger augmented by hired strike-breakers backed up by machine guns easily arouses the tiger in the starving masses, and we then have the mob with the tiger loosed. Bloodshed too often follows.

The sooner the employer realizes the necessity for the orderly procedure of organized collective bargaining and accepts this proven quality as a basis upon which to conduct industry the sooner we shall have such deplorable conditions as now prevail in industry eliminated from our industrial life.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A new effort arising from the current trade depression is being made in Stockholm to bring the producer closer to the consumer. A new co-operative society has been organized and a hard fight is to be made against the middlemen.—Boston Transcript, July 6.

Information has reached this office that the alleged national office of the Amalgamated Tobacco Workers has been closed up; that the organizers have been dispensed with; that they have discontinued publication of their official organ, called "The Amalgamated Tobacco Worker."

Thus the attempt to form a dual International Union is on its last legs, and will soon go the way of all previous attempts to form dual organizations.

There seems to be a natural inclination on the part of the human family to blame everyone else for things that go wrong, and an inclination to overlook our own responsibility. Many are inclined in these rather

extraordinary times to look everywhere except in the right direction for fundamental causes.

A resolution introduced at the Cincinnati convention stated that millions of people were unemployed in our own country and then proceeded to imply, if not directly say, that the recognition of the communist soviet government of Russia would enable them to buy our product and thus relieve the labor market. These alleged statesmen overlook the economic fact that periods of industrial stagnation and unemployment are caused by underconsumption.

Russia in its former day never did import to any appreciable extent our products. There is nothing to prevent their doing so now and importing more than ever, except their inability to pay for what they buy. The only difference the official recognition of Russia would make would be that the United States with its army and navy would be a collective agency for the capitalists who sell their goods into Russia.

We export now and always did ten times more of our products to Mexico than we ever did to Russia. Yet this government has never officially recognized the Mexican government, and if we stopped exporting to both Russia and Mexico it would make hardly a ripple on the industrial surface of the great markets in our own country.

Instead of blaming the attitude of the government toward Russia let us get down to brass tacks and blame the real cause, and that is the artificially made periods of stagnation and the fundamental economic fact that the workers don't receive in wages a sufficient sum with which to consume the things that they produce.

(International Labor News Service.)

If you paid \$5 or more for your safety razor you will be interested in this fact:

It costs less than 19 cents each to make a \$5 razor.

Here is the story of a man who offered to make them for 19 cents, but whose bid was rejected because someone else agreed to make them for less than 19 cents:

I happened a few months ago to be in the office of an acquaintance connected with a very large manufacturing concern. He had on his desk at the time the various parts of a Gillette safety razor. He said that they had been asked to figure on a large order. I asked if they had secured the order, and he replied that they had not, as some other manufacturer had submitted a lower bid. I then asked what price he had submitted, and he replied 19 cents for sup-

plying all the material and doing all of the work necessary to make a complete razor. You doubtless know that some millions of razors are sold annually in the United States at a retail price of \$5 each.—From a letter of F. E. Lonas, New York City, inserted in Congressional Record by Senator Simmons (Dem.), N. C.

Communists Rejected.

British communists were denied affiliation with the British Labor Party at its Edinburgh meeting by the emphatic vote of 3,086,000 to 261,000. The card system of voting was used.

Railroads Ask Government to Pass Unsafe Equipment During Shopmen's Strike.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Washington, D. C., July 8.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has received requests from railroad interests to relax enforcement of safety regulations during the strike of the railway shopmen.

The railroads want the United States government to help them win the strike at the expense of the lives of the traveling public.

Even in normal times the railroads ignore the safety provisions laid down by law to such an extent that from 3,000 to 4,000 locomotives are ordered out of service every year by the Interstate Commerce Commission. If they conformed to the regulations of the I. C. C. none would be ordered out of service.

If the striking shopmen are forced to accept the arbitrary conditions laid down by the labor board and submit to lower wages, lower standards of work, and continued manipulation of repair contracts by the banking interests which now control railway policies, it is a fact that the more highly skilled workmen will leave the railroads and seek other work.

The safety of the public will be endangered continuously as a result. Efficiency of railroad operation will suffer.

The time has passed when men can be bullied into efficiency. Skilled labor—and railway repair work is exceptionally skilled labor—must be paid decent wages to insure efficiency.

The railway shopmen are chiefly responsible for the safety of the traveling public. To impose upon them unbearable conditions and destroy their morale is to release a boomerang. Their strike is largely an effort to maintain their status as skilled workmen with responsibility for efficient service.

"Everything comes to him who hustles while he waits."—Thomas Edison.

Any time is a good time to start carrying out a good idea.

Representative London: Some of those who are not Socialists are anarchists, of which there are two varieties, one at the bottom, poor, helpless, despondent. Then there is another group of anarchists, dangerous to democracy, a group that does not recognize the power of the soul in human affairs. That is the group that would subordinate to cash, to money, every human consideration, and that is really the dangerous group of anarchists.—Congressional Record.

(By J. M. Baer, the Congressman-Cartoonist—International Labor News Service.)

Over the top again!

The Old Guard's ranks are demoralized. Another big hole was torn in the "Stand-pat" sector. The new salient picked off was the general of the reactionary leaders. The shock was even felt at the White House, which is now the G. H. Q., or general headquarters, for the forces of reaction.

Like the victory of Brookhart in Iowa, Frazier's victory in North Dakota is a complete repudiation of the "Do-nothing" Congress and the "open-shop" administration.

Frazier, a true friend of labor as well as the farmers, won the nomination for United States Senator in the Republican primary. Frazier is a Lincoln Republican. He won against McCumber—a Newberry Republican.

While Frazier was governor of North Dakota, more progressive labor laws were placed in the statute books of the state than have been passed by any other state in the Union.

Frazier was the governor that declared "martial law" and called out the troops to protect the miners. He sent the military forces to the offices of the mine owners to see that they did not "sabotage."

When Frazier and Brookhart join La Follette, Ladd, Borah, Norris and other Progressive senators the working man will have some loyal friends in Congress. Cheer up, boys!

The fact that Frazier won means that we can regain the freedom through political action that our forefathers intended we should have.

TRADE NOTES.

The following comparative data of tax-paid cigars as indicated by the monthly sale of revenue stamps shows the number of cigars manufactured in May, 1922, as compared with the corresponding month of last year:

	May, 1921.	May, 1922.
Class A	159,780,608	213,076,123
Class B	150,980,720	185,391,527
Class C	229,053,919	208,933,719
Class D	13,449,826	9,189,913
Class E	2,232,047	2,617,443

Total 555,497,120 569,208,725
Analysis of the above report shows a total gain of 13,711 which occurs in two classifications only, viz., Class A, which shows a gain of 53,296,515, and Class E, which gained 385,396. Other classifications show losses as follows: Class B, 14,589,193; Class C, 20,120,200, and Class D, 4,259,913.

The following table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of May, 1922, as compared with the previous month of the same year:

	April, 1922.	May, 1922.
Class A	190,182,215	213,076,123
Class B	119,676,193	185,391,527
Class C	180,104,263	208,933,719
Class D	8,179,045	9,189,913
Class E	3,251,829	2,617,443

Total 501,393,545 569,208,725
As shown by the above statistics we find a gain for the month of May over the previous month amounting to \$7,815,180. This gain is general over all classifications except Class E, which shows a loss of \$34,336. Gains in the other classifications follow: Class A, 12,893,908; Class B, 15,715,334; Class C, 28,728,456, and Class D, 1,010,868.

Tax paid products from Porto Rico for the month of May, 1922, as compared with the corresponding month of last year:

	May, 1921.	May, 1922.
Cigars (large)	3,238,700	6,028,275
Class A	308,000	410,325
Class B	627,100	3,598,810
Class C .....	.....	3,375

Total 4,173,800 10,040,785

Tax-paid products from the Philippine Islands for the month of May, 1922, as compared with the corresponding month of last year:

	May, 1921.	May, 1922.
Cigars (large)	4,546,130	13,658,975
Class A	301,950	391,150
Class B	34,004	37,879
Class C	250	200
Class D .....	.....	140

Total 4,882,324 14,088,344

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts as shown by the sale of revenue stamps for the month of May, 1922, as compared with the previous month.

	May, 1922.	April, 1922.	Increase or Decrease
Alabama	222,775	Not reported	
Arizona	39,994	Not reported	
Connecticut	1,816,568	3,202,074	*1,385,506
Florida	41,609,078	34,177,119	7,431,959
Georgia	1,798,675	1,918,412	*119,737
Idaho	117,600	102,600	15,000
1st Illinois	9,974,267	Not reported	
6th Indiana	19,016,012	Not reported	
Iowa	5,304,425	4,447,890	*856,535
Kansas	1,044,245	952,425	91,820
5th Kentucky	6,422,674	Not reported	
Louisiana	4,956,886	7,780,046	*2,823,160
Maryland	9,458,180	7,846,125	1,612,055
Massachusetts	11,145,658	8,873,071	1,272,587
4th Michigan	6,669,859	5,855,206	2,814,653
Minnesota	20,519,285	Not reported	
6th Missouri	2,790,592	Not reported	

Nebraska	1,205,400	1,147,010	58,390
New Hampshire	3,713,716	4,544,025	*830,309
1st New Jersey	8,804,693	7,506,871	1,298,822
5th New Jersey	35,117,368	36,470,677	*1,353,309
New Mexico	15,500	Not reported	
1st New York	13,817,818	10,353,900	2,963,918
21st New York	61,286,405	Not reported	
1st Ohio	16,932,045	13,353,999	3,578,046
10th Ohio	15,679,899	13,274,400	3,404,999
11th Ohio	11,272,135	9,501,740	1,770,395
18th Ohio	9,431,345	9,653,390	*222,045
Oklahoma	378,550	294,100	84,450
Oregon	485,845	431,625	53,720
1st Pennsylvania	100,226,161	119,184,650	*18,958,489
12th Pennsylvania	14,842,250	12,398,310	2,443,940
23d Pennsylvania	13,239,294	Not reported	
South Dakota	634,450	560,100	74,350
Tennessee	464,210	435,550	28,660
Vermont	146,750	Not reported	
Washington	436,100	410,149	*24,951

The following cigar industry report is based on 53 shops from which reports were received. In the report of the U. S. Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor, it is shown that there were employed in the cigar manufacturing industry during May, 1922, 15,215 persons, as compared with 16,690, in May, 1921, a decrease of 8.8 per cent. When compared with the previous month of April, 1922, there is an increase of 3.6 per cent shown.

The amount of the payroll in May, 1922, was \$271,951, in comparison with \$320,477, in May, 1921, a decrease of 15.1 per cent, but an increase of 14.5 per cent over the previous month of April, 1922.

Two factories reported a 12 1/4% wage cut, affecting all the employees in one factory and 5 per cent of the employees in the other factory. A wage reduction of approximately 10 per cent affected 80 per cent of the men in one concern. However, there was an increase in per capita earnings for May over April of 10.6 per cent.

The United States Senate, having under consideration the tariff on wrapper tobacco suitable for cigar purposes, has reduced the rate from \$2.35 per pound to \$2.10 per pound.

Important, If True.

Henry Allen Wilson, secretary of the New England Anti-Tobacco League, said in an address in Portland:

"Carefully compiled statistics show us that for every cigar a man smokes he shortens his life three days, while with every cigarette he shortens his life a week."

At this point a prominent Portland physician rose in the rear of the hall.

"Are those statistics absolutely accurate?" he asked.

"Absolutely, sir," said Secretary Wilson.

"Why?" "Because it's rather important," explained the physician. "You see, if your statistics are accurate I've been dead over three hundred years."—Detroit Free Press.

CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, D. C., July 3, 1922.

To All Organized Labor, Greetings:

This is an appeal in behalf of three valiant organizations which are fighting a great fight in the common cause.

It is an appeal to the heart of all organized labor and for the support of all organized labor.

The United Textile Workers of America have 60,000 members on strike in the New England states. On the heels of a wage reduction of 22 1/4 per cent on December 20, 1920, the textile mill owners ordered an additional reduction of 20 per cent effective January 23, 1922. The workers unanimously decided to resist this high-handed and unwarranted procedure. Despite injunctions on every hand, the workers

are standing fast, in excellent spirit, determined not to permit further destruction of their standard of living.

The membership of the Quarry Workers' International Union of North America is on strike against the anti-union shop program of the powerful organizations of employers in that industry. Violation of agreements by employers is responsible for the cessation of work. The cessation of work began in July, 1921. The agreement which the employers violated expired on April 1, 1922, at which time thirty-three branches of the quarry workers' organization ceased work, making practically the entire craft idle. The organized employers have hypocritically declared for the so-called American plan, which is anti-union, destructive of freedom and absolutely autocratic, a libel on Americanism.

The International Granite Cutters' Association has for many months been undergoing a siege, with practically the entire membership either locked out or on strike.

A portion of the membership in California has been idle since May, 1921, when the state agreement expired, the employers refusing to renew the agreement. On April 1st nearly all of the members not then locked out or on strike were forced into idleness by the arbitrary conduct of the organized employers. As early as January 1st, three months before expiration of the agreement, the employers sought to enforce a wage reduction of \$2 per day. Conditions demanded by the employers would have meant virtual slavery for the granite cutters. The refusal to submit to a destruction of their standards of work and life was the only course open to freedom-loving workers.

These three organizations are fighting for a principle. With no financial means of their own, they are continuing heroically. "With a little help we can win," is their message. The American Federation of Labor convention in Cincinnati, June 12-23, authorized this appeal for support. Money contributed will be divided between the three organizations in proportion to the number of men involved. All who are able should come to the rescue. Fighters on the firing line are asking help, not alone for themselves, but for the cause, so that they may win against the common enemy, the merciless, greedy, anti-union exploiters.

Let the solidarity of labor be shown by a generous, immediate response to this appeal for merited support.

Send all contributions to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C., who will receipt for the same.

By order of the Cincinnati convention and Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.
President.

New York State Blue Label League.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 30, 1922.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, Located in the State of New York. Greeting:

The 22nd annual convention of the New York State Blue Label League will convene in the Central Labor Union Hall, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Monday, August 21st, at 10 a. m., to transact such business as may be brought properly before it.

Your organization is respectfully and urgently requested to send representatives.

The conditions that obtain in our trade make it imperative that every local union in the State be represented.

Ways and means must be devised to make our Blue Label perform the work for which it was designed. IT CAN BE DONE, IT MUST BE DONE, and IT WILL BE DONE if you will send delegates to the convention so that you may be informed by them of the plans worked out and the policy adopted.

In order that the plans may be successful it will be necessary that every member of every local get into the harness and put on their fighting clothes and do their share.

Make out credentials on your own stationery for your delegates to the convention.

Fraternally,

JOHN C. JOHNSTON,
President N. Y. S. B. L. L.

F. P. Dwyer, No. 84083, a cripple, secured \$10.60 from Local 410, Centralia, and promised to redeem his card but failed to do so, hence stands suspended, and if reinstated the above amount should be charged against him.—Union 410, Centralia.

Denver, Colo., July 7, 1922.

Union No. 129, Denver, Colo., begs to acknowledge donations from the following named unions in aid of members on strike who are not entitled to benefit: 14, Chicago, \$5; 224, Salt Lake, \$5; 39, New Haven, \$10; 168, Oshkosh, \$2; 144, N. Y., \$5; 25, Milwaukee, \$10; 73, Alton, \$1; 500, Tampa, \$10; 277, Oskaloosa, \$2; 384, St. Augustine, \$10.65; 37, Ft. Wayne, \$7; Boston, \$25.

Our strike is still on but we have hopes that a settlement will be reached before long and that all of our members will again return to work at the same bill of prices that prevailed when the Solis factory closed down May 12th last.

The La Dez Cigar Co., which is a strictly non-union concern, and backed by former employees of the Solis Cigar Co. in this city, viz. M. G. Fernandez, former foreman, and Mr. R. J. Thompson, former salesman, Mr. Tom Shiel, former city salesman, and Harry F. Slusser, former bookkeeper, are the men that think they can force our organization to adopt the bunch breaking and rolling system and machine work and come down to a child labor basis, but they are going to find out that the easy sailing that they had selling a well established and advertised brand of cigars will not work out as smoothly as they anticipate for the class of goods that they are going to turn out with inexperienced labor. They boasted before opening up that they would get all of our members that they wanted to work for them, but to date they have only drawn two from our ranks and they will be ready to return to us before very long in our opinion for we are reliably informed that conditions and stock are not as good as they claimed they were going to have. Even the strippers are quitting, having been deceived into going into that shop by promises of big wages which they have not been able to make.

J. W. SANFORD, Secty.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS

Saskatoon, Sask., July 5, 1922.

Since last report I have visited Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon. In all places visited I devoted time to label agitation and gave every possible publicity to our cause; called on jobbers, cigar stores and restaurants; distributed cards and circulars; this being necessary in order to put our case to the public, as I find there is an organized effort being made to discredit the union, and manufacturers are, by letters and agents, trying to justify their actions in their drive for the open shop and the slavish conditions being imposed on the workers to the unreasonableness of the union, and of course they only give one side of the question. I was given a sympathetic hearing and many questions were asked at all meetings I attended. The West is loaded with non-union cigars and the trust is making a drive for the cigar trade.

At Vancouver I was requested by Union 857 to remain over a few days and assist committee in local situation. After several conferences with the representatives of the Van Loo Cigar

Company a proposition was submitted by the firm and accepted by the union. Men returning to work at a reduction in prices pending the arrival back from the east of the new owner in about six weeks, when he will take up the proposition of operating a union factory and making an agreement with the union. This was formerly the Stettler Cigar Company. This factory is the largest in Western Canada and has been closed the past two years. It was the intention of this firm to move to Montreal. It is hoped that a satisfactory arrangement will be made to keep factory in Vancouver. Expect to employ about 200 cigarmakers.

I attended the following meetings to date: Calgary Amalgamated Carpenters, Boilermakers, Railway Carmen, Clerks' and Freight Handlers' Locals Nos. 637 and 632, Labor Council Committee, Sheet Metal Workers, Barbers' Stationary Engineers, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Civic Employees, Machinists, also visited local union cigar factory.

Edmonton—Barbers, Sheet Metal Workers, Label Committee, Labor Party, Brotherhood of Carmen, Plasterers, Teamsters, office of Alberta Labor News. With secretary of Central Body, called on Mr. Shaw, cigar manufacturer. This firm had some trouble with the union some years ago and is operating non-union factory. Employs three men and four women. I explained the advantage to him to use our label and he promised to keep in touch with us and think over the question.

At Saskatoon I attended meeting of Railroad Firemen, Machinists, Sons of Scotland and Brotherhood of Carmen.

JAMES A. SULLIVAN,
International Organizer.

New York.

Conditions in the cigar industry have shown quite an improvement and there are not many members out of work, whereas the unorganized cigarmakers are working under the worst conditions imaginable and for very low prices, just grinding their lives away, with their bodies and souls controlled by the bosses. The members of the union that are working in union and organized shops are still enjoying the right to work under fair working conditions and a standard of prices that gives them the opportunity to earn a living, and the strength of organization that enables them to command respect and consideration.

We are making every effort to get to these unorganized workers by circular distribution and calling shop meetings, also having an occasional mass meeting, even going so far as giving motion picture reviews as an inducement to attend these meetings. We are also speaking to them through the press in order to awaken the spirit which every human being ought to possess for the right to earn a living wage.

The depression in business, of such long duration, has deadened the spirit of the workers to that extent that the bosses take every advantage of their state of mind, knowing that they have no power of resistance in their unorganized state.

Wherever we have called shop meetings we find that the bosses and foremen threaten and intimidate the workers, depriving them of the right of a free expression of thought, and trying to make practical slaves out of them.

No matter what the bosses do or say, we still know that these people are human beings, and we will become more determined each time we make an attempt to get these workers to meetings and awaken them from the stupor and revive the spirit that will bring encouragement for a better day.

We know that we are going to succeed because we know we are right, and we are fully determined to get a strong International Union in New York and get better standards of conditions and wages for the cigarmakers. Our doors are wide open and we are going to continue to invite them until they come in.

MAURICE SIMONS,
Organizer.

REFERENDUM VOTE

on amendments of 389, New York, and 384, St. Augustine. The amendment of 389, New York, which provides that a factory moving from one district to another shall remain under the jurisdiction of the union of the original district for four months, was defeated by a vote of 2,084 for and 3,590 against. The amendment of 384, St. Augustine, which provides that an assessment be levied on members of all local unions to repay the Tampa deficiency, was defeated by a vote of 2,303 for and 3,260 against.

Yes. No. Yes. No.			Yes. No. Yes. No.		
389			384		
1.	30	31	91	6	6
2.	30	1	25	9	14
3.	10	11	2	9	9
4.	34	34	94	1	4
5.	19	19	95	10	8
6.	30	1	26	7	7
7.	8	8	97	246	159
8.	33	19	11	12	10
9.	1	25	18	8	8
10.	2	7	9	5	5
11.	40	32	102	8	1
12.	10	10	103	4	5
13.	4	251	206	5	5
14.	15	16	105	8	9
15.	9	9	107	2	13
16.	6	1	1108	2	2
17.	1	13	14	1	3
18.	15	17	110	15	13
19.	5	5	111	4	17
20.	7	6	112	23	12
21.	24	24	113	11	2
22.	8	8	114	5	26
23.	21	4	9	6	6
24.	20	20	117	4	4
25.	7	1	6	7	11
26.	37	3	22	34	2
27.	1	20	21	6	1
28.	7	7	121	12	12
29.	12	12	122	11	8
30.	5	5	124	3	1
31.	34	34	126	2	8
32.	7	9	127	3	3
33.	42	26	128	10	10
34.	4	3	7	27	27
35.	13	13	130	23	1
36.	10	10	131	7	9
37.	5	12	17	23	23
38.	1	10	6	5	5
39.	1	8	6	5	5
40.	10	10	135	8	8
41.	1	19	2	18	1
42.	2	7	8	1	13
43.	11	9	11	35	12
44.	9	9	142	6	6
45.	2	13	2	13	7
46.	18	18	144	11	7
47.	5	3	6	4	4
48.	10	10	146	7	8
49.	8	17	25	8	8
50.	8	8	149	2	12
51.	8	8	150	7	7
52.	7	7	153	7	7
53.	2	2	154	8	8
54.	10	10	155	6	1
55.	11	6	156	6	6
56.	9	1	157	5	1
57.	5	5	158	3	3
58.	6	6	160	8	8
59.	9	9	161	10	10
60.	9	9	162	14	10
61.	7	2	163	5	5
62.	7	7	165	34	39
63.	12	12	167	8	8
64.	19	14	168	16	14
65.	7	7	170	8	8
66.	10	10	171	1	7
67.	1	9	172	1	35
68.	9	9	173	6	6
69.	5	5	174	7	7
70.	9	9	176	7	7
71.	3	2	179	31	30
72.	20	20	181	4	4
73.	11	11	182	4	4
74.	12	12	183	2	7
75.	39	2	184	11	11

Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
389	384	389	384	389	384	389	384
185..	7	7321..	1	7	7	8	
187..	18	5323..	7	7	7		
188..	10	10225..	6	4	8	2	
191..	5	5226..	5	5	5	5	
192..	178	178329..	7	7	7		
193..	2	331..	7	6	1		
199..	6	332..	15	7	3		
200..	6	3333..	25	4	25	4	
201..	9	9336..	3	211	215		
202..	12	15337..	11	2	9		
203..	7	338..	1	6	7		
204..	9	339..	7	7	7		
205..	1	3344..	4	4	4		
206..	8	344..	7	7	7		
207..	1	1346..	3	3	3		
208..	7	7348..	5	1	6		
209..	7	7349..	7	7	7		
210..	9	8350..	8	35	5	38	
212..	11	3353..	12	6	18		
213..	25	25355..	3	3	3		
215..	10	10357..	9	9	9		
218..	1	7359..	4	3	3		
219..	12	7360..	4	4	4		
220..	13	3363..	3	3	3		
221..	29	21366..	2	2	2		
222..	15	17370..	4	5	5		
223..	3	7372..	4	2	3		
224..	21	376..	29	5	20	2	
225..	13	13778..	8	2	10	10	
228..	14	5379..	7	7	8		
229..	5	5380..	6	4	2		
232..	7	7381..	18	22	22		
233..	4	4382..	4	4	4		
236..	1	9384..	25	7	32		
238..	15	3387..	6	2	8		
239..	9	6389..	26	3	29		
240..	7	7394..	5	7	5		
241..	7	7395..	7	7	7		
242..	2	10396..	7	6	1		
243..	6	6399..	5	5	5		
245..	8	8400..	5	3	2		
247..	9	402..	12	10	2		
248..	7	6403..	6	6	6		
250..	16	1405..	11	11	11		
251..	57	62406..	6	6	6		
255..	10	10407..	11	11	11		
257..	1	15410..	11	1	10		
258..	7	9415..	3	6	2	7	
259..	9	10416..	4	4	4		
260..	3	3422..	2	2	2		
262..	8	8423..	1	1	1		
264..	8	8425..	6	6	6		
265..	3	428..	5	2	5		
266..	30	18429..	5	5	5		
268..	8	8430..	5	5	5		
269..	6	8431..	4	4	4		
271..	8	8433..	8	4	4		
274..	4	5434..	8	6	6		
276..	4	4437..	3	3	3		
277..	4	4443..	6	2	8		
278..	10	10444..	1	5	6		
279..	10	7445..	7	2	6	4	
280..	7	7446..	7	2	6	4	
282..	14	10447..	5	5	5		
283..	7	7449..	82	87	100	20	
285..	11	11449..	3	3	3		
286..	3	8450..	4	4	4		
287..	5	451..	5	5	5		
290..	6	453..	160	2	5	157	
291..	10	3454..	5	5	5		
294..	4	2455..	2	2	2		
295..	7	456..	4	4	4		
296..	7	7457..	4	4	4		
298..	16	459..	2	2	2		
300..	6	460..	18	18	18		
301..	11	11462..	127	127	127		
302..	4	3463..	3	3	3		
304..	7	2464..	45	6	51		
305..	11	2466..	1	10	4	7	
306..	8	467..	38	30	12		
308..	1	468..	7	2	1	8	
309..	5	6470..	17	17	17		
310..	6	5471..	5	5	5		
311..	7	472..	24	7	11	20	
312..	13	18474..	39	39	39		
315..	5	5476..	4	4	4		
316..	42	163477..	6	6	6		
317..	7	478..	7	6	12	5	
318..	5	5479..	6	6	6		

Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
389	384	389	384	389	384	389	384
480..	10	10501..	22	22	25		
481..	14	3502..	8	8	8		
482..	12	7505..	13	5	8		
484..	8	8506..	60	60	60		
485..	50	55510..	6	6	6		
488..	7	6514..	30	30	30		
491..	1	8516..	24	24	24		
497..	3	3518..	25	25	25		
498..	6	6530..	2	2	2		
499..	5	5	5	5	5		
500..	72	213	287	2084	3590	2303	3260

Note.—Nos. 8, 123, 375, 486 and 512 came too late to be counted, but only 35 votes involved and would make no change in result.

Working and Taking.

(From Lincoln-Douglas debate, 1858.)

That is the real issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent. It is the eternal struggle between these two principles, right and wrong, throughout the world. They are the two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time. The one is the common right of humanity, the other the divine right of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit that says "you toll and work and earn bread and I'll eat it."—Abraham Lincoln.

Look Ahead.

The only impediment in the way of success of some local unions is, that they have placed obstacles before them instead of removing and cleaning up the path ahead. They resemble the fellow who built a boat in his cellar and did not discover that it was too large to pass through the doorway until it was completed. The old saw, "Look before you leap," may be as ancient as dodo's egg, but it applies to these days and times just the same as if it had been the brain drip of a present day writer.—Mixer and Server.

State of Trade July 1, 1922.

GOOD.		
61 La Crosse	257 Lancaster	
69 Three Rivers	279 Plattsburg	
72 Burlington	280 Owego	
73 Alton	282 Bridgeport	
76 Hannibal	283 Geneva	
85 Eau Claire	286 Wichita	
86 Mansfield	287 Marinette	
88 Dubuque	300 Michigan City	
96 Akron	302 Tecumseh	
98 St. Paul	310 Manistee	
99 Ottawa	311 Auburn	
102 Kansas City	315 St. Cloud	
108 Ansonia	320 Athens	
107 Erie	323 Sheboygan	
112 Oneonta	331 Crookston	
114 Jacksonville	345 Rapid City	
115 Canton	346 San Antonio	
121 Ithaca	349 St. John	
124 Watertown	366 Ann Arbor	
125 Norwich	372 Marshallfield	
129 Denver	381 Watertown	
130 Saginaw	384 Sycamore	
136 Appleton	385 Waterbury	
140 Niagara Falls	408 Crawfordville	
9 Troy	409 Kewanee	
20 Decatur	410 Centralia	
24 Muskegon	425 Kenton	
25 Milwaukee	447 Kenosha	
26 Norwalk	457 Benton Harbor	
27 Toronto	468 Easton	
32 Louisville	469 Bakersfield	
33 Chippewa Falls	476 Pontiac	
48 Grand Rapids	477 Manitowoc	
47 Quincy	479 Wheeling	
58 Leavenworth	491 Huron	
57 Champaign	510 Fairmont	
60 Keokuk	530 Ludington	

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

508 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.

D. W. KENNEDY, 73 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont., Third Vice President.

MANUEL GONZALES, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Nevada City, Calif., Sixth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members who

should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per section 146, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member, if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

462 W. Tampa	.....\$500	480 Orlando	..... 100
464 Tampa	..... 300	482 Wausau	..... 200
468 Albion	..... 100	483 Gloversville	..... 100
469 Bakersfield	..... 200	486 N. Westminster	..... 150
471 Macon	..... 150	488 Middletown	..... 200
474 Tampa	..... 300	491 Huron	..... 200
475 Fitchburg	..... 50	498 Everett	..... 100
476 Pontiac	..... 100	499 Trinidad	..... 100
477 Manitowoc	..... 200	500 Tampa	..... 500
479 Wheeling	..... 100		

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Post Office Department since the last issue of the Journal: Wm. Degan, Mark Hyams.

Union 312, Livingston, Mont., for L. Rice.
International office, for Frank Hackler.

Help the Broom Maker.

To avoid all possible chance of deception, ask for this:



and refuse any whisk or broom not bearing it as a questionable product.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT JUNE, 1922

Receipts.

222 Sellersville	.....\$100 365	Havana	.....\$ 50
225 Peru	.....200 370	Jamestown	.....200
266 Memphis	.....200 375	Anaconda	.....250
269 Naahua	.....50 380	Wallace	.....75
289 Miami	.....100 387	Yankton	.....150
290 Janesville	.....50 400	Red Wing	.....50
298 Glens Falls	.....100 403	Marquette	.....150
306 Pueblo	.....200 405	Birmingham	.....50
309 Rothsville	.....150 407	Norwich	.....150
310 Manistee	.....100 415	Elkhart	.....100
312 Livingston	.....200 435	Kenton	.....50
325 Spokane	.....75 437	Cairo	.....150
345 Rapid City	.....100 454	Cedar Rapids	.....150
353 Brooklyn	.....100 456	Albia	.....100
363 Waukesha	.....50 457	Benton Harbor	.....100

Miscellaneous Supplies.

4 Cincinnati	.....\$ 75 170	W. Palm Bea.	.....\$ 6.00
5 Rochester	.....80 202	Portland	.....1.50
12 Oneida	.....1.40 268	Escanaba	.....3.50
14 Chicago	.....11.00 274	Pekin	.....3.00
24 Muskegon	.....1.75 286	Wichita	.....2.20
33 Indianapolis	.....6.90 287	Marinette	.....3.50
41 Aurora	.....2.95 282	Bridgeport	.....1.50
44 St. Louis	.....6.95 215	St. Cloud	.....1.50
61 LaCrosse	.....1.75 336	Tampa	.....6.00
79 Sandusky	.....2.50 339	Kokomo	.....1.00
81 Peekskill	.....40 370	Jamestown	.....2.20
93 Omaha	.....1.35 373	Sherbrooke	.....2.35
95 St. Joseph	.....1.90 405	Birmingham	.....2.20
111 Des Moines	.....3.00 443	Albuquerque	.....3.50
133 Richmond	.....3.00 484	Meriden	.....1.75
162 Richmond	.....75 520	Manchester	.....8.00
163 Oshkosh	.....2.90		

Redeemed war tax stamps	.....\$ 2.12
H. N. Shriver, March assessment	.....1.00
Returned funds of 234, Guttenberg	.....5.36

Receipts for June	.....\$ 3,658.53
Balance May 31, 1922	.....7,272.36

Total\$10,930.89

Expenditures for June, 1922.

Office rent	.....\$ 200.00
Salary to Int'l President	.....240.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers	.....883.65
Pietro Bianco, sal. and exp. as org.	.....250.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. and exp. as org.	.....250.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as agt.	.....200.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as org.	.....300.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as org.	.....250.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as org.	.....300.00
Sol Sontheimer, sal. and exp. as org.	.....250.00
J. A. Sullivan, sal. and exp. as org.	.....300.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as org.	.....233.82
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as sub-org.	.....180.00
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as finan.	.....300.00
Expense of Int'l Pres., A. F. of L. Convention	.....153.70
Henry Abrahams, sal. and exp. delegate A. F. of L. Convention	.....201.45
Tax, A. F. of L. for June	.....340.00
Tax, U. L. T. Dept., for June	.....170.00
Express on supplies	.....7.63
Express on property from 217, Chicago	......50
Transferring baggage	......70
Telephone service	.....6.61
Telegraph service	.....11.42
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	.....1.55
Towel service	.....3.00
Addressograph plates	......46
Light	.....1.62
Translations	.....1.88
Office supplies	.....12.23
Exchange and coll. fees on checks	.....1.91
Carrying labels to Union 14	......80
Printing—	
May Journals	.....265.51
Applications of 51, 118, 114, 129, 28, 10, and New Orleans	.....101.00
500 voting blanks and circulars for amendments of 289 and 384	.....9.50

500 circulars reference insurance	.....6.50
May 11	.....
500 circulars reference insurance	.....6.50
May 31	.....
Ledger for 1922	.....50.00
2,000 clasp envelopes	.....21.00
4,000 traveling loan cards	.....310.00
Stationery for local unions	.....40.00
1,000,000 labels	.....150.00
Postage on letters and supplies	.....72.93
Postage on May Journals	.....18.15
Repairing buzzer system	.....1.00
Repairing typewriter	.....1.00
Int'l News Service for June	.....2.50
Expenses for June	.....\$ 6,108.61
*Balance June 30, 1922	.....4,822.28
Total	.....10,930.89
*Included in balance \$1,200 Liberty Bonds.	

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

G. Silverman appealed against 97 Boston for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The evidence shows the member was out of work and thought he had sixteen weeks in which to keep in good standing. Owing to extenuating circumstances and the recommendation of the union the appeal is sustained.

Thos. F. Feeney appealed against the chairman of the Executive Board of 238 Sacramento for retiring from the Chair without the consent of the board. The union replied that the usual custom of the chairman was to say: "Is there any further business? If not we stand adjourned." The appeal is not sustained.

Thos. F. Feeney appealed against 238 Sacramento for excusing buckeye manufacturers from attending meetings. The appeal is not sustained.

David Rothman appealed against 10 Providence for fining him \$25 and annulling his card for advertising and displaying non-union cigars in the window of his cigar store. The appeal is not sustained.

DECISIONS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

Washington, D. C., June 28, 1922.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Union 129 of Denver, Colorado, against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Ornburn, Kennedy, Gonzales, Hall, Ramsey, Stevens, Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was, Union 129 claims two days' extra strike benefit for a number of its members, which they claim is due between the time the settlement was made and the time the factories were opened for re-employment. The International President decided that the members were not entitled to this strike benefit. The union therefore appeals from the decision of the International President to the Executive Board.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That section 79 of the constitution specifically states that all benefits cease the minute the difficulty terminates, and the difficulty terminated as soon as the union and the employers signed the agreement; that this question has been threshed out on several occasions, and in one case went to popular vote, and the decision of the President and the Executive Board was practically unanimously sustained; that in this case the union was notified that all benefits ceased at a certain date, and no benefits can be paid thereafter in this controversy.

In accordance with the vote cast and above

recorded, the decision of the International President was sustained.

Fraternally yours,
SAM'L GOMPERS,
First Vice President.

Washington, D. C., June 28, 1922.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by C. L. Halblieb, of Union 240, Norfolk, Virginia, against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Ornburn, Kennedy, Gonzales, Hall, Ramsay, Stevens, Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was, the International President ruled that this member had over-drawn sick benefit to the extent of \$20.00, which he was directed to refund. The member claims that he was entitled to the full amount received. The member thereupon appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That the change in the law governing sick benefit, effective August 1, 1920, provided for the sum of \$7 a week sick benefit, and stated, "No member shall be entitled to any sick benefit for a longer period than ten weeks in any one year;" that this member had drawn certain benefits prior to the enactment of this change in the law, and some benefits after that date, the aggregate of which was more than ten weeks in the year in question. The International President ruled that under this law no member can draw over ten weeks' sick benefit in any one year, and consequently directed the return of the amount in excess of ten weeks' benefit paid to the member; that this decision seems to be in full accord with the constitution and should be sustained.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally yours,
SAM'L GOMPERS,
First Vice President.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 279, Plattsburg, to fine John Lefteart, 112, \$200 and suspend him for going to work in the strike shop of Levy Brothers.

Vote—Affirmative, 4; one member disapproved the suspension; one member approved only \$100 and two members approved only \$50.

Approved the application of 25, Milwaukee, to fine the following members \$50 each and annul their cards for working in strike bound shops and refusing to come out when appealed to:

Louis Seliger, 8824; Chas. Nord, 93567; J. Abramowitz, 8266; Donald Nygren, 1350; Steve Riedel, 8550; Max Woods, 8867; Harry Lipchut, 8419; Nath. Deutsch; Beny Noriega, 100445; Ant. Cassino, 5157; Alb. Cassino, 8336; Jos. King, 7226; H. A. Johnson, 8478; C. M. Cordero, 11592; Ed. McGuire, 8467; Oct. Roy, 32244; Aug. Blami, 48746; Frank Schmidt, 8607; Sam Marcus, 3486; Sam Fischer, Julius Zweig, 8693; Henry Poree, 8774; Benj. Logas, 87099; A. E. Levey, 8436; Rich. Sheeter, 17865; Dave Altman, 6597; Chas. Barthke, 8297; Nic. Fuchs, 26228; Fred Garner, 17339; Robt. Stacer, 8608; N. Andrews, W. Wester; Heun. Stechahn; Nic. Fuchs, 26228; Ed. Tice, 8649; Jac. Leweck, 8356; Barbara Fillinger, 8344; Katie Trapp, 8753; Lena Ochs, 8517; Meta Kagel, 8407; Louis Hetteman, 21973; Stella Smith, 8565; Nel. Bean.

Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved only \$25, one member disapproved annulment of cards.

Approved the application of 10, Providence, R. I., to fine D. Rothman, 69202, \$25, and suspend him for conduct unbecoming a union man.

Vote—Affirmative, 7; one member disapproved the suspension.

Approved the application of 129, Denver, Colo., to fine M. G. Fernandez, 83821, and annul his card for opening a non-union factory and trying to induce union members to work for him, but reduced the fine from \$500 to \$300.

Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved only \$300.

Fines of \$10.00 or Less.

The Joint Advisory Board of New Orleans fined D. Vinckerlaugel, 7021, \$10.00 and holds him responsible for absconding with \$15.00 which he drew to pay a label advertising bill. He was initiated June, 1909, at Philadelphia.

UNION NOTES

Union notes by H. Abrahams: A workingman or woman should receive enough to support themselves and their little ones and lay by something for old age; anything short of this is not a living wage.—When commodities increase 150 per cent and wages 100 per cent that is a counterfeited wage.—Every worker should read La Follette's speech made at convention of the A. F. of L.—No five men are competent to rule 110,000,000 people.—Judges are only human beings, and they are not a legislative body.—Despite the dictum of the Supreme Court child labor must go.—Light wines and beer must come back.—The day devoted by the A. F. of L. to the discussion of child labor was well spent.—Boston Central Labor Union will assist the miners.—Union 97 made donation to Denver: did you?—Our label committee has distributed 10,000 tide cards.—Do you wear a union collar? They cost no more.—Do you know there are union cigarettes on the market?—If one of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company does something illegal is the entire company liable, or does this ruling apply only to organized labor?—Boom the label! Boom all labels! It is the most powerful and the only weapon you have.—Has your state a free university? We intend to have one in this proud old commonwealth where any boy or girl can become a member of the learned professions.—What we need is education.—The lady members of Union 4 deserve credit for their activity.

Union 5, Rochester, N. Y., desires the address of H. J. Neubauer (81636) for a relative.

Union 174, Joliet, Ill., would like to hear from Chas. A. Rose before the next issue of the Journal.

LOST CARDS

59903, Henry Kuntz. Initiated March 29, 1902, at 359. Lost May 8, 1922.

93064, J. F. Miller. Initiated Aug. 2, 1900 at 111. Lost July 5, 1922.

Secretary at No. 239 shows member has paid no dues since Feb. 11.

It's rather queer that the United States supreme court can deny the rights of 34 states to regulate railroad rates, but upholds states' rights when it comes to exploiting child labor. The lives of children don't amount to much, but the profits of railroads do.

The best little worker in the world is the union label, if you would only give it half a chance. Just let the almost five million workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor demand the label on every purchase and all the ills to which labor is heir would fade away. And the beautiful part about this statement is that it is a fact. Don't shun the little old label, make it your friend. It is a great dividend payer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER

Manchester, N. H., June 3, 1922.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

No. 10, Providence, R. I.

The books and accounts here are in fine condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Day book balanced at the end of each month. Ledger posted to date and funds in bank at all times as reported.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Aug. 1, 1915.....	\$ 438.52
Int'l receipts to March 1, 1922.....	19,640.06
Over percentage in 1917 and 1919.....	21.74

Total	\$20,100.31
Int'l expense to March 1, 1922.....	19,862.74

Financier's balance for March 1, 1922. \$ 237.57

Funds of Union.

March 1, 1922, in Citizens Savings Bank	\$168.03
In pos. Sec.-Treas. M. Hercov..	69.54

Total	\$ 237.57
This balance does not include \$15.02 expended over percentage during 1921.	

No. 94, Pawtucket, R. I.

The books and accounts here are in fine shape; benefit cards, expense vouchers, stamps and cash in excellent condition; ledger correctly indexed and day book balanced at the end of each month.

Statement as follows:

Financier's bal. for Aug. 1, 1915.....	\$ 315.56
Int'l receipts to March 1, 1922.....	11,599.18

Total	\$11,914.74
Int'l expense to March 1, 1922	11,714.34

Financier's bal. for March 1..... \$ 200.40

Funds of Union.

March 1, in Pawtucket Sav.....	\$154.80
In pos. Sec.-Treas. A. E. Hohler	45.60

Total	\$ 200.40
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No. 192, Manchester, N. H.

The books and accounts are now in fine condition; original bills, expense vouchers all on file; cash and stamp accounts correct. Nice work.

Statement as follows:

Financier's bal. for Aug. 1, 1918.....	\$ 1,518.30
Int'l receipts to June 1, 1922.....	145,676.92
Due to Int'l Union on examination..	99.24

Total	\$147,194.46
Int'l expense to June 1, 1922.....	140,360.10

Financier's bal. for June 1, 1922..... \$ 6,834.36

Funds of Union.

June 1, 1922, in Merrimac Sav. Bank	\$6,735.12
In Merchants Nat'l Bank.....	375.00

Total	\$ 7,110.12
Cash surplus for June 1, 1922.....	375.78

Further investigation regarding this surplus is necessary because of a question of assistance received during the strike of 1919.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Union 58 proposes the following amendment: Add to section 81, after line 23, the following: That if a factory or factories move from one district to another, said factory or factories will remain under the jurisdiction of the local union or of the J. A. B. of said jurisdiction for a length of time of one year. After an elapse of one year the factory or factories will pass under the jurisdiction of the local union or the J. A. B. of the district they have moved to.

The amendment of Union 251, New York, as published in the June issue, as follows:

Amend Section 193 by adding the following:

All fines imposed upon members, or non-members, that have been imposed for working in non-union shops or strike shops or for any other reasons except fines that are automatically levied by the constitution are hereby rescinded.

Received the endorsement of Unions 132, Brooklyn, and 389, New York.

The amendment of Union 16, Binghamton, as published in the June issue, as follows:

Amend Section 56 as follows:

Strike out the word "six" in line two and insert "three." Section as amended to read:

Section 56. The President shall appoint, subject to the confirmation of the Executive Board, at least three members to be known as the Label Agitators and Organizers, whose duty shall be to organize unions, agitate for the use of the union label, deliver free lectures and instruct local unions in the discharge of their duties. They shall visit such towns and cities as the International President may direct. The organizers appointed shall be located in such places as in the judgment of the International President it would be considered practical, provided also that the funds of the International Union would permit of the execution of these provisions. That the International President shall have the power to transfer one or more organizers to assist another organizer.

Received the endorsement of Union 229, Binghamton.

The amendment of Union 138, Newark, N. J., as published in the June issue, as follows:

Amend Section 150 by striking out on lines 21, 22, 23, after the word "thousand" "no union shall be allowed to furnish the labels for cigars made in whole or in part by machinery."

Section as amended to read:

Sec. 150. Each local union shall furnish through the shop collectors or committeemen (as the case may be) to all strictly union shops, free of charge, as many of the labels as may be required from week to week for all cigars actually made by members of the union and persons holding retiring cards. All label orders shall be signed by the shop collector; the label order blanks shall be furnished by the International President at cost. No shop shall be considered a strictly union shop unless the packers of the shop are members of the International Union, and the apprentice law of the local union be complied with. Where the manufacturer deals in Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars, it shall be optional with local unions to withhold the label from such firm. It shall be optional with local unions to grant the union label to any manufacturer or firm whose name or firm name appears in or about the box containing Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars, or whose name or firm name appears on or about such non-union cigars. All labels issued must bear the ink stamp. It shall be optional with local unions to paste them on the boxes. But in no case shall the union label be used in a factory in the United States or Canada which pays less than \$9.00 per thousand

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Louis Long of Pottsville, Pa., would like to hear from Jimmie Hart.

R. H. Grooms would like to hear from Marvin Thompson. Address Union 4, Cincinnati, Ohio.

for making or less than \$1.00 for packing per thousand for mold work—5 molds of 20 bunches. Nor which pays less than \$10.00 per thousand for hand work, less than 4 molds of 10 bunches each with press on table, or two 20-bunch molds in shaper press, to be considered hand work. Nor shall it be allowed on any cigars sold for less than \$25.00 per thousand. This shall not prevent a local union from establishing a minimum bill of prices on small cigars four inches in length or less, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand. Subject to the approval of the International President and International Executive Board. This shall not disbar local unions from establishing a price above \$25.00 per thousand. It shall be optional with local unions to grant labels to members who are not employing any journeymen if they have been members for less than one year. This shall not apply to members suspended who were, prior to their suspension, members of the International Union for one year or longer, provided they be reinstated within six months after suspension.

But in no event shall a manufacturer be permitted to use the label who offers presents as an inducement for the sale of his goods, but this shall not be so construed as to prevent a manufacturer from issuing coupons to the consumer which may be redeemed in presents or otherwise.

All labels must be pasted upon the boxes before the boxes leave the factory.

Received the endorsement of 218, Binghamton; 229, Binghamton.

The amendment of Union 138, Newark, N. J., as published in the June issue, as follows:

Amend Section 61 by striking out lines 12, 13, 14, which read as follows:

"It shall be optional with local unions to permit the introduction of the roller and bunch breaking system under their respective jurisdictions, wherever this system does not exist at the present time."

Section as amended to read:

Sec. 61. All persons engaged in the cigar industry, regardless of color or nationality, except Chinese coolies and tenement-house workers, shall be eligible to membership; this shall include manufacturers who employ no journeymen cigarmakers, and foremen who have less than six members of the union working under them. Foremen that are members in accordance with the above, shall not be allowed to contract to work for a smaller weekly wage than the earnings would amount to if paid for in accordance with the bill of prices of the union under whose jurisdiction they may be at work. No one shall be considered a foreman, within the meaning of this section, that has not the power to hire and discharge help.

Any member of Cigarmakers International Union who shall become a member of any organization which is dual or rival to the Cigarmakers International Union shall forfeit membership in the C. M. I. U.

Received the endorsement of Union 229, Binghamton.

The amendment of Union 500, Tampa, as published in the June issue, as follows:

Amend Section 117 of the constitution which should read:

Section 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year, should be granted an out-of-work stamp continually while he or she is out of work which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied, of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. Members out of employment from December 16th to January 15th of any year shall not be entitled to an out of work stamp or assessment for such period.

Section 140g provides no sick or out-of-work benefits shall be paid to members adjudged insane.

Amend Section 118 by striking out all four lines of first paragraph, second paragraph to remain the same.

Section 118 as amended to read:

Section 118. Any member having received four weeks' strike or sick benefit shall not be entitled to out-of-work stamps for four weeks thereafter; a sick member incapable of doing a day's work shall not be considered out of work.

Received the endorsement of 248, Jacksonville; 462, Tampa; 229, Binghamton; 168, Oshkosh; 218, Binghamton; 337, Key West; 384, St. Augustine.

The amendment of Union 462, Tampa, as published in the June issue, as follows:

Amendment proposed by Union No. 462 of W. Tampa, Fla.:

Amend Sec. 79 of the Constitution by striking out all on line four from the word "when" up to the words "International Union" on line five; and insert, "the application is mailed providing there exist a declared strike when the application is made, otherwise benefit shall commence from the day the conflict is declared by the local officers. No other change."

The part of Sec. 79 as amended would read:

Sec. 79. The International Union guarantees its moral and pecuniary support to all its members in difficulties which may arise between them and their employers, and shall commence on the day the application is mailed, providing there exist a declared strike when the application is made, otherwise benefit shall commence from the day the conflict is declared by the local officers.

Received the endorsement of 384, St. Augustine; 168, Oshkosh; 337, Key West; 218, Binghamton; 500, Tampa.

The amendment of 97, Boston, as published in the June issue, as follows:

By Union 97, Boston, Mass.

Strike out on line three of Section 195, "May 1st, 1886," and insert the following after the word day, "and not more than five days per week on and after Sept. 1st, 1922, and strike out the word eight on line seven. Section to read:

Section 195. Every local union shall have the power to regulate the hours of labor in its respective locality but in no case shall they exceed eight hours per day and not more than five days per week on and after Sept. 1st, 1922. Manufacturers who are members of the International Union, and members having charge of a shop, shall be exempt from those regulations, providing they do not work at the bench more than forty hours per week.

Received the endorsement of 218, Binghamton.

The amendment of Union 12, Onelda, N. Y., proposing a reduction in the number of organizers, as published in the May issue.

Received the endorsement of 353, New York; 16, Binghamton; 69 Three Rivers; 42, Hartford; 215, Logansport; 238, Sedalia; 500, Tampa; 27, Toronto; 218, Binghamton; 44, St. Louis; 89, Schenectady; 337, Key West; 162, Green Bay; 168, Oshkosh; 114, Jacksonville; 229, Binghamton.

Not having received the required number of endorsements it can not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

PRIVATE LOANS

Members owing private loans to Union 248, Jacksonville, are requested to pay, as the money is needed for others.

All those owing private loans to Union 312, Livingston, are requested to pay, as the money is needed. R. Rutz (110985) is herewith notified that if he doesn't square up the constitution will be enforced.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, proving he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter. In the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months, a member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all international and local assessments, and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequently thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example—a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 130. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

The amendment to postpone the May, 1922, convention was adopted. Any time after April, 1922, a convention may be called by a majority vote of the membership at large. Any local union may propose that we hold a convention any time after that date, April, 1922.

IN MEMORIAM.

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and necessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Herman Behrens (70521), aged 78, who died June 2.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) .....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) .....	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4½, duplicate	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3½ .....	.75
Year date for label canceler .....	.20
Typeholder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x½ in. .....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x½ in. .....	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4½x1½ in. ....	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.25
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200 page label record .....	.75

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4½-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and Ledgers only.					
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3rd zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:
The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES
LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certa.; constitution; sick certificates; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.



"RUBE CY GREEN."

Boston, Mass., July 7, 1922.

Our Label Committee had this "Rube Cy Green" go through the city advertising our label. He stopped street cars, automobiles, etc., and was quite an attraction.

HENRY ABRAHAMS.

Confidence.

We must have confidence in our organizations. If we did not have it once upon a time we would not have joined. We can just as well continue that original belief in it.

"I have not a bit of faith in the organization," once declared a member.

He reminded one of the fussy old lady who thought she was ill and called for a doctor.

"Doctor," she said, "I have sent for you, but I have not a bit of faith in you or your profession."

"Oh, that makes no difference," said the doctor. "A mule has no faith in a veterinarian, but the veterinarian cures him just the same."—Exchange.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN MARCH, 1922.

Union	Card	Date	Length By member-		Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount
			No.	Yr. M.			
No. Name of member.	No.	initiated.	No.	Yr. M.			
2 Simon Dorr	13931	Apr., 1881	2	41 11	Tot. dis., senility	73	\$350.00
4 A. Sandmacher	10048	Aug., 1892	3	29 7	Tot. dis., paralysis	79	350.00
4 A. Sicker	7673	Oct., 1896	4	25 4	Apoplexy	70	550.00
4 Wife Richard Clark	24155	Jan., 1912	105	10 2	Tuberculosis	30	40.00
5 W. J. Dodge	21268	July, 1907	5	14 7	Cerebral hemorrhage ..	63	275.00
9 Samuel Mann	65263	Apr., 1892	9	29 11	Heart trouble	47	550.00
9 A. J. Baxter	54094	June, 1888	9	33 9	Paralysis	52	550.00
14 J. A. Kain	35036	Nov., 1884	102	37 4	Cancer	56	550.00
14 Anna Rusy	98599	Mch., 1902	14	19 11	Pneumonia	64	550.00
14 Sofia Carrales	13972	Dec., 1919	336	2 3	Septicemia	28	75.00
17 Oscar Schmidt	34529	Oct., 1891	17	30 5	Bright's disease	55	550.00
20 Virgil Cherry	21601	Sept., 1881	149	40 8	Accident	64	550.00
22 Thos. McGuire	58975	Jan., 1898	19	23 ..	Atrophy liver	56	550.00
25 Frank Hoefer	44789	Dec., 1892	25	29 2	Hardening arteries	76	550.00
28 Ellen Mahoney	7135	Nov., 1884	28	38 ..	Tot. dis., heart disease.	67	350.00
28 Henry Grimm	53971	Feb., 1887	32	30 5	La Grippe (bal.)	72	50.00
33 Johanna Mittwallen	75689	Apr., 1902	141	19 10	Uraemia	66	475.00
34 J. P. Anweiler	21912	.....	.....	.....	Part payment .....	.....	150.00
37 E. W. Cohagan	26586	Oct., 1885	173	37 ..	Tot. dis., arterio sclerosis	70	350.00
41 Chas. Schlcht	62216	Aug., 1888	41	33 7	Pneumonia	53	350.00
42 Adolph Kendezek	31592	Feb., 1884	151	38 ..	Pneumonia	54	550.00
42 A. H. Lehnemann	9262	Dec., 1880	42	39 2	Dropsy (bal.)	69	50.00
44 Frank Otting	76374	Sept., 1894	44	27 ..	Uraemia	60	550.00
44 Fred. Kleinsorge	33525	Jan., 1882	44	40 1	Nephritis	71	550.00
44 J. R. Wertz	13602	Oct., 1882	154	39 7	Influenza	71	550.00
49 Emma Votava	42916	July, 1890	52	31 9	Tuberculosis	59	40.00
53 Wife Ed. Kennedy	44385	Dec., 1904	55	17 4	Tot. dis., paralyzed ..	60	400.00
56 John Graham	66944	Jan., 1899	141	23 2	Bright's disease	59	150.00
58 L. Neureiter	36195	Feb., 1885	26	36 11	Pneumonia	68	550.00
72 Chas. Enger	38975	June, 1888	72	31 9	Cancer	65	550.00
72 Henry Wrage	6531	Nov., 1880	42	41 4	Kidney trouble	74	550.00
74 Chas. Freise	41492	.....	.....	.....	Part payment .....	.....	100.00
87 Sam'l Solomon	41159	Apr., 1896	10	26 ..	Chro. nephritis	66	550.00
87 Louis Cohen	50874	Sept., 1894	87	23 8	Old age	90	550.00
90 Wm. Gabler	56489	June, 1892	90	29 8	Inst. nephritis	74	550.00
90 S. Ballin	41013	July, 1882	10	39 7	Lobar pneumonia	74	550.00
90 Harry Cohen	58647	Aug., 1906	90	15 7	Myocarditis	34	475.00
90 Wife Isaac Kraut	57264	May, 1896	90	25 9	Lobar nephritis	60	40.00
90 W. Silberstein	93775	June, 1902	97	15 1	Appendicitis	38	550.00
97 Fred Keinhardt	4464	Apr., 1885	37	36 11	Suicide	62	550.00
97 Nels Harring	61607	May, 1888	97	33 10	Heart trouble	82	550.00
98 Chas. Hinderer	9303	Jan., 1883	98	38 2	Tot. dis., spinal disease	74	350.00
102 M. Greelish	77430	May, 1895	56	26 10	Suicide	47	550.00
102 L. H. Love	49246	Apr., 1888	217	.. ..	Bal. on T. B.	80	50.00
123 Peter Schmidt	7343	Nov., 1894	32	27 2	Bron. asthma	65	550.00
128 Henry Lohmeier	12685	Jan., 1907	128	15 1	Heart failure	63	475.00
132 Wife Max Arenstein	55694	Feb., 1893	90	29 ..	Chro. endocarditis	62	40.00
141 Alois Cerny	52930	Apr., 1902	141	19 10	Cancer stomach	62	475.00
144 Frank Schmidt	19985	May, 1890	144	31 8	Chro. endocarditis	57	550.00
144 Gabriel Wolff	18014	Apr., 1892	144	39 9	Chro. endocarditis	75	550.00
144 Michael Alexander	18743	July, 1881	144	40 6	Tot. dis., double pneu.	69	350.00
147 Jacob Furthman	58313	Nov., 1900	147	21 1	Pul. oedema	64	550.00
161 John Hughes	64728	May, 1903	105	18 9	Acute texenia	63	475.00
165 R. S. Crisinger	76090	Nov., 1894	100	27 4	Suicide	53	213.00
165 Wife H. Klonin	17970	June, 1895	87	26 8	Cancer	54	40.00
173 Aug. Diekmeyer	6737	July, 1917	44	3 8	Heart trouble	40	75.00
192 Wife L. Meersman	24580	July, 1905	97	16 ..	Female trouble	48	40.00
192 Wife H. McGarrigle	22789	Nov., 1881	55	38 5	Asthma	43	40.00
192 A. De Vlamincke	21224	July, 1910	192	11 8	Blood poisoning	43	275.00
192 M. Georges	65059	Dec., 1890	165	31 2	Pneumonia	80	550.00
202 E. A. Wolf	67442	Jan., 1890	202	31 2	Old age	81	550.00
206 Ed. O'Malley	96022	.....	.....	.....	Balance	61	475.00
215 Wm. Siegfried	37733	Aug., 1916	235	5 7	Bright's disease	61	75.00
228 Frank Tschida	40297	Dec., 1916	221	6 2	Pul. tub.	42	125.00
236 Thos. Thornburg	49392	Nov., 1902	236	19 3	Heart failure	69	475.00
238 Wife L. E. Clair	8691	Apr., 1883	42	38 11	Paralysis	76	40.00
238 P. Oldenschlager	51707	July, 1886	253	35 7	Suicide	69	118.40
242 W. H. Wood	109527	May, 1909	129	12 10	.....	51	100.00
311 B. H. Beach	55229	Jan., 1896	311	26 2	Cancer liver	68	550.00
334 Wife W. H. Buhles	70317	Nov., 1898	334	23 2	Paralysis	63	40.00
337 C. B. Bethel	89337	May, 1900	337	21 9	Nephritis	69	550.00
357 Wife Geo. Thomas	45871	May, 1916	486	5 10	Pneumonia	50	40.00
360 C. M. Brownberger	76493	May, 1899	48	23 9	Total dis.	66	350.00
373 Oliver Labbie	38679	Mch., 1918	373	4 11	Pul. tub.	26	75.00
398 F. W. Gastelger	40760	Apr., 1893	10	26 ..	Fracture skull	68	550.00
398 R. Botte	45362	July, 1916	398	5 5	Dilation heart	64	75.00
449 Juana Ocasio	123016	Oct., 1918	449	3 5	Tuberculosis	40	75.00
500 Jose R. Medero	27177	July, 1910	462	11 7	Tuberculosis, pul.	56	275.00
500 Filippo Castellano	11651	Sept., 1909	500	12 5	Tuberculosis, pul.	39	275.00
501 Geo. A. Dittman	410	June, 1919	501	2 6	Pneumonia	47	75.00

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN APRIL, 1922.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	By member-		Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				Union No.	ship. Yr. M.			
1	Frank Rae	7486	Nov., 1884	1	37 3	Mitral regurgitation...	67	\$500.00
1	Fred K. Kalthoff	49265	July, 1894	1	27 4	Pernicious anemia	47	550.00
1	H. F. Voges	36648	June, 1899	238	21 9	Tub. asthma	56	550.00
3	R. Bertsch	56009	June, 1900	10	21 10	Tot. dis., chr. asthma..	68	350.00
6	Bernard Mangin	74491	Oct., 1893	241	28 5	Bro. pneumonia	71	550.00
6	Jacob Letterman	64600	Mar., 1891	12	31 ..	Chro. endocarditis	65	550.00
6	R. Van Dusky	21265	Aug., 1913	6	8 6	Gastric ulcer	49	125.00
7	Geo. Miller	3123	Nov., 1879	7	42 4	Old age	70	550.00
14	Phil Blumenstein	73631	Mar., 1894	14	38 ..	Diabetic coma	68	550.00
14	John Dietrich	50549	May, 1888	14	31 11	Apoplexy	72	550.00
14	Phil Kunzelman	52320	Sep., 1886	14	35 7	Pneumonia	61	550.00
14	John Meyer	26302	Feb., 1882	14	40 2	Pneumonia	73	550.00
14	P. J. Alonso	113915	May, 1906	15	15 11	Pneumonia	56	475.00
14	Anna Rusy	98599	Mar., 1903	14	19 11	Pneumonia	63	475.00
14	Henry Hoffman	38528	July, 1899	15	22 ..	Cancer	65	175.00
14	Sofia Corrales	13972	Dec., 1919	336	2 3		28	75.00
15	Hugo Schmidt	45978	Oct., 1886	15	36 ..	Cancer stomach	67	550.00
22	Wm. Rutten	25204	Dec., 1881	22	40 4	Total disability	..	350.00
25	Mich Sebal	23669	June, 1902	25	19 10	Asthma	75	75.00
27	John Knowlton	12331	Oct., 1882	27	39 6	Total disability	77	350.00
28	Henry Kuster	37119	Sep., 1885	28	36 6	Heart trouble	70	550.00
34	Jos. Pastika	71502	Sep., 1892	212	30 7	Gangrene foot	76	550.00
35	Jacob Kohl	55023	Jan., 1898	90	24 1	Heart disease	54	550.00
41	Aug. Novak	9659	May, 1880	46	41 4	Total disability	..	350.00
48	Jos. Steinman	27443	Jan., 1880	48	32 10	Heart failure	59	550.00
49	Emma Votava	42916	Jan., 1889	141	33 2	Bright's disease	59	400.00
52	Ed Kennedy	44385	July, 1890	52	31 9	Cancer	35	150.00
54	John Beatty	4973	May, 1883	54	39 ..	Cancer tongue	75	250.00
55	Peter Regan	3596	June, 1887	58	34 9	Tubercular trouble	51	550.00
58	Vitalen Racette	26793	May, 1911	58	10 9	On account	67	75.00
74	Chas. Freise	41492				Complications	72	550.00
75	Chris Mikesell	69660	June, 1892	35	29 2	Lobar cancer	43	475.00
90	B. Gerson	57763	Oct., 1903	90	18 5	Tot. dis., rupture	77	350.00
90	Josefina Kral	58845	Oct., 1890	90	31 6	Frontal sinusitis	59	40.00
90	Wife Paul Finke	56722	Sept., 1882	90	39 7	Cancer rectum	67	342.02
94	B. Mishky	4355	Jan., 1882	25	30 3	Tuberculosis	39	475.00
97	D. J. Conlon	102416	May, 1903	97	18 10	Carcinoma	61	40.00
97	Wife J. Jacobs	50377	Aug., 1886	97	35 7	Dilation heart	67	475.00
102	H. W. Zeigler	99906	June, 1902	102	19 9	Tuberculosis	71	545.00
118	Louis Hammel	23787	Jan., 1895	118	.. ..	Consumption	33	275.00
129	H. Kleinberg	33255	June, 1895	100	26 9	Consumption	43	550.00
129	Armando Rodriguez	12990	Sep., 1909	462	12 6	Chro. phthisis	53	550.00
135	Jas. Davis	96066	May, 1901	304	20 10	Diabetes mellitus	68	550.00
141	Frank Adamec	54204	May, 1892	141	29 10	Cancer liver	60	550.00
141	A. R. Hajek	79735	Sep., 1886	141	35 7	Acute nephritis	53	550.00
141	Antonie Madlik	79917	June, 1896	141	25 9	Suicide	..	337.00
165	Eva Suskind	56146	Mar., 1892	90	30 ..	Pneumonia	64	40.00
165	R. S. Crissinger	76090	Nov., 1894	100	26 ..	Cancer	64	40.00
172	Wife A. S. Aout	82934	Apr., 1899	409	23 ..	Kidney trouble	41	100.00
192	Wife Z. Labelle	9348	Feb., 1886	58	36 1	Heart failure	64	40.00
192	J. Laenen	35880	Apr., 1906	8	15 11	Pul. Tub.	56	550.00
220	Wife Piere Despues	32336	Oct., 1893	220	28 6	Apoplexy	56	530.00
225	Harry Dray	52793	July, 1887	17	35 8	Killed by auto	62	100.00
242	J. W. Shirey	23865	Feb., 1901	242	21 2	Accident by burns	45	40.00
247	O. H. Schebsdat	10345	May, 1881	34	40 11	Tuberculosis	39	100.00
273	Wife Arthur Titus	71677	Mar., 1895	273	27 1	Heart failure	60	550.00
279	E. L. Dedrick	88007	Aug., 1900	12	21 3	Tuberculosis	48	550.00
285	H. V. Illias	38709	May, 1886	150	35 10	Tuberculosis	55	475.00
316	Cath. Mummert	86376	Oct., 1899	316	22 5	Pul. Tub.	48	475.00
336	R. L. Inclan	102958	July, 1904	336	17 11	Total disability	45	50.00
336	J. D. Finley	8652	May, 1905	277	16 11	Pul. Tub.	25	75.00
360	Pelegrin Rosa	28625	Jan., 1914	350	8 8	Pul. Tub.	28	50.00
378	Santos Cordero	47341	Jan., 1917	449	5 2	Gun shot wound	59	475.00
378	Maria Cordero	122263	Jan., 1920	378	2 2	Drowning	38	125.00
381	Emil Krueger	106118	May, 1903	381	18 10	Drowning	45	475.00
384	Jos. Ortigas	38665	Apr., 1916	384	5 11	Pneumonia	32	91.20
384	Godfrey Foster	102962	Jan., 1903	384	19 2	Heart trouble	68	132.01
384	L. E. Fernandez	112451	Nov., 1916	405	5 5	Arterio sclerosis	63	40.00
394	Elmer Shindell	12994	Aug., 1892	86	29 2	Total dis., blind	63	250.00
395	Mother Thos. M. Quinn	2191	May, 1915	395	6 9	Heart trouble	43	75.00
463	W. E. Sloane	8104	Sep., 1886	59	.. ..	Arterio sclerosis	50	75.00
467	Pedro Rodriguez	114711	Feb., 1908	467	14 3		..	..
484	F. Broomfield	2567	June, 1888	100	33 8		..	..
500	Fallo Corrales	11935	Dec., 1919	500	2 4		..	..

Note.—The \$100.00 paid by No. 279 in Feby., 1922, was on account of Ed L. Dedrick, 88007, instead of John Grube.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

‡Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

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- 219 A. Leland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *405 C. J. Hill, 1408 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, S. E., Scott and Savannah sts., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Boesche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 293 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 †228 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isador Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. C. Stroup, 1040 19th st., San Pedro.
 332 H. P. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 238 G. E. Gierman, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 B. E. Worden, 274 E. st., San Bernardino.
 460 A. H. Sidler, 620 Humboldt st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 Roselle Theoret, 156 Gibson av., Hamilton, Ont.
 *28 A. Garlepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 140 D. W. Kennedy, 78 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 357 Frank Brown, 32-25 Ave. E., Vancouver, B. C.
 *273 J. C. Gosselin, 84 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
 450 W. B. Rose, 320 Av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 456 A. G. Miller, 315 6th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- 1129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
 *306 J. Listerman, 606 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 460 Elmer E. Gsst, 420 W. Topeka av., Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 10 Henry st., S. Norwalk.
 *30 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 108 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 129 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 156 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
 *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
 *32 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *206 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.

- *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *386 Frank N. Smith, 185 N. Main st., Waterbury.
 *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 332 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1831 E. Union st., Jacksonville.
 280 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 †336 Manuel Gonzalez, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
 387 Manuel Marrero, 301 Eliz. st., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonzalez, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Salvatore Chillura, Box 116, Ybor City Sta., Tampa.
 †474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Br., Box 986, Orlando.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a506 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendes, Box 64, Tampa.
 b512 Delores Gonzalez, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 L. Carstens, Box 135, Key West.
 c514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendes, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Alex Cheyne, 421 Pine st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 B. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Nelhart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 J. E. Jacobsen, 629 S. 8th st., Springfield.
 41 B. M. Kantenberg, 114 S. Lake st., Aurora.
 C. H. Patterman, 487 Watson st., Aurora.
 *47 Leo Schmitt, 1000 Washington st.
 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.

- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *80 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elser, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Phillip Siefert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zieler, 134 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 W. H. Gaul, 716 Merriman st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 316 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kauffman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Jas. E. Williams, Jefferson st., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 John H. Russ, 1030 First av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Tronte, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 222 Albert Welland, Box 95, Peru.
 243 Chas. Masur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolf, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, E. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 806 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltsman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 879 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 *305 Wilber Hughes, Havana.
 394 J. W. Humphrey, 317 E. Sycamore st., Sycamore.
 *408 J. E. Stacey, 209 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schults, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chaney Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochndel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 371 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 506 LaSalle st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Daily, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *52 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Belasman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birx, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st av., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 339 Chas. L. Jacobs, 718 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 *379 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed Gantner, 727 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
 399 Henry Yunghaus, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *93 Ed Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1315 26th st., Des Moines.
 120 John Hartman, 1501 E. 5th st., Muscatine.
 156 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 200 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Geo. Peterson, 302 S. Concord st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Feuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 835 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3d st., Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigurd Olson, 704½ Central av., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Harry Phillips, 323 N. J. st., Oskaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 Third av., W., Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albion.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhagen, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *106 W. A. Cole, 228 Limestone st., Danville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 Theo. Kenneweg, 640 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
 230 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1385 St. Bernard Ave., New Orleans.
 * R. B. Pavageau, 1528 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 168 Main st., Biddeford.
 66 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 87 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Jas. L. Rogers, 11 James st., Rockland.
 470 Hugh Hadsor, 225½ Middle st., P. O. Box 964, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, Room 22, 107 E. Virginia av., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 *49 John W. Russell, 150 White st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
 92 Geo. Apholt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 359, Worcester.
 197 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *160 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 163, Milford.
 *206 F. B. Lewis, 10 Magnolia Ter., P. O. Box 366, North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lily av., Lowell.
 324 Manuel Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawlor, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 160 Water st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Nicholas Cappuccilli, 208 Le Roy st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E., Labor Temple Detroit.
 24 Menno D. Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E. Grand Rapids.
 69 C. C. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 1006 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 *187 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Gardfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 *205 Wm. White, 214 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
 *208 L. W. Lapp, 118 E. Dutton st., Kalamazoo.
 *209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *288 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Kalamazoo.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. R. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
 314 Frank C. Keyes, 759 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 368 Wm. Lueke, 206 N. First st., Ann Arbor.
 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Del., Fort Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 208½ S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 228 Blenhuber av., Marquette.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 Wm. A. Zick, 309 S. Superior st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 608 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Paul Rick, 423 Daily Star bldg., Minneapolis.
 *98 Gust. E. Erickson, 75 W. 7th st., St. Paul.
 271 Bert Joslyn, 134 2d st., N. W., Rochester.
 324 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *315 J. M. Scharenbrock, 233 14th st., S., St. Cloud.
 331 J. C. Pratt, Box 230, Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 434 John Burmeister, Box 123, Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 M. H. Grant, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 E. M. Bradley, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *78 John Kichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 L. L. Jacobs, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 J. W. Steinmetz, 1116 N. 8th st., Kansas City
 (Kan.).
 122 Fred J. Neutzler, 208 Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 John D. Meyer, 600 N. Quincy st., Sedalia.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 322 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., S., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Turtle, 221 Commercial av., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 J. B. Schupp, 2537 S. 10th st., Omaha.
 143 John Steiner, 945 N. 22d av., Lincoln.
 *276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Wm. Feinauer, 64 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg.,
 Manchester.
 *260 Daniel Sullivan, 109 Ash st., Box 269, Nashua.
 c518 John F. Howe, 830 Auburn st., Manchester.
 a520 Miss Blanche Franceour, 270 Spruce st., Man-
 chester.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 Edw. Peters, 57 N. First st., Paterson.
 John Rittenour, 12 16th av., Paterson.
 *8 Max Schuencke, 133 Bowers st., Jersey City
 Heights (Hoboken).
 *131 Henry J. Hulsh, 25 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 178 Henry F. Hillers, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 Gustave Schweitzer, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 *146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland
 Park, New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koenig, 622 Monastery st., W. Hoboken
 (Union Hill).
 190 W. F. Nelson, 144 S. Tennessee, Atlantic City.
 *33 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23d st., Camden.
 *428 Alois Klaiber, 1009 Lyndale av., Trenton.
 524 Mrs. H. Schroeder, Carteret (Chrome).
 Mary Planke, Carteret (Chrome).

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Julius De Gryse, 1032 N. 8th st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
 15 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 16 Jacob E. Sigel, 224 Eastable blk., Syracuse.
 7 H. P. Daly, 1419 Dudley av., Utica.
 O. A. Bock, 1006 Court st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Troy.
 * Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Troy.
 *12 Peter Rogers, 68 N. Willow st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 152 Lenox av., New York City.
 16 Jas. Dundon, 5 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Outhbert, 750 1/2 Livingston st., W., Elmira.
 68 John J. Dillon, 45 2d st., Albany.
 *12 Jas. L. McHale, 106 State st., Albany.
 *74 Geo. F. Hitz, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 75 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
 *13 Albert Herlinger, 812 Hudson av., Peekskill.
 84 W. J. Wright, Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 *67 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 *89 Alva King, 834 Stanley st., Schenectady.
 70 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.
 *112 B. E. Dunham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 121 M. F. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 Jas. W. Grey, 210 S. Indiana av., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, Box 252, Norwich.
 *136 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 *141 Joseph Woch, 821 E. 73d st., New York City.
 142 Mrs. Hattie Sterrett, 13 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 *144 J. Malhado, 9 E. 7th st., New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 580 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Zeigler, 207 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 175 Frank Rist, 26 Park st., Kingston.

- 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Abraham Wolferman, 1313 Clinton av., Bronx,
 New York.
 John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 134 Front st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 *251 O. L. Lindlau, 1551 2d av., New York.
 265 J. A. Miller, 320 Broad st., Waverly.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Oswego.
 *233 E. F. Guilford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 *292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 *311 John L. Kaupp, 16 1/2 E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 334 W. H. Buhles, 42 1/2 Putnam st., Saratoga.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 *358 Jose Bustillo, 2026 Lexington av., New York
 (Brooklyn).
 370 Andrew Lunn, 12 Main st., Jamestown.
 *389 Rufino Alonso, 227 E. 84th st., New York.
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 *233 John H. Nase, 303 Washington av., Sellersville.
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KNOWLEDGE
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C. M. I. U. OF A.
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There is only one way that the people can get what they want, and that way is through organization.

Organization. The mob never gets what it wants. In fact it usually gets what it does not want and to its own sorrow.

Argument and logic do not get us anything unless the reasoning is followed by a practical application of the conclusion arrived at and it requires organization to do this and to apply such conclusion to advantage.

Democracy to properly function must be highly organized, more highly organized than an autocracy or an absolute monarchy with one supreme authority, quick to make a decision, be it right or wrong, with the power to back its decisions to the letter. This does not suffice. We do not want it and will not have it. We are concerned in government only as a means to an end and we find a democracy the better fitted tool for our needs—a democracy which gets its will and its power from the people through the means of organization.

This reasoning applies to labor as well as it does to the nation. The only way labor can hope to get what it wants is through organization.

Cigarmakers as a whole want better wages and better working conditions. The only way these things may be attained is through organization. Organization is not spontaneous. It does not spring into being over night. Neither does it come of its own accord. It does not grow without seed, cultivation and care. It must have the combined care and support of the many rather than the supreme sacrifice of the few. It is a job for all of us and each must resolve to do his individual share. Your time can be put to no better advantage than in persuad-

ing the non-union cigar maker to become a part of our organization which stands for the betterment of all. It is to your own advantage as the non-unionist is doing as much to injure your working conditions and to lower your bill of prices as is your employer who has to compete against the product of the unorganized.

With every branch of the trade organized, with all cigars made by hand, mould or machine UNION MADE, cigar makers would be in a position to get the things they want and it is only through organization that this can be done.

During industrial disputes any injury that may happen to property is usually blamed on the workers, no matter if all **Rights** proof is lacking that they were in any way to blame. A howl is raised about the necessity for protection of property and the workers are charged with sabotage or worse.

Property is seemingly the most cherished things the employer possesses and they are usually promptly protected by our obliging courts through the issuance of injunctions prohibiting the workers from molestation.

How differently "Rights" are considered. It all depends on which side of the fence they happen to be located.

The seniority rights (property rights) of the railroad workers represents far more to them than does the property rights of the owners. Property, after all, represents nothing more than wealth accumulated by the owners from profits on labor. Under present industrial conditions labor is able to accumulate very little property hence they have little or no property rights. Its seniority rights represent its all in the controversy. Justice demands as much consideration for the seniority right of labor as it does for the property right of the employer. If it is wrong to destroy property it is also wrong to destroy seniority, yet our courts are seemingly very slow in restraining the railroad companies from sabotaging the rights of the workers.

The railroads hope to destroy the organizations involved in the present controversy. They will then be in a position to beat down wages to the former starvation level and reap a rich harvest of profit. There is little chance of their destroying the present form of organization. Should they accomplish the complete destruction of the present conservative, clean cut labor unions they will find in their place some other form of organization, public or secret. Organization in some form will live within the working class.

Industry generally speaking is headed up a blind alley and is purposely kept there by the profiteering, exploiting captains of big industry and finance. Instead of carrying on industries and production for service and a fair profit the exploiting profiteers are conducting industries and production for the sole purpose of profits.

The labor question will never get on to the right road for peace and prosperity and out of periods of unemployment and strikes and lockouts until the smoke screens, used by high finance to befog the minds of the general public, and the underbrush are cleared away from the pathway of industry. This can be successfully accomplished by labor organizations.

There are many things that should be done to help in carrying forward industry on a fair, just, and equitable plan such as would bring a fair return for capital invested, to competent, efficient employers and heads of industry and to the workers employed therein. Chief among these are the gradual elimination of incompetent superintendents, managers, and manufacturers, and the unnecessary, awful waste in industry.

The so-called general public, which is a myth, must be made to understand that the worker is not to blame for the so-called high cost of living, the periods of industrial and commercial stagnation and for strikes and lockouts, and that we will not carry the burden or be the goat for the incompetency of the manufacturer and the frightful and unnecessary waste in industry.

If the general press of the country would simply print the known facts the whole so-called labor question would be on the high road to solution in so far as that can be accomplished. There is scarcely a single big industry today that is conducted on a fair, just, and efficient basis. Almost all of the big industries have bonding companies, holding companies, and operating companies, all of which get their percent of profits, and in addition to the three or four companies that are now splitting the proceeds is the dividend on watered stocks.

It is claimed by experts of the Interstate Commerce Commission that nearly forty per cent of the claimed valuation of the Pere Marquette Railroad is nothing but water. Government engineers have declared that the Pere Marquette can be rebuilt for \$63,309,242. The stocks and bonds of the Pere Marquette have been inflated to \$101,711,386, upon which the public and the employees are compelled to pay dividends. It is claimed that shippers and passengers are overcharged and the wages of employees are beaten down

in order to pay a dividend of \$2,500,000 a year on the watered stock of this one railroad.

This is but one simple illustration of the claims we have set forth in the foregoing. When we stop to consider that this is but one illustration of the thousand and one other railroads and trusts and big interests, involving billions of dollars of stock much of which is water, and that Wall Street, the trusts, banks, railroads, and great industrial corporations have interlocking interests and often directors all working industrially for the sole purpose of profits, utterly regardless of the interests of the workers, is it any wonder that we have unrest, high cost of living, unemployment, profiteering, strikes, and lockouts?

We can be put well on the high road toward a more just and fair plan of production and distribution by first organizing the workers as well as the employers if you please; second, by removing incompetency and dishonesty in industry; third, by removing the almost criminal waste in industry; fourth, by removing excessive profits; fifth, by conducting industry on a basis of service instead of profit; sixth, by giving a fair compensation for service rendered, to competent, willing employers who will employ union labor under just conditions and fair wages; and seventh, a fair rate of profit on capital invested, and last but not least without meddling, restrictive legislation by state or federal governments.

Good Health Commercially Considered.—The final report of the Commission on Industrial Relations gives a number of startling

Sick Bill
\$680,000,000

statements, for the first time given the authority and endorsement of a government commission. The report states that accidents, to which much attention has recently been given, cause only one-seventh as much destitution as does sickness. The average loss of each of the thirty-odd million wage earners in the United States through sickness is nine days a year, which at an average wage of \$2.00 a day makes a wage loss of over \$500,000,000.00. This with the medical care cost of \$180,000,000.00 makes the total annual sick bill over \$680,000,000.00.

Sickness among wage earners is due to insufficient diet, bad housing, inadequate clothing, and unfavorable surroundings in the home. The majority of wage earners do not receive sufficient wages to provide for proper living conditions. The commission does not anticipate that wages will be

raised enough at once to permit proper living conditions and adequate medical attention, and therefore proposes a system of sickness insurance.

European Labor Unites Against Soviet Tyranny.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Word from European labor centers shows clearly that labor of the old world is definitely swinging into line with the position of the American Federation of Labor on the question of soviet Russia.

The position is changing from one merely of opposition to bolshevism to one of direct hostility to the soviet government. Included in this new alignment, which is of great importance, is not only British labor, but the entire Second Internationale and the International Federation of Trade Unions.

European labor wrath has been rising steadily, fanned by one soviet blunder and cruelty after another.

First came the famous 21 points, by which the soviets sought to take charge of labor all over the world. Then came formation of the red internationale. This was followed by the bloody conquest of Georgia and the destruction of its labor movement. The last blow is the alleged trial of the labor and soviet revolutionary group of 46 in Moscow.

United War on Tyranny.

This trial was attended by Emile Vandervelde and the brother of the late Karl Liebknecht, representing the two European internationals. Vandervelde was compelled to resort to a hunger strike before he could fight his way out of Russia.

The Second Internationale, meeting in London last month, finally produced a declaration of war and the following account is quoted from the Labour News Service, conducted jointly by the British Labor Party and the trade unions:

"Relations between the International and the Moscow organization naturally figured prominently in the debates. Discussion was influenced by the news coming from Russia regarding the trial of Social Revolutionaries before the Moscow Tribunal, and the treatment accorded M. Vandervelde and his colleagues who undertook the prisoners' defense at the trials in the name of the Second International.

"Mr. Ramsay MacDonald moved a resolution expressing amazement that the Moscow Government had decided before their trial had ended that certain of the Social Revolutionary prisoners may be executed; regretting the outrageous manner in which the trials had been conducted, the villainous attacks made by Communist leaders upon the Socialist lawyers who had been appointed by the Second International to defend the prisoners; and characterizing as worthless much of the evidence given at the trial.

Calla for World Protest.

"The resolution recorded the view that it would be an insult to the proletarian sense of justice, would offer an invitation to reactionary Governments to pursue a like policy, and would be a breach of the pledge given to the International Executives at the Berlin Conference if the death penalty was enforced.

"It called upon all the working class organizations to protest against the sentence of murder, and dissociated the conference from the tragedy, and from those responsible for 'one more black act of vengeance' to those which already besmirch the pages of history."

Vandervelde, upon getting out of Russia, said: "We consider it our duty to arouse the protest of organized labor throughout the world against the crime contemplated in Moscow and that is why the soviet government tried to detain us in Russia."

LINCOLN SAID:

And His Words of Wisdom Are as Filled With Profound Truth Today as When They Were Uttered.

Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed or fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point with its connection not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government; it is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital somehow, by the use of it, induces him to labor.

The favored few, who are now berating Senator LaFollette for his declaration in favor of a constitutional amendment which would organically deny the right of the Supreme Court to veto legislation, have evidently forgotten that the great and only Theodore Roosevelt become so vexed over the theiving practices of the profiteering trusts, big interests, and big financiers and certain judges that he advocated a law providing for the recall of judges, which amounts to practically the same as the declaration of Senator LaFollette.

A true knowledge of the real underlying facts in industry, trade, and commerce should be known and published regardless of whom it may hurt and of the temporary consequences. If the general reading public could only be reached and overtaken by the true facts of industry there would be a mighty upheaval in state and federal legislative bodies and executives.

"It's union made but does not bear the label" is a catch phrase which should not mislead trade unionists when making purchases. Demand the union label.

If all trade unionists would live every day as though it were their last there would be a better demand for the union label, shop card, and working button.

Money spent by trade unionists for non-union goods or for non-union labor of any kind gives aid and comfort to the "open shoppers."

The union label helps us to provide in times of industrial peace what we very often need in industrial war—a strong organization and substantial funds.

The union label, shop card, and working button are good companions on a journey of the industrial field for any trade unionist.

When a trade unionist listens to "reasons" presented by a merchant for the absence of the union label on goods he is starting out in the wrong direction. There can be no reasonable excuse for buying non-union goods in a line where the union label has been a fixture for years, and when a merchant has lost the right to use the label there is some cause for it which cannot be overlooked by the loyal unionist. Bear this in mind and ignore the excuses offered. There are too many chances of being deceived by excuses.

These are times in which carelessness and indifference on the part of members of unions with respect to the union label are as harmful as the conduct of the man who deliberately takes the place of a striker. The employer feels that the trend of the time is in his direction and he is taking advantage of every opportunity to gain his ends. A healthy demand for the union label on purchases at the present presents a simple means of offsetting the activities of the enemies of the organized workers and if the members of unions are not willing to make the most of their possibilities in this direction they will merit the setbacks that come to them as a consequence of their heedlessness.

President Harding recently directed a message to the governors of the several coal producing states asking that they protect from violence men willing to dig coal. This was a supposed "public benefit" proclamation.

The interests of the public and their general welfare would have been safeguarded to a much greater extent had this proclamation been addressed to the mine owners and had it carried directions to them to sell their coal at pre-strike prices, which gave them a handsome profit. The mere fact that there may be a fuel shortage is no excuse for the present price of coal, which is highway robbery. Coal mined last spring before the strike is not costing an excess to produce, yet we see the price of coal mined long before the strike took effect steadily advancing in price despite the fact that freight rates have been reduced.

There is a growing feeling in the minds of many people that the coal strike was engineered by the mine owners for profit and that when coal stocks are reduced to the minimum and the prices will have been advanced to a point that assures the mine owners an additional excess profit on the coal that will be mined after the strike is settled we shall then see a speedy settlement of the difficulty.

One of the things that would benefit the public in the coal situation is the determination of the actual cost of coal production and prices fixed to conform with this on a basis of fair wages to the miners and fair profit to the mine owners. This has been so far blocked by an agency of the same government that issues the recent proclamation for the public good. Two years ago the federal trade commission attempted to find out the actual cost of coal production. The operators refused to show their books and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia sustained the operators. This blocked the commission from making proper investigation and no further attempts have been made by any government agency to determine the cost to produce coal. Let the President use his persuasion to get these facts and to correct evils if found. His proclamations will then carry more weight with the public which will welcome substantial, fruitful aid.

That improvement of general business conditions is genuine can be gauged by the lack of demoralization during the present unsettled labor conditions. Despite the fact that unsettled conditions exist in two of the vital industries of the nation, viz., railroads and coal, stocks and bonds are selling at the highest prices for the year and new issues are in many instances oversubscribed. Employment statistics continue to show less unemployment, in fact in some lines a noticeable shortage of labor is reported.

Our own trade, always the last to pick up following a general depression, is gaining ground in some sections. A significant fact, not to be overlooked, is the marked revival in districts where persistent, continuous label agitation has been carried on. In many such localities while the depression was felt, it was neither a severe nor of as long duration as in localities where little or nothing was done to stimulate interest in union made cigars.

Label agitation has done much good for union cigar makers in the past and it can and will do as much good in the future. Any business to be successful must adver-

tise. Collectively and individually our business is the making and packing of cigars. When we, collectively as a local union, or as an individual, realize that in order to make our business a success we must apply the same effort toward its advancement as we would were it a purely commercial venture we will get results that will pay dividends in steady, profitable employment.

As cigar makers we have invested our sole capital—our labor—in the business. It becomes our duty, if we wish our business to prosper, to give this investment the same careful consideration that we would give a business in which we had invested our cash capital rather than our labor, which after all is one and the same thing. A business to show dividends must receive careful attention. When our business is made to prosper we count our dividends in the weekly pay envelope. Make your trade union business pay by applying business methods to furthering its success.

Yesterday is past, useful only for its recorded history. Tomorrow never comes—today is here. Make the most of it. Exploit the label.

President Gompers in replying to the welcoming addresses at the opening of the Cincinnati Convention said, "We are in no mood to give up liberties no matter what power may seek to steal them or what subtlety shall be employed.

In a day like this it is most encouraging to have come from your hearts and minds the expression of hope and the offer of service. The toiling masses of America have few traditions of the old, as have the toilers of older countries and older civilizations; but in our own America we have emerged from a condition of servitude to understanding by the great mass of the toilers of America of the sovereignty of the citizenship, of the equality of opportunity which must come to the great toiling masses of America.

We do not becloud our minds, nor do we fool ourselves into any fancied security as to the obstacles which have been and are being thrown across our pathway of progress. On the contrary, the designers and those who carry the designs into effect to weaken the spirit or to crush the hopes of American labor for absolute freedom—we understand them and their purpose just as keenly as they do, and we are just as ready, and perhaps much more so, than are the antagonists of the rightful course and cause of the American Labor movement. We shall go onward and forward more determined than ever that there shall not be imposed upon

our brow, upon our backs, the type of The Man With the Hoe, but that as freemen, ordained by God and by nature, declared in that sacred document, the Declaration of Independence, rooted in the Constitution of the United States, we are men and women created with certain inalienable rights, the right of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

And this American Labor movement, organized as it is, believes in these great principles enunciated in that world-famed, historic and sacred document; and we are not in a mood to have those rights and those principles guaranteed to us by our constitution taken from us by any subtle reasoning or assumption of power, no matter whence it emanates."

We have wandered far afield from the first principles initiated by our forefathers in establishing this Republic of human welfare, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. From these lofty principles there has grown up a spirit of grasping greed and get-rich-quick impulse, and the get-something-for-nothing, regardless of how obtained. The fundamental rallying cry that goes up from the masses should be a return to first principles of human welfare. The sooner we put the welfare of humankind above the dollar mark the sooner we shall be on the high road to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The Lima Strike.

When the strike of the non-unionists occurred in the Deisel-Wemmer Cigar Company, Lima, Ohio, I sent Organizer Rollo S. Sexton to Lima, and from his reports and the reports of others who are reliable and wholly disinterested, we find substantially the following interesting facts:

The language employed and the conditions stated are not mine. I believe them, however, to be substantially true.—Editor.

In the strike of cigar makers at Delphos, Lima, St. Mary's, O., etc., it seems impossible for Federal conciliators to secure an adjustment in a situation in which gross injustice has been perpetrated (and it will so continue) because of the helplessness of the workers to combat the policy of the employers.

The Deisel-Wemmer Company, Lima, O., cigar manufacturers, the employer in this instance, controls 18 factories or warehouses, all within a radius of 50 miles of Lima, O., and, with the exception of Lima, where there are two cigar factories, all of the others are located in separate towns, one cigar factory in each place. And it

will be readily seen because the workers are unorganized and of this "one factory town system," the company can successfully impose any reduction in wages or changes in working conditions it sees fit, as the unorganized workers in the first instance cannot secure similar work, except by leaving their homes to seek employment in other places; and, secondly, those of the employees who cannot, or do not wish to leave their homes (and it should be borne in mind that 90 per cent of the employees are women or girls), must of necessity be obliged to accept such reduction in wages or changes in working conditions, or run the risk of being denied work in the future by this company, if they refuse. And, consequently, all but 300 or 400 have returned to work on the company's terms.

The company reduced the pay of bunch-breakers (one class of workers) from 40c per hundred to 27c per hundred, and at the same time claimed, quoting from its paid notice in the Lima newspapers, "There is absolutely no reduction in wages; anyone, who is willing to apply themselves to their work, can easily earn as much per day or week at present as they did during the year 1921." When it is stated, however, that the bunch-breaker, in order to earn as much per day, under this system, as in 1921, would have to speed up 50% in work; as, for instance, one accustomed to making 800 per day, year in and year out, would now have to show 1,200 as a day's work; and when it appears that it is physically impossible to do this, and keep within the Ohio State Law of a 50-hour week, (and it was so demonstrated by the statements of a number of employees now at work in the Lima factories) it will be seen that, notwithstanding the claim of the company above stated, an actual reduction in wages has been forced on the employees. And the reduced rate of pay above quoted is lower than that paid in the year 1913.

A compromise rate of 32c per hundred and a speeding up of production of 25%, instead of 50%, was suggested to a number of those still unemployed by Commissioner Rodgers; and, as this would assure to them the same amount of pay they received before the new system was put into operation, they expressed their willingness to return to work on these terms; but, when submitted to the Company officials, it is said it was instantly rejected by them.

The wages, 40c per hundred, paid to another class of employees, known as rollers, working with the bunch-breakers referred to above (men workers receiving 45c, a discrimination against the women workers, who

must turn out the same quality of work as the men workers) were not reduced, but they also went on strike, fearing a cut in wages if the new system referred to in preliminary report was successful. Investigation in Detroit and Cincinnati developed the fact that in the manufacture of a cigar, selling at the same price as that of the Deisel-Wemmer Co., viz.: \$58 per M, the wages paid to rollers and bunch-breakers together amounted to 87c per hundred in the former city, and 82½c per hundred in the latter city, against the former rate of 80c per hundred paid in the factories of the Deisel-Wemmer Co., thus refuting the statement made by officials of the company that they were forced to adopt a system involving reduction of wages (now 67c per hundred) and speeding up of production, because of competition in Detroit, Cincinnati and elsewhere. Due to information received that, in the effort to make good under the new system, the cigar makers were violating the State 50-hr. week law by starting work before seven o'clock in the morning and working throughout the dinner hour (or nearly so), this matter was placed, it is said, before Mr. Percy Tetlow, director of the Ohio State Dept. of Labor, who said he would arrange to have an inspection made at the Deisel-Wemmer Cigar factory at Lima and at Wapakoneta, O., and also that a representative of the Mediation Bureau would be assigned to proceed to Lima and co-operate in the endeavor to secure an adjustment of the controversy.

The representative of the Mediation Bureau did not put in an appearance. It may be noted here that the information as to employees entering the plant before 7 a. m. (and many of them entering as early as 5 minutes after 6 a. m.) was confirmed by personal observation made by disinterested parties.

The following officials of the company, Mr. H. G. Wemmer, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.; Mark H. Kolter, Asst. to Gen. Mgr., and Chas. Hosselman, General Supt., flatly refused on the part of the company to change or modify in any way the new system now in force, which reduces the wages of a certain class of cigar makers to less than pre-war rates; and those who cannot speed up 50%, in order to earn their former wage, must be satisfied with the reduced rates, notwithstanding the prevailing high cost of living.

The names of workers who testified that the new system was not meeting with the success which the company officials claimed for it, cannot be disclosed because of the fear that they would be discharged and

blacklisted, and the failure of the Ohio State Dept. of Labor to co-operate on the question of the violation of the 50-hr. a week law, rendered it impossible to secure an adjustment which would be fair and equitable to employees.

The older members of the trade union movement see no cause for despondency in the present wage situation. We have seen the movement grow and shrink and grow again larger than before. We have seen wages rise, fall, and rise again higher than before. Sometimes business will recover and start, then labor will be in demand and in short supply and wages will resume the upward swing. One swallow does not make a summer. A reduction in wages does not necessarily make a permanent policy. The trade union cause is bigger and broader than any incident by its wayside. Being right it must prevail.—Boot & Shoe Worker.

TRADE NOTES.

The annual report of the Department of Commerce relative to the tobacco industry in general shows that there were 1,473,000 acres planted in tobacco in 1921, while the production from that crop amounted to 1,117,682,000 pounds, which compares with 1,582,225,000 pounds for 1920. There were imported during the year leaf tobacco and tobacco products to the value of \$60,253,000, while the exports of leaf tobacco were valued at approximately \$205,000,000, and of tobacco products at \$21,000,000. The combined production of cigars in registered factories and in bonded manufacturing warehouses was 8,581,695,000; of cigarettes, 54,287,000,000, and of chewing and smoking tobacco and stuff, 414,000,000 pounds. There were 8,544,000,000 cigarettes exported during the year, leaving 45,743,000,000 factory made cigarettes for consumption in the United States. Revenue collected during the year amounted to \$254,035,000. Of this total, North Carolina contributed \$79,567,000; New York, \$44,199,000; Pennsylvania, \$22,260,000; New Jersey, \$20,919,000; Virginia, \$18,580,000, and Ohio, \$14,255,000.

Of the total number of "large" cigars, 7,368,000,000, sold by manufacturers during the year ending June 30, 1921, 1,890,000,000, or 25 per cent, were intended to retail for not more than 5 cents; 2,186,000,000, or 30 per cent, for more than 5 cents but not more than 8 cents; 3,079,000,000, or 42 per cent, for more than 8 cents but not more than 15 cents, and 213,000,000, or 3 per cent, for more than 15 cents. The character of the cigars manufactured in the several districts vary greatly. About three-fourths of the total production of cigars in Florida were intended to retail for more than 8 cents each. On the other hand, about 95 per cent of the total production in Virginia were intended to retail for not more than 5 cents. West Virginia and the 23rd District of Pennsylvania, the home of the "stogie," also show a very large percentage of the total production to retail for 5 cents or less.

At the close of May, 1922, there was held in the bonded warehouses of the United States a total stock of 70,718,456 pounds of leaf tobacco. In comparison with 66,718,331 pounds in the same period last year, a decrease of 4,000,125 pounds. The 70,718,456 pounds of leaf tobacco on hand May 31, 1922, was valued at \$57,280,677, compared with \$72,333,745, showing a loss of \$15,053,068 in value.

The following table gives in detail the amount of tobacco both wrappers and fillers, remaining

in bonded warehouses of this country on May 31, 1922 and 1921:

	1922. Pounds.	1921. Pounds.
Leaf, suitable for wrappers.....	3,458,153	6,353,186
All others	67,260,303	50,927,497
Total	70,718,456	57,280,677

The crop reporting board in the Bureau of Agriculture Economics of the Department of Agriculture on Monday gave out a statement of its estimates on various crops, including tobacco.

According to the department's figures, the 1922 tobacco acreage is 1,763,000 acres, which is 122.9 per cent of the 1921 acreage. The condition on July 1 of this year is given at 82.4 per cent, as against 71.9 for July 1 of last year, and 82 per cent for the 10-year average.

The July 1 forecast for the tobacco crop was for 1,415,000 pounds, while the December 1 estimate was for 1,075,000 pounds, and the four-year average 1,378,000 pounds. This year's yield is given at 802.4 pounds per acre, as compared with the December estimate of 749.4 pounds per acre, and a four-year average of 814.2 pounds per acre.

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts as shown by the sale of revenue stamps for the month of June, 1922, as compared with the previous month:

	June, 1922.	May, 1922.	Inc. or dec.*
Alabama	256,275	222,775	33,500
6th California.....	2,824,667	↑	.....
Colorado	1,627,623	↑	.....
Connecticut	3,845,747	1,816,568	1,029,179
Florida	41,517,497	41,609,078	*91,581
Idaho	114,000	117,600	*3,600
1st Illinois.....	10,194,199	9,974,267	219,932
Iowa	5,293,050	5,304,425	*11,375
Kansas	923,475	1,044,245	*120,770
Louisiana	5,828,523	4,956,886	871,637
Maryland	9,742,878	9,458,180	284,698
Massachusetts...	13,881,461	11,145,658	2,735,793
4th Michigan....	7,999,281	6,669,859	1,329,422
Minnesota	4,599,901	↑	.....
6th Missouri.....	2,720,547	2,790,592	*70,045
1st New Jersey..	9,954,755	8,804,693	1,150,062
5th New Jersey..	42,439,217	35,117,368	7,321,849
1st New York....	9,841,198	13,217,818	*3,476,620
21st New York...	10,075,785	16,286,405	6,210,620
28th New York..	2,017,950	↑	.....
North Dakota....	77,500	↑	.....
1st Ohio.....	17,044,253	16,932,045	112,208
10th Ohio.....	12,806,535	15,679,390	*2,872,855
11th Ohio.....	14,507,845	11,272,135	3,235,710
18th Ohio.....	11,941,940	9,431,345	2,510,595
Oklahoma	442,875	378,550	64,325
Oregon	463,650	485,345	*21,695
1st Pennsylvania..	113,164,310	100,226,161	12,938,149
12th Pennsylvania	15,444,145	14,842,250	601,895
23rd Pennsylvania	13,604,540	18,239,294	365,246
Tennessee	505,080	464,210	40,870
Vermont	178,760	146,750	32,010
Washington	436,100	436,100	.....
2nd Wisconsin...	6,794,590	↑	.....
Wyoming	61,250	↑	.....

↑Not reported.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

President, American Federation of Labor.

The present conflict is an expression of a fundamental dispute between industry and finance. It is a conflict between service and profit. Vast opposing forces are operating and must continue to operate until there is an adjustment that permits the supremacy of service and victory for public welfare.

Finance rules industry today. In the case of railroads, Wall Street makes railroad policy in the interest of profits. Rail-

road policy is not made in the interest of transportation.

A policy ordered by finance has profits as its object. It must demand low wages. It must shear wherever it is possible to shear and it will shear wherever there is not a strong opposing force to prevent that shearing.

Finance is incompetent to manage and fix the policy for industry. The prime requirement is that industry serve the public. This cannot be if the useful men and women are denied all chance to express themselves.

The purpose of coal mines should be to furnish coal for heat, light and power. Today the purpose of coal mines is to make profits for those who own coal mines. Even where profit is not made, the purpose is profit and it is with that in view that policies are made.

Those who invest capital demand labor policies that will help make profits. They necessarily oppose labor policies that are designed primarily to bring about coal production.

Control of production policies does not properly belong to those who merely control money.

Control of production policies properly belongs to those actively interested and engaged in production, to those who are competent to judge production policies, to those engaged in the business of giving services.

If the public can secure recognition of its rights in connection with production, it can afford to forget about the control of money. It must concern itself today with the control of money only because money is an instrument through which an improper power is wielded.

Facts about production are necessary to an understanding of what is wrong with production. Facts about production are today private property and in some cases are so treated with the sanction of government and courts.

The Federal Trade Commission, carrying out an order of Congress, sought facts about coal production. It could get these facts only from the books of employers. The employers refused to allow access to those facts in their books. The courts sustained the employees, saying these facts belong to the mine owners.

Financial control makes this secret necessary. If industry were controlled by industry, such secrecy would not be necessary and would cease. Competition for dividends would become obsolete, but competition for efficiency and for high grade production and service would take its place,

preserving the valuable principle of competition without robbing the workers and consumers.

Financial thievery is possible largely because industrial facts are private property and protected as such. Private ownership of facts must stop.

Corporations, trying to reduce wages, ask the public to sympathize with the corporations. They expect a verdict in the dark because the public knows nothing about production costs, the efficiency of production methods or the market need for the commodity.

Money is invested to produce profits, not to produce commodities.

If financiers can make bigger dividends by investing in a gambling stock market corner to create an artificial shortage of a staple than by investing in the manufacture of a staple, they will invest in the gamble.

Need for commodities has nothing to do with investment of money. Rate of return has everything to do with investment. Not all can invest in speculative or highly profitable directions. Some must invest in less profitable ventures. All invest with the primary idea of profit, not with the primary idea of service.

Production is primarily for profit.

That is the basis of the real issue today. That is why mine owners, nationally organized, guard their secrets and refuse to agree upon terms with the workers. That is why railroad managements, managing in the name of Wall Street, refuse to come together with the workers and agree upon terms. Management is serving profit, not production needs, not the requirements of the people. This is the biggest fact in the whole situation. It is the fact that is at the bottom of everything and until people consider and understand that fact, they are dealing with superficialities.

The first step toward righting what is wrong is the establishment in industry of a uniform cost accounting system. That will make possible the scientific gathering of essential facts. Industry itself does not know the facts about itself. It is to a large degree blind, so far as management is concerned. It is like a blind man playing with earthquakes.

Second, public access to the facts is required. The public cannot judge rightly until it knows the facts—not part of the facts, but all of them.

Those are the first steps. No more steps can be taken until those have been taken. On the basis of scientific organization and public ownership of facts, next steps will be determined by the people themselves. No

one can foresee with accuracy, nor does any one need to foresee.

Wall Street today is a blind fool astride a wild engine of terrific power. There is intelligence in neither. Wall Street operates blindly amidst a chaos of forces seeking profits, caring for nothing that does not bet- get or protect profits.

Wall Street must be deprived of its power, its roots dug out of our industrial fabric.

Wall Street, meaning money power, extends its control everywhere, dealing with the dead hand of increment, placing living humanity in bondage to dead men who have left money produced by dead men and which extorts its profits from the toil and requirements of the living.

There is a deep, vital issue to be solved. We have, not a class struggle, but a struggle between great, primary forces, between a group interest and a great, universal human interest.

Strikes, such as those on the railroads, in the mines, in the textile mills, cannot be understood by looking at the surface. The background is where the full truth lies.

Labor is holding the line for humanity, contending with all of its might, with its very life, for the great ideal of service—for the great practical necessity, production primarily for the satisfaction of human needs. Labor is contending against the continued enthronement of Profit as the autocrat of our destinies.

If labor's line is broken, the public welfare will be engulfed.

The Monarch of Gold seeks to rule for gold alone. Labor seeks to serve. It seeks to bring freedom to management, co-operation to all industry. It seeks to make industry serve human needs.

Back of all industrial strife today is that underlying motive force. Back of every struggle is that background. Until that is understood and dealt with intelligently and constructively, there will be no step toward final remedy.

Who shortens your hours? The union.

Who protects you from grinding bosses? The union.

Who fights for sanitary workshops? The union.

Who gets behind every piece of remedial legislation? The union.

Who takes the children out of the workshops? The union.

Who demands equal pay for the sexes, and who reduces hours for women? The union.

Who continually forces employers to protect the workers? The union.

Who raises your wages? The union.

Who has forced the establishment of factory inspection? The union.

Who started the long list of social advances now being made everywhere? The union.

The unions do things. Every hour of the day they advance inch by inch and step by step. They have beaten down opposition. They have compelled judges, clergymen, economists and educators to revise their views of our cause and movement.

The union is the best investment a worker can make. They are here to stay and their unselfishness will expand only as fast as our non-union fellows join with us.

There is no limit to what we can do by united action.

Join with us in this great humanizing, educational movement that has proven its work and stands today the only force between workers and degradation.

No other movement on earth can compare with organized labor in the practical, direct benefit of the toilers.

Let unionists proclaim the faith that is in them, and let them spread the gospel of trade unionism to their unorganized craftsmen.

Grit your teeth and organize, for you will enjoy only those benefits that you fight for.

CORRESPONDENCE

Chicago, Ill.

A fairly accurate estimate of public opinion as regards the prohibition question is afforded through a poll conducted by The Literary Digest. With the poll at approximately the half million mark we find, "Those in favor of the strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law," 181,704.

"Those in favor of a modification of the Volstead law to permit light wines and beer," 196,864.

"Those in favor of repealing the Prohibition Amendment," 101,476.

The above figures show approximately 62 per cent favoring a change in the law and about 38 per cent favoring its continuance and enforcement. The poll is the expressed opinion of all classes. If it was confined to labor alone I am of the opinion that in the second article, which indicates favoring light wines and beer, the sentiment would be found almost unanimous. This opinion is based partially on the result of a poll taken in one industrial concern (not a cigar factory) where the vote showed 93 for enforcement, 978 for modification and 966 for repeal.

The "antis" are naturally all worked up about the poll and some of their leaders declare that the first question is equivalent to asking, "Would you favor nullification of the supreme law of the land?" and they insinuate that if you do favor such nullification you must be an anarchist.

We know that when public opinion conflicts with the "antis" the public has very little chance. Ohio, the only state in which a referendum was taken on the Eighteenth Amendment, showed the public voting against the law, despite the fact that the state was "dry" insofar as state control was concerned. The Supreme Court promptly ruled that the ratification

of the amendment by the Legislature was sufficient. In other words, the ruling was to the effect that the citizens of Ohio were constitutionally incompetent to decide as to what they wanted as regards prohibition.

If by voicing our sentiment as against a law, be it the supreme law of the land as it may be, although a farce in its makeup and a joke in its observance, we become anarchists, then more power to this particular brand of anarchy. It's a cinch that unless we do voice our objections to the law the morals trust will continue its demand that the law be enforced to the detriment of all concerned.

It is much easier to write ironclad laws than it is to enforce them, and the mere fact that the law is there does not change human nature in the least. A stroke of the pen cannot change the habits of a nation overnight. Temperance, the things we as a nation desire, is rapidly losing ground in the face of bootlegging, moonshine and drugs.

We ourselves, after all, are the government, or at least that is the intent of "Of the people, by the people and for the people." Hence we hold the unabridged right to protest against, modify or repeal any law not subject to the will of the majority and in the case of prohibition there has not as yet been any such manifestation.

R. E. VAN HORN.

Oneida, N. Y.

The "locked out" members of Union No. 12, Oneida, N. Y., are beginning the fiftieth week of persecution for the maintenance of the standards and principles of union men; and, even at the present time, while our bosses, other than the notorious Goldstein concern, are making every effort to "swing" another reduction after five unsuccessful attempts, in as many weeks, by the "open shop" scare and open insinuations of installing "cigar machines," etc., and even resorting to worse tactics—the intimidation of members whom the bosses cannot control are told, "We will have to let you go; your work is unsatisfactory." Question—Does the above apply to work inside or outside of the bosses' factory. I might state, in passing, that these tactics are not new in Oneida. They were first discovered during the famous Goldstein strike in 1901-1902—20 years ago—do you remember? But, with all these conditions and combinations to contend with, this bunch of union men stand today on the same identical grounds as on July 14th, 1921, when the "Master Key" said, "Thou shalt not pass" into our shop unless you toll for nothing and board yourselves! And so perforce, we board ourselves and do not intend to toll below the bill of prices of our neighbors. Will ask in closing, give us a "cheery word," brothers, and your fight, as well as ours, is won, regardless of who will be the "goat" in this strike.

By order of Ex. Board.

PETER ROGERS, Secy.

Philadelphia, June 3, 1922.

The other day I requested Mr. Gerstner, president of Union No. 165, who is employed by the firm of Reig & Langsdorf, to try and procure for me an interview with Mr. John Gerhart, superintendent of this firm. This he succeeded in doing.

On my arrival at the factory with Mr. Gifford, I met and was introduced to Mr. Gerhart. I said to him, "You at one time operated sixteen of these automatic cigar making machines in your factory? What is the reason you quit operating them?"

He gave me various reasons, such as this: These automatic machines can only be operated to an advantage under a regular and even climatic and atmospheric condition. Wherever these machines are operated for instance, if at any time the air is too dry, the machine will not turn out proper cigars, and vice versa; but he adds, in the course of time these difficulties will in all probability be overcome.

I asked him to give me his unbiased opinion of the merits of the machine in a general way.

His reply was as follows: "For cheap grade cigars, the machine will work out all right." I then asked him this very pointed question: If I were working for you as a cigarmaker, would you accept from me bunches, the same as the machine makes? To which he replied most emphatically, No, Sir.

I then asked him why he sold his sixteen automatic machines? His reply: You see, Sonthelmer, we make cigars that sell for 15 cents apiece, and two for a quarter. These machines cannot turn out this kind of work. He also intimated to me, until such time when the machine shall have been perfected to a higher degree of efficiency, cigars of the class that we produce will continue to be made as heretofore.

Fraternally,
SOL. SONTHEIMER.

Louisville, Ky.

To Our Many Interested Friends:

We are continually in receipt of requests for information from our host of friends wishing to be set right as to Union Labeled cigarettes and tobacco.

In reply to the many questions will say that "Dill's Best," and all of the Dill's goods; "Central Union," "Epicure," and all of the United States' goods; "Edgeworth," and all the Larus & Brothers' goods, including "Relu" and "Jumbo" Cigarettes, do not bear the Label and therefore not Union Made goods.

We do not regard any tobacco or cigarette "Union Made" unless they bear the label on the package. Many of our friends ask us about certain brands that they have been told are Union Made. When you want to be certain that a brand is Union Made, see that the Label is on the package the dealer hands you in exchange for your good money. When the Label is in evidence, you know you are right, and can so convince your challenger by showing him the actual label and the word of the dealer, who wishes to sell what he has in stock, as a rule, has little interest in what is "Union" and what is not. To be sure you are right, "Look for the Label" and see that it is on what you buy.

There is a world of satisfaction in knowing that you are right.

Fraternally yours,

TOBACCO WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION,

E. LEWIS EVANS, Secy.-Treas.

Sellersville, Pa., July 30, 1922.

Recently there appeared in the Journal an amendment proposed by Union No. 12 of Oneida, N. Y., its object being to reduce the number of organizers. So far I have remained silent on this amendment, but since it did not receive a sufficient number of seconds to send it to popular vote and will not be voted upon I feel at liberty to say a few things concerning it.

It is to be presumed the amendment has been offered in the interest of economy. If the judgment of the committee of three is no better than has been used in the past on matters that pertained to the general welfare of Union No. 12 of Oneida, then on that ground alone, it ought to be defeated.

When the time arrived that these same men should have been far sighted enough to readjust their Bill of Prices, in accordance with the trend of the times, did they do it? Why, of course not! If not, why not? What sinister motive was behind their refusal to readjust their bill, which finally resulted in forcing one of the best union shops out of Oneida, a shop which had been a good union shop for a period of almost 50 years?

There is a strong suspicion that certain elements were at work to either undermine or wreck the Oneida Union. This stubborn refusal to meet the conditions that had arisen was given another funny twist when Powell & Goldstein moved away to the cheap districts of Pennsylvania. It was then that the wise acres of Oneida decided to lower their bill, but alas too late, the big damage had been done, the shop was lost. Now then these brothers began

drawing international benefits and in addition thereto began sending out heartrending appeals, "Save us, save us, we are in urgent need of funds. If we win, you win, if we lose, you lose, etc." When these appeals were read in the different local unions we, the organizers, left nothing undone to help Oneida get donations to the very best of our ability.

Let us for a moment consider how and what the International President did to aid Oneida. As soon as Powell & Goldstein moved their Oneida shop they opened up shops in different towns in Pennsylvania. The moment our International President was informed that certain of our members were working in different shops of Powell & Goldstein certain organizers were sent into Pennsylvania to show these members the error of their ways. You may ask, "Did these members leave these shops?" Some did and others refused. For the benefit of the Oneida Union I might say let them communicate with 257, Lancaster, Pa., and with Union 316, McSherrystown, as to what action was taken by these unions, even at a loss of members. The writer of this article approached these offending members working in Lancaster, McSherrystown and Littletown. With those who came out there was no need to take any action; those who refused were fined and suspended. These and many other sacrifices were made by the International Union and the locals referred to above.

In all probability the committee of three, representing Union No. 12 of Oneida would have enjoyed some of the abuse slammed at the organizers by these strike breakers.

Until such time as the members of Union No. 12 of Oneida can show better judgment in the management of their local affairs, let me advise them not to offer amendments that many members have every reason to suspect are not offered in good faith and are not offered in the best interests of the International Union. At this time we are in need of all enthusiastic supporters of the International Union. We have men at the head of our organization who have made many sacrifices for the best interests of the cigar makers of the United States, and if the members will follow the advice of the men who have conducted the affairs of the Grand Old International Union well nigh on to a half century they will not permit themselves to be misled by those who follow first one fancy and then another. If there is any reconstruction work to be done, Oneida must or should be content to follow but under no circumstances should she lead. The reason for this harsh conclusion is Oneida's dismal failure in the Powell & Goldstein fiasco.

Fraternally,

SOL. SONTHEIMER,
Organizer.

Utica, N. Y., July 14, 1922.

We have in New York State about twenty weekly labor papers. These are the only publications that can be relied upon to present labor's case as it is. These are the only publications that can be relied upon to be consistent and unfailing in their support of labor's immediate aims and of its ultimate objects. It is never necessary to ask the labor papers to support labor's cause. The labor paper is in business for that purpose and it never does anything else.

The support which labor papers can give is, however, not wholly a matter to be determined by the editor or manager of such a paper. It is largely a matter determined by the support given by the rank and file.

Every labor paper in the State of New York can be made powerful if it can get the support that the workers of New York ought to give it. Many trade unionists now read no labor paper at all. Every trade unionist ought to read at least one labor paper regularly. Moreover he ought to pay for the paper he reads. The time is coming when every trade unionist who wants to be well informed will read not merely one labor paper, but a half dozen.

It will help a great deal now if every trade unionist in New York begins reading one labor

paper and immediately subscribes for that paper for a year.

This ought to be unfinished business for every local union and for every individual member until every trade unionist in New York State is a paid subscriber of at least one labor paper published in this State.

Fraternally yours,

EDWARD A. BATES,
Sec.-Treas., N. Y. S. F. of L.

Reading, Pa., Aug. 10, 1922.

The other day a traveling cigarmaker passing through Reading brought the information that recently the members of a certain union had voted down a proposed label assessment. This astonished me. I wonder if the cigarmakers of that city realize the great danger they are up against. The strength of the cigarmakers of well-organized places has been spreading the propaganda of the blue label. Their system of advertising the label has been what has held the trust-made, non-union manufacturers at bay.

Do those cigarmakers want to make cigars for the prices paid by the trust manufacturers here in Pennsylvania? If that's what they want they will get it if they cease their activities in advertising the blue label.

The great chain of trust factories located here in this cheap belt want the cigarmakers to cease educating the consuming public, so that they may be enabled to come into the union market and unload their cheap-made cigars on the unsophisticated public. This having been accomplished, the cigarmakers will make cigars for prices paid here in this cheap belt.

Are union cigarmakers prepared to do this? If so, let them stop advertising the blue label. The rest will be easy for the cheap manufacturers of Pennsylvania.

Yours fraternally,

SOL. SONTHEIMER.

Lowell, July 7, 1922.

I enjoy reading our Journal. Henry Abrahams of 97 Boston in the June Journal asks, "What does the Label denote?"

The Label denotes that the workman who made the goods bearing the label received a fair day's wage and worked not too long hours. The Label denotes that the workman is able, by and through the use of that Label, to feed, clothe and educate his children.

The Label denotes that that workman who made the goods bearing the Label is working under good conditions which tend to make him a good citizen and a good citizen is an asset to his country, as it is through our good, patriotic citizens our ideals and traditions are preserved.

The Label denotes that the best and most effective medium through which we as union men will defeat the trusts in their efforts to destroy organized labor is by insisting on the Label being on every article we buy.

The Label asks, Have we as union men done our full duty in asking for union made goods?

The Label says, If union men generally insisted on union made goods there would be much less opportunity for the trusts to function.

Our good friend, Abrahams, in asking the question, "What does the Label denote?" has certainly opened up an avenue of thought which should appeal to every member of our union.

Fraternally,

T. F. GARVEY.

Milwaukee, Wis.

"THIS IS WHAT HE SAID."

He tried to light a scab cigar
With a "Match" of Union make,
The "Match" went out upon a strike,
Now, what do you think he said?

Oh, no; your guess is wrong—
Me for a Union Label Cigar—from now on.
J. K.

UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT, A. F. OF L.

Monday, Sept. 4, is a day dedicated by the national government and several states to LABOR. On that day the hosts of labor in many cities assemble to recount or take inventory of their successes and reverses during the year passed.

At the mass meetings held on that day notice is also taken of the hostility of some employers, reactionary legislation, court decisions derogatory to the welfare of the people, and the proposing of remedies for these conditions.

While all of this is necessary in order that our fellows receive first-hand information on these important subjects, little or no attention is paid to the great power for good that we have with us every day in the year—the union label, shop card, and working button.

The power of money is the basis for nearly all, if not all, of our social, industrial and economic ills, and money can also be made to work very effectively in our cause if we but take the time to inform all trades unionists how to use this power for our own benefit and for the confusion of our enemies.

The power of purchase of five million trades unionists is so tremendous that it is almost staggering! Seven billions of dollars pass through the hands of our members each year, and if this were used only to employ trades unionists what a revolution it would bring about in conditions generally.

The union label, shop card, and working button are mediums which will aid us in making purchases so that we can materially assist our fellows in their efforts to not only maintain the good conditions they now enjoy but help them to still greater improvements.

Will your honorable body see to it that the union label, shop card and working button receive attention from the speakers at your demonstration and have them point out the need of every member of organized labor to support these emblems of fair conditions every time they make a purchase?

It seems unnecessary to suggest that only commodities made under union conditions bearing the union label be used by your members on Labor Day, and that everyone employed for any purpose in your demonstration have a paid-up union card.

Extending you hearty greetings and best wishes for success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. MANNING,

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.

The proceedings of the Cincinnati convention, held at Cincinnati, O., June 12-24, will be ready in a few days for distribution at 50 cents per copy and \$40 per hundred.

The proceedings of the Cincinnati convention should be read by the officers of local unions. If you desire a number of copies for distribution send in order at earliest possible date.

Yours fraternally,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

Optimistic Center, June, 1922.

The amendment proposed by Union 12, Oneida, and accompanied by a letter (published in May Journal, p. 10) might have been allowed to pass on to referendum; after receiving the required number of seconds, without comment, had it not been for the proponent of the amendment to Sec. 56, drawing a fanciful picture a "bird's-eye view" of garbled and exaggerated statements, under the guise of furnishing information and facts pertaining to one of the important phases of our laws, but instead, we were handed a medley; as the "recommendation" of the "committee" to correct an evil complained of, without foundation.

In dealing with statistics, accurate statements should be made carefully computed on facts, but the mere juggling of words when

penetrated with the light of investigation, discloses the chicanery that is employed by an expert dodger to prove an "alleged fact."

In treating with that most remarkable remedy, "An Object Lesson in the Labor Movement," as proposed to us by the "Secretary of the Committee" we shall attempt to analyze it briefly in orderly sequence. Beginning with the year 1909, and leading up to 1921, a period of twelve years. Let us first note that a "g" deal of water has run under the bridge" in that span of time, some of our members went in to other lines of industry, some went to war and did not return, some few dropped out for causes best known to themselves, some went to scabbing, they would not stay "PUT," and a goodly number went on that long-last journey over the Great Divide; 157 names recorded in the April and May Journals, 1922. What the aggregate amounts to in twelve years the writer has no knowledge.

With reference to "high salaried" organizers, Sec. 57, Int. Constitution, regulates that, and with due modesty we think it a very nominal sum, considering the duties required, and services rendered. Organizer's time is not strictly confined to eight hours per day, with Sunday excluded, and most people know that living expenses when traveling are a bit more costly. Any one who cares to investigate and make comparison will learn that salaries paid to officers and representatives of our union are from 20 to 100 per cent less than is paid to like officials in 90 per cent of all other Int. Unions, salary and expense published in the Journal from month to month, include railroad fare and all receipts to organizers. There are about 500 local unions, scattered far and wide over the United States and Canada, with an area combined of 6,756,789 sq. mls., with Porto Rico and Cuba added thereto, it takes on a few thousand more miles. An occasional visit is not made without cost, as passes are not in vogue in our union.

With reference to "Organizers that don't organize" and "Label agitators that don't agitate the label" we direct attention to (April Journal, 1922) initiation fees, 1920-21, \$30,228.20, that represents some infusion of new blood transmitted into the union, and was not accomplished wholly without effort of organizers. The amendment proposes to sit tight in the boat until the "membership reaches 50,000, not including Class A or Class B," which reminds us of the man in Arkansas whose roof leaked. When asked by a traveler why he did not fix it, the reply came: When it rains I can't fix it, when sun shines don't need it fixed. With reference to the "autocratic regime" that the "secretary of committee" alludes to, we have to say that most all trades unionists know that our laws are constructed on broad democratic principles, by sanction and consent of the majority membership, by referendum vote, and are interpreted wisely and well by those in authority. Even Doctrinaire, concede to that, only those laboring under misconception or drunk from orgy of Soviet doctrine, will dispute the fundamental democracy of the cigar makers union.

An intense and bitter war on the economic battlefield is being waged against all organizations of labor, the "committee" to the contrary notwithstanding. The way to foil the enemy in its vicious onslaught to destroy trades unions, is to meet the attack with redoubled energy in organization to preserve the lines. There never has been a time when our union was top-heavy with organizers; too few has been the rule, and not the exception. We need more UNION MEN with staunch heart, tried and true. To the query in the letter of the committee, "This amendment is our recommendation. Now, what is yours?" we make reply and suggest that, union men quit swinging the hammer against their own organization. DO NOT affiliate with the "anvil choir," join the harmony club. Become a real booster for a 100 per cent union in our craft. DO NOT be an obstructionist. "Forget that gag," work vigorously to build up, not to tear down.

We are told in the amendment, "Balance of Sec. 56 to remain unchanged." Then again, "Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 unchanged in Sec. 56." In conclusion we wish to call attention that if the proposed amendment be adopted Sec. 56 would remain virtually unchanged, only a conflict in the prescribed law as now written. In that no alteration has been made only in the first paragraph. The Constitution distinctly says in paragraph 2, "Organizers shall be empowered to appoint (subject to confirmation by the International Executive Board), etc.," and in paragraph 4 it says, "Whenever the International President shall consider it necessary to appoint organizers he shall notify all of the locals in the district, etc., etc." It is thus plain to be seen that the intent and purpose of the law would be unbridled. Some amendments are jokes and some propositions are "jokers." We suggest referring back to the committee to revamp.

Respectfully,

R. S. SEXTON.

Poverty and low wages go together," declared Professor Carver. "People are poor for no other reason, aside from pauperism, than that they must sell their labor at a low price and, therefore, must suffer inadequate incomes. Make it harder for the employer to get men and easier for the laborer to get a job. A redistribution of human talent lies at the basis of any equitable redistribution of wealth. Education, if unhindered, would accomplish this result, but the immigration of large masses of unskilled labor neutralizes the effect of education. Therefore restrict immigration.—Exchange.

Back of all our trade union efforts lies the desire to elevate our standard of living, the necessity of holding our own and going forward, or seeing ourselves forced backward to lowered standards. Our standard of living is determined by the terms of our employment. The amount of wages we receive determines what kind of a place our home shall be, whether a two or three-room apartment in a crowded tenement district, or a five or six-room cottage with pure air and sunlight around it. Our wages determine what kind of food we shall eat and the clothes we shall wear, what opportunities our children shall have, what books and music there shall be in the home, what amusements shall be available to ourselves and our families.

"I believe that a man who works at a trade and accepts and enjoys the conditions that organized labor has brought about is morally obligated to join the labor organization, to lend his zeal, his interest and his financial help to the movement that gave him those conditions.—Former Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Aside from the question of justice, it is economically unsound to curtail the purchasing power of labor. Wage workers constitute a large proportion of the consuming class, and any curtailment of their purchasing power necessarily has its effect upon all branches of trade.

Trusts consist of organizations for the control of the products of labor. Laborers have not a product for sale. They possess their labor power; that is, their power to produce. Certainly there can not be a trust in anything which has not been produced. Hence, for this if for no other potent reason, it is economically unsound as well as it is untrue to designate organizations of labor as trusts.

The whole purpose of education is to develop the best men and women to be the most high-minded resourceful and effective citizens of our republic. Upon the citizens will depend the destiny of the nation and its contribution to institutions of liberty and progress. Citizens under a democratic government must be able and competent to express and maintain their ideals.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 8, 1922.

After covering what meetings were on in Saskatoon in the interest of the label, I then went to Winnipeg from July 9 to 20. I worked in the interest of our label, attended all meetings, distributed advertising matter. I found the cigar trade hit very hard, due to the general industrial depression and the severe taxes imposed on cigars by the government and the city. As cigars are considered a luxury, the industry is taxed to the limit, with the result that the workers in the trade are paying dearly by the low wages they receive, and they will continue to pay as long as they refuse to see the "light" of organization, and remain as individualists, aloof from the union. "Food for thought" is given in the following statistics and should awaken the non-unionists out of their sleep of indifference. The latest available figures taken from Dominion Bureau of Statistics show the average wages paid in the cigar, tobacco and cigarette industry:

Employees on salary (979), salary paid	\$1,614,987
Employees on wages (7,124), wages paid	4,177,175

Average wages paid for year \$586
And yet manufacturers claim high wages cause for drive for the open shop.

Now, brothers, you can readily see by the above statement why we should be more active at present than ever before in our local unions if we wish to maintain our standard of living. Let us consider the value of our organization, as it is the only means we have to combat these conditions, and the strongest weapon is our purchasing power, and when we use it we become employers of labor. It is up to us to say what class of labor we will employ. We are asking the other fellow to employ union cigar-makers when he buys a cigar. So we in return should demand the labels of our brother unionists. Inconsistency of our members is often put to me at the various meetings I address.

Attended the following meetings and gave talks on label. Winnipeg—Electrical Workers, Bricklayers, Stereotypers, Machinists, Blacksmiths, Plumbers, Painters, Structural Ironworkers, Railway Carmen, Typographical Union, Building Trades Council, Millwrights, Carpenters, Plasterers, Moulders, Electrical Workers (435), C. P. R. Carmen, Teamsters, Brotherhood Carpenters, Brotherhood Railway Clerks, Stonecutters, Boilermakers, Western Labor News, business agents of the various locals and officers of the Trades Council. At Hamilton consulted with officers of Union 55 on local matters; attended all executive meetings of Union 55; attended Trades Council meeting Labor Day committee, Labor Party, Carpenters. Distributed list of union factories at meetings and stores.

Yours fraternally,

JAMES A. SULLIVAN,
International Organizer.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4, 1922.

The Cigar Makers Local Union, No. 4, and the Cigar Manufacturers Association of Cincinnati, have a working agreement under the bill of prices that has been in vogue there for several years. It has been the annual custom for a committee from the union to meet the manufacturers and have the agreement renewed at its expiration.

June 30, 1922, was the date when the last agreement expired between the union and the firms. Prior to that date the manufacturers had made a request for a reduction of the bill of prices ranging from two to seven dollars, that was considered unreasonable by the members, and was accordingly rejected by the union, and strike application was made against a reduction; the application was approved.

Negotiations were being carried on between the manufacturers' association and the union, and on the day of the expiration of the agreement covering the bill of prices, the manufacturers sent a communication, stating, "they

had decided to accept the bill of prices and renew the agreement for another year." That terminated the strike under the application made by Union No. 4, and the International President so ruled.

But an entanglement developed later when the committee from the union sought to have the Manufacturers' Association sign a renewed agreement accepting the bill in toto. They balked and would not sign without equivocation, as they desired changes made in the working conditions under some sections of the bill, and insisted on amending certain clauses that prevailed in previous agreement.

The hesitancy on the part of the Manufacturers' Association in signing the bill at that juncture and their failure to live up to their promise as "stated in their communication," gave a different aspect to the entire situation and caused a change of construction to be placed on the status of the strike, and it was on that promise that the International President extended the privilege under the strike application and allowed benefits to the members of Union No. 4.

Fortunately for both sides concerned in the controversy, the deadlock did not continue very long, as on July 25 an agreement was reached and the bill signed by representatives of the Manufacturers' Association and the union for the period of another year, a harmonious and amicable settlement was arrived at.

The industrial situation in general in that city and vicinity, all things considered, seem very favorable, and the prospects for renewed activity and increase in the output of union made cigars from home manufacturers at the present writing seems to be a substantial certainty. The demand is growing for union made cigars and manufacturers will be called on to meet it. A live and energetic agitation committee has been installed by Union No. 4 to boost the union label and circularize with propaganda the business houses and to visit organizations in the interest of promoting the sale and consumption of union made cigars.

Fraternally,

R. S. SEXTON,
General Organizer.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 8, 1922.

Since my last report I have worked around Newark and vicinity visiting meetings of other organizations on the label and helping to organize and reorganize Central Labor Unions. In places where there was a Central body a few years ago through some means or other it went out of existence and the movement was becoming extinct and the workers of the various crafts and callings had no organized central movement to offer them encouragement towards organization. With the organizer of the A. F. of L. we were successful in getting a new Central body started in Perth-Amboy and hope to put some life in the general movement in that city.

I have visited Paterson, N. J., and attended several meetings of Union 3, urged upon them to take up agitation work, this they have under consideration, and will take the matter up at the next regular meeting of the union on Aug. 8, and hope they will make provisions to do a little more advertisement of the union label. I feel that if they do they will have the same success as Union 138 is having by getting label cigars in places that they were never in before.

Owing to the big strikes on now of the railroad workers and the miners, other workers are looking on with silence wondering what will be the outcome, or how soon will they have to stop work on account of the shortage of coal or the breaking down of the railroad systems. If these strikes are settled in the near future no doubt business will improve very much this fall, but if they continue no one can tell what turn business will take.

The cigar business has been fairly good up to the present time in this vicinity, but is now showing the effects of the big strikes, and no doubt it like other industries will suffer if they continue much longer. All these things make

the unorganized afraid to move notwithstanding they are reduced to pre-war prices and in many instances lower. Let us hope that the termination of the struggles of the workers now fighting for justice and right will be favorable to them and that that will give the unorganized new hopes and that they will take their place among their fellow workers in their respective trade unions.

WILLIAM A. McCABE,
Organizer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER

165, Philadelphia, Pa.

Conditions here are past understanding. The finance committee declare that they verified the money claimed in bank and in possession of their secretary, L. Hernfeld, for June 1, 1922, and before the end of June Hernfeld had embezzled in cash \$1,426.83, besides having a stamp shortage of \$284, on which he received a \$25 credit because of an omission of an item in expense for January, 1922. The ledger had not been posted for months. Many conditions must be corrected and I really believe that some changes are due to take place. Many of the members are aroused. That means a house-cleaning if they do not lose their ambition too soon. I hope they stick to it. The prices paid at Philadelphia for making cigars is a shame, and the International Union is the only machine that will help the members better their condition. Get into the union; then make the use of it possible; you can revolutionize the cigar industry in Philadelphia and eastern Pennsylvania if you will use the energy offered you through the International Union. Every inducement is offered you to do the things that will help you to better working conditions. Go get them. Statement as follows:

Corrected balance for Oct. 1, 1921.....	\$1,143.70
Expended over percentage in 1921.....	1,158.94
Correction in benefits at International office	230.17
Due to International Union on examination	284.00
International receipts to July 1, 1922.....	10,875.96

Total to account for.....	\$13,692.77
International expense to July 1, 1922	\$9,851.63
Due to Union 65 on examination	25.00

Total	9,876.63
Financier's balance for July 1, 1922...\$	3,816.14
Funds of Union—	
July 1, 1921, in defunct Chestnut Street Trust & Savings Bank	\$89.10
In Producers & Consumers' Bank	39.93
In possession of Sec. Treas Pro Tem Harry Gifford.....	47.60
Total	176.63

Deficiency of Union 165, Philadelphia, July 1, 1922.....	\$ 3,639.51
This deficiency includes the shortage of ex-Sec. Treas. L. Hernfeld amounting to \$1,685.83.	
Union No. 4, Cincinnati, Ohio.	

March 10, 1922.

The books and accounts of this union are in good order and all funds are properly deposited in bank. Statement as follows:

Financier's bal. Nov. 1, 1915	\$ 2,092.29
Reported Int'l receipts to Mar. 1, 1922.	183,680.97
Expended over percentage in 1919.....	94.65
Due to Int'l Union on examination.....	77.36

Total	\$185,945.27
Reported expense to Mar. 1, 1922.....	179,945.27
Financier's balance Mar. 1, 1922....\$	6,000.00

Funds of Union.

Feb. 23, 1922, in Western Bank
& Trust Co.\$6,370.60
Feb. 28, 1922, in Western Bank
& Trust Co., sav. acct. 57.78

Total\$6,428.38
Included in funds in
bank surplus, deficiency
refunded\$ 75.25
Local funds 353.13

Total 428.38

Actual Int'l funds in bank.... \$ 6,000.00

Union 23, Springfield, Mo.

A real effort has been made to have the accounts properly kept. All benefit cards on file and vouchers have been used continuously, but some of them have been lost. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance May 1, 1917\$ 34.90
Receipts to Jan. 1, 1922 4,421.29

Total\$4,456.19
Expense to Jan. 1, 1922 4,210.75

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1922...\$ 245.44
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1922 48.55

Total\$ 293.99
Expense to Feb. 1, 1922 120.36

Financier's balance Feb. 1, 1922\$ 173.63

Funds of Union.

Feb. 1, 1922, in Union Nat. Bank...\$163.89
In possession of Sec'y M. H. Grant 9.74

Total\$ 173.63

Union 53, New Orleans, La.

The books and accounts here are showing a continuous improvement. Cash and stamp accounts correct and all benefit cards on file. The ledger has been properly indexed and posted to show each member's standing complete. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance Dec. 31, 1920\$ 508.94
Reported receipts to Feb. 1, 1922 2,011.61

Total\$2,520.55
Reported expense to Feb. 1, 1922 1,914.76

Financier's balance Feb. 1, 1922\$ 605.79

Funds of Union.

Feb. 1, 1922, in German Sav. Bank...\$573.79
In possession of Treas. G. Kammer 32.00

Total\$ 605.79
Since last report I have examined the following unions, viz.:

Union 117, Pine Bluff, Ark.

The following statement of this union's account does not include any amount expended over percentage in the year 1921:

Financier's balance Jan. 1, 1916\$ 58.20
Reported receipts to Jan. 1, 1922 2,797.40
Expended over percentage in 1920 17.88
Due to Int'l Union on examination..... 11.20

Total\$2,834.68
Reported expense to Jan. 1, 1922 2,788.87

Financier's balance Jan. 1, 1922\$ 95.81
Reported receipts for Jan., 1922 41.05

Total\$ 136.86
Reported expense for Jan., 1922 19.60

Financier's balance Feb. 1, 1922\$ 117.26

Funds of Union.

Feb. 1, 1922, in Simmons Nat'l
Bank\$30.55
In possession of Sec'y Clarence
Bosche 24.10

Total\$ 104.68

Deficiency Feb. 1, 1922\$ 12.58

Union 219, Mobile, Ala.

The books and accounts of this union are correct. Benefit cards and vouchers on file. Ledger posted to show each member's standing complete, and the cash and stamp accounts are O. K. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance Jan. 1, 1921\$ 157.07
Reported receipts to Dec. 31, 1921 1,412.56

Total\$1,569.57
Reported expense to Dec. 31, 1921 1,079.76

Financier's balance Jan. 1, 1922\$ 489.81
Receipts for Jan., 1922 87.20

Total\$ 577.01
Expense for Jan., 1922\$ 64.04

Financier's balance Feb. 1, 1922\$ 512.97

Funds of Union.

Feb. 1, 1922, in 1st Nat'l Bank...\$491.17

In possession of Sec'y-Treas. F.
Hawkins 23.13

Total\$ 514.30

Surplus Feb. 1, 1922, same as last
examination\$ 1.33

Union 220, New Orleans, La.

The accounts here are in fine condition, benefit cards and vouchers continuously used and the cash and stamp accounts correct. A big improvement in handling the accounts here over a few years ago. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance Jan. 1, 1921\$ 542.90
Int'l receipts to Feb. 1, 1922 2,816.93

Total\$3,359.88
Int'l expense to Feb. 1, 1922 2,540.21

Financier's balance Feb. 1, 1922\$ 819.67

Funds of Union.

In Inter-State Bank & Trust Co...\$798.74
In possession Treas. Ernest Michel 41.65

In possession Sec'y R. B. Pava-
geau 10.75

Total\$ 854.14

Surplus Feb. 1, 1922\$ 34.47

Note—This statement does not include the amount expended over percentage in the year 1921.

Union No. 433, Mobile, Ala.

The accounts here are in excellent condition. The best I ever found them in at No. 433, Mobile. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense continuous and all on file. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance Jan. 27, 1921\$ 101.71
Receipts to Dec. 31, 1921 881.29

Total\$ 982.91
Expense to Dec. 31, 1921 855.70

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1922...\$ 127.21
Receipts for Jan., 1922 8.30

Total\$ 135.51
Expense for Jan., 1922\$ 31.50

Financier's balance Feb. 1, 1922\$ 104.01

Funds of Union.

Feb. 1, 1922, in 1st Nat'l Bank...\$101.07

Feb. 1, 1922, in possession Sec'y
C. Peterson 2.94

Total\$ 104.01

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,
Int'l Financier.

Report of Special Financier.

Union No. 350, Manati, Porto Rico.

The accounts of this Union having been examined same have been found to be very nicely and carefully entered. Books very clean and neatly kept. All benefit cards and vouchers for every expense on file properly kept in rotation but many of them signed only by the Financial Secretary who is also the Treasurer. The President should always sign every voucher, otherwise such expense might be declared illegal if such practice of unsigned vouchers for expenses is repeated. The Financial Committee of this Union is such a Committee only in name. There is no evidence of any kind of work performed by this Committee. Have the constitution and read it so you may realize your responsibilities. The members remaining after the last strike seem not to pay any attention at all to the union, and dues are received by the local only from those drawing sick benefits.

Unless some more interest in the union and their own affairs is shown by the members, this local will have to cease operation. Stamps and Cash accounts have been corrected by me. Ledger posted to date. Most of the members unemployed. The administration of this local during the years 1921 and 1922 and also during 1920 has been considerably neglected by the officials, they being responsible for the illegal payments made and for extravagant expenditures that have created the deficiency of this Union. Make an effort and lift up the spirit of unionism, don't be lazy. This union that for so many times responded to your call may respond again and always.

Statement as follows:

Int'l balance as per last examination	
Nov. 1st, 1918	\$ 803.19
Receipts to May 1st, 1922.....	38,859.30
Expended over percentage in 1921...	1,233.88
Illegal sick ben. in 1921 as per annual report	4.00
Due to Int'l Union on account of this examination	200.41
Total	\$41,100.78
Expense to May 1st, 1922.....	\$39,743.61
Due to L. U. on acct of this exam.	24.00
Total	39,767.61

International balance should be on

May 1st, 1922	\$ 1,333.17
Funds of Union May 1st, 1922, none.	
Deficiency of Union, May 1st, 1922....	\$ 1,333.17

P. Rivera Martinez,
Acting Financier.

Mr. John E. Farrell has retired as general organizer for the Cigar Makers' International Union, in which capacity he has served for many years.

Play safe—take no chances! Unsanitary sweatshops are the breeding places of harmful germs. Insure your health by being a patron of the union label, card and button.

Doing for people what they can and ought to do for themselves is a dangerous experiment. In the last analysis the welfare of the workers depends upon their own initiative. Whatever is done under the guise of philanthropy or social morality which in any way lessens initiative is the greatest crime that can be committed against the toilers.

Class is no assurance of genius, ability or wisdom. No man is fit to control the lives of his fellows. The trade unions are the agencies through which wage-earners are working out their destinies and interposing a check upon arbitrary power in industry. The spiritual effect of industrial freedom is of incalculable potency in determining the moral fiber of the nation.

BAERFACTS.

By J. M. Baer, The Congressman-Cartoonist.
International Labor News Service.

Hooper is the chairman of the Railroad Labor Board. He is the best propagandist the railroads ever had because he makes their fake statistics "official."

Hooper fails to tell the fact that, by the latest decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the railroads are authorized to collect 5% on \$18,900,000,000—INCLUDING SEVEN BILLION OF WATER—or \$1,086,850,000 a year.

Hooper fails to tell the fact that he receives the neat little sum of \$10,000 per."

Hooper, however, tells the underpaid section hand, whose wages he cut to \$563.04, to "Be a Good Sport."

Revising the Constitution



The duty and responsibility of the Railroad Labor Board, according to the law, is to establish "just and reasonable" wage schedules. When Hooper, and his board set workers' wages at \$563.04 a year, they defied the law. When he says, "Be a Good Sport," he adds insult to injury.

A hooper, commonly known as a cooper, is one who bends strips of wood or steel around casks or tubs. When the railroads chose Hooper, they got just the man they wanted. The railroad tubs were full of "water." They were leaky! They wanted a craftsman who would make them "tight."

WHOO! ER UP, HOOPER! You are the best profit propagandist the railroads ever had! When you lose your present job you should get another from the railroads.

You will receive \$1,000 from the United States Government five years from the day you invest \$800 in the new issue of Treasury Saving Certificates, \$100 for \$80, \$25 for \$20. This means that your investment will earn 25 per cent in 5 years.

**Report of Delegates to American Federation
of Labor Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio,
June 12-24, 1922, Inclusive.**

The Forty-Second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, where the representative hosts of all ranks of organized labor assembled in the parliament of labor's greatest forum, to discuss the economic, political and sociological issues confronting them, and give consideration to the vital problems affecting the great mass of workers of our land, organized and unorganized, and the welfare of society as a whole, with an earnestness of purpose and steadfastness of principle to achieve in the interest of the toilers, so that equity, justice and democracy in the economic and political field of society might prevail.

And thus their labors have been recorded on the pages of industrial history; another annual milestone has been erected in labor's rugged path of progress in its onward stride for a nobler goal—battling for the right.

Broad in scope, vital in interest, and numerous of theme were the subjects presented for analysis and disposition of the convention, all of which were given careful consideration, and disposed of by intelligent action; with a spirit of free and untrammelled deliberation. No period of time has ever been fraught with more grave conditions concerning the liberties of the peoples of our country: freedom of speech, the right to organize, the safeguarding of humane standards of labor, collective bargaining as a protection of the workers, with privilege for the pursuits of happiness, and adequate compensation for labor, those principles are being trespassed on by corporate greed and steps were taken in convention to legislate for the toilers' protection. The Executive Council's report dealing with legislative attacks on trades unions—pages 35 to 42. The Executive Council deals with the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Law, Proposed Compulsory Incorporation of Trades Unions, President Harding's proposal to regulate trades unions, and the attempt made in New York to secure enactment of a law similar to the Kansas law. Intwoven throughout all of these legislative enactments and legislative proposals is the insidious attempt to extend the doctrine of conspiracy to the whole trade union movement and thus to prevent the constructive, effective and efficient application of the principles of organization, and co-operation by the wage earners.

Space will not permit us to make as comprehensive a resume in this report as we would like to, but all members of organized labor will find it to their material interest to read a copy of the proceedings of the convention and we suggest, that all members of organized labor should avail themselves of that privilege by procuring a copy of the proceedings, which are ready for distribution. Send 25 cents to the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., and a complete copy will be forwarded to the sender, postage prepaid.

Senator Robert M. La Follette delivered a bold, marvelous, masterly and illuminating address to the convention on June 14th on the subject of "Child Labor Law" and those great questions that have grown out of the decision recently made by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Senator denied the right of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional and charged the court with usurping such authority. He received an ovation at the close of his address. Regarding the subject touched upon in his address, by action of the convention, President Gompers later appointed a special committee of fifteen to consider and act upon all questions referred to them in the category of "Child Labor and Child Welfare," and also all matter within the purview of the statutes pertaining to injunctions and court decisions, affecting the vital interest of labor organizations. The committee reported and the final action of the convention on the subject-matter presented was most illuminat-

ing, instructive and beneficial as a curative and preventive of the evils now existing under the process of the injunction and the interpretation of the Supreme Court's decision.

There were no changes made in the personnel of officers of the Executive Council, as all were re-elected. Our fellow delegate, Samuel Gompers, was unanimously re-elected President to serve for the 39th term in that position.

There were four hundred and fifty-eight delegates in attendance representing 94 international and national unions, 4 departments, 71 state branches, 87 central bodies, 39 local trade and federal unions, and 4 fraternal delegates. There are represented in and affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 112 national and international unions, 5 departments, 49 state federations, 838 local department councils, 945 city central bodies, 85,275 local unions, 666 local trade and federal unions, with a paid-up membership of the American Federation of Labor for the fiscal year 1922 of 3,195,651.

There were 126 resolutions introduced; 63 were concurred in, 31 non-concurred in, 25 were referred to the Executive Council for its consideration and action. A number of the resolutions were considered jointly by the various committees as the subject-matter was contained in others, and were disposed of either by adoption, rejection or referring to the Executive Council. No action was taken on 4 as they had been considered in other resolutions or some previous definite action taken at the convention covering them. Resolution No. 95 was referred to the United Mine Workers and Resolution No. 64 to the Typographical Union, as the subject-matter contained in each of those, it was deemed, should properly come before their respective international unions.

Only a brief synopsis of the most important resolutions will be referred to in this report.

The following resolutions were concurred in:

No. 77, that the Executive Council instruct its general organizers and request state and central bodies to render all possible assistance in organizing work conducted by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

No. 73, that various international unions be requested to furnish the officers of the American Federation of Labor with information as to whether or not they are using union water-marked paper.

No. 99, amending Article 3 of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor in changing the time of holding the convention from the month of June to the month of October.

No. 74, pledging to the officers and members of the United Textile Workers of America their full moral and financial support during this great struggle.

No. 104, denouncing the dishonorable, unwarranted and destructive attitude and action manifested by the printing trades employers and their associations in treating contracts entered into as mere scraps of paper.

No. 3, that we urge Congress to hereafter deny admission as immigrants and permanent residents to all aliens who are ineligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States.

No. 59, urging Congress to enact legislation increasing the compensation paid to beneficiaries under the Compensation for Injury Act.

No. 81, endorsing the Ohio Workmen's Compensation Law and requested each affiliated State Federation to seek similar legislation.

No. 71, declaring against organizations disguising to represent an invisible government which invites mob rule and create in men's minds a disrespect for and disregard of duly-constituted authority.

No. 83, asking that legislation by the Congress be enacted declaring a national holiday in honor of the martyred President, Abraham Lincoln.

No. 96, reaffirming opposition to the iniquitous Cummins-Esch law and calling upon Congress for its repeal, and hereby declaring against the decisions of the Railroad Labor Board as being functioned in the interest of the railroad corporations.

No. 7, endorsing the leasing of Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford as the operation of the property under such a lease would furnish fertilizer to the farmers.

No. 51, requesting Governor Stephens of California to pardon Mooney and Billings so that they may have a new and a fairer trial.

No. 68, calling for a speedy and remedial legislation to reduce the night working hours for postal employees.

No. 66, asking for a Congressional investigation of parcel post rates and a fair and reasonable rate of postage commensurate with the cost of service.

No. 73, requesting wherever possible throughout the country to organize labor courses and labor colleges under trade union auspices.

No. 84, disapproval of Soviet Government of Russia so long as that government is based upon authority which has not been vested in it by a popular representative national assemblage of the Russian people.

No. 100, that the Executive Council be authorized and instructed to issue a general appeal for voluntary contributions, for the purpose of providing funds for the relief and assistance of the striking Textile Workers and Quarry Men.

No. 109, protesting against unequal rights of property of men and women, but against any blanket law by which women would be deprived of the protection of the laws for their industrial safety and welfare.

No. 122, asking the American Federation of Labor to pay particular attention to organizing the workers in all industry.

No. 124, that organized labor be notified that the firm making the C. C. A. cigars is now operating a union factory and is entitled to the use of the union label of the Cigar Makers' International Union on its goods and friends of organized labor be so notified.

A resolution of sympathy and support for the struggling miners of America was also adopted by unanimous vote.

The following resolutions were non-concurred in:

No. 29, asking for the amalgamation of all unions in the respective industries into single organizations.

No. 10, calling for the inauguration of a universal label by endorsing and accepting the label design of the American Federation of Labor to be used for that purpose.

No. 85, asking that all resolutions to the convention be printed and distributed to affiliated organizations one month before the convention.

No. 48, requesting compulsory and mandatory affiliation of all local unions with state and central bodies.

No. 97, relating to the jurisdiction between the Machinists and Flint Glass Workers' organizations sustaining the decision covering the case in previous action of the convention.

No. 6, requesting that the American Federation of Labor immediately upon adjournment of this convention to get in touch with the International Federation of Trades Unions and reaffiliate with that body.

No. 72, asking that the American Federation of Labor go on record as favoring the acceptance of charity when offered by persons who recognize our need.

No. 107, asking that the working day shall consist of seven hours a day with closing time at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday with full pay.

The following resolutions were referred to the Executive Council:

No. 32, that the barriers now existing in the Boilermakers and Helpers reach an amicable adjustment of the trouble in the Boilermakers' organization, restraining the race of colored helpers to affiliate.

No. 101, asking that the American Federation of Labor assign an organizer to the district of Maine and New Hampshire, where there is a fertile field for organization.

No. 105, asking that a special organizer be appointed by the American Federation of Labor who shall devote his entire time to the organization of the office workers.

No. 112, that charters be issued direct to groups of women in any given occupation if the national or international union of that trade declines to admit them to membership.

No. 43, opposed to any method or form of fixing wages by legislation for Federal employees which is intended to, or which operates in any manner to prevent or interfere with the adjustment, settlement and agreement.

No. 56, declaring against the actions of the Crescent Tool Company antagonistic to organized labor and the secretary of the American Federation of Labor be directed to notify all labor organizations in the cities wherein their goods are handled and distributed.

No. 92, concerning the Donaldson Lithographing Company, Incorporated, looking towards a settlement of the Printing Trades Union that are now protesting against their unfair methods.

No. 8, calling for an establishment of a central bank at Washington, D. C., to the end that the workers in all lines of productive effort may, by their deposits, take part in the building or financial institutions.

No. 9, asking the American Federation of Labor to establish and maintain in itself an Old Age Pension System.

No. 35, that the convention take the necessary steps to create a "Marine Transport Department" of the American Federation of Labor.

No. 118, asking that the American Federation of Labor through a committee be requested to study the question of the workmen's compensation from a national aspect with a view to standardize the provisions of the workmen's compensation through co-operation of the various State Federations of Labor.

No. 55, declaring for the right of the people to recall any judge and urging that such declaration become effective.

The resolutions and other matters referred to the Executive Council were considered by that body after the close of the convention. In every instance they were disposed of by the Executive Council in a manner for the best interests of Labor.

We repeat that it is impossible in this report to give anything like a review of the action and spirit of the delegates in the convention. Nothing was overlooked and nothing neglected, and the Executive Council and officers and the membership of the American labor movement are urged to greater activity and energy, to organize the unorganized, to unite and federate the organized, with the principle of solidarity guiding them onward and upward for a brighter and better future for all.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
W. A. CAMPBELL,
R. S. SEXTON,
HENRY ABRAHAMS,

Delegates.

Legion Commander on Strike, Evicted.

(International Labor News Service.)

Wholesale eviction of textile workers occupying tenements is now the method of coercion adopted to force strikers back to the textile mills in Rhode Island. The inhumanity of the situation is enhanced by the fact that, under an obsolete law exhumed by attorneys for Godard Bros. in Lonsdale, evictions are made without notice or court order.

Consequently hundreds of families are now living in tents hastily constructed by the United Textile Workers.

Among those evicted is the commander of Cumberland Post of the American Legion, one of the strikers.

At night the streets are piled high with furniture surrounded by weeping women and children.

A blind boy, one of a family of nine, insisted on having a cheap phonograph, but his own, next to him where he sat on the curbstone so that he could play "The End of a Perfect Day."

COMMUNISTS ROUTED AGAIN BY GARMENT WORKERS WHEN PRESIDENT ASKS SHOW- DOWN.

**Schlesinger Sustained and New Agreement,
Improvement on Old One, Is Ratified by
Referendum Which Overwhelms Destruc-
tive Campaign of Bolsheviks.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Communists have been routed completely in their efforts to conduct a disruptive work within the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

The International officers, led by President Benjamin Schlesinger, negotiated a new two-year agreement with the employers. This agreement provided for a continuance of the wage scale that has been in effect for the last three years. It maintained the 44-hour week, all of the established conditions and secured some important new concessions to the workers.

It was a better agreement than the old one, which was negotiated at the peak of prosperity.

As soon as the agreement was announced the Communists began their attack upon the agreement, upon President Schlesinger and the other officers. President Schlesinger was charged with every crime in the calendar, including betrayal of the workers. His traducers cited his action in the Cincinnati convention, where he refused to support the minority resolution demanding recognition of soviet Russia.

Schlesinger met the attack promptly and vigorously. He demanded a referendum vote on the new agreement. The vote has just been announced. It was:

Yes, 21,605.

No, 1,979.

Void, 100.

This is a triumphant vindication for President Schlesinger and a complete defeat for the Communists who made the attack upon him.

The Communists staked everything in their attack on Schlesinger. Their newspapers and periodicals were most bitter. They went into the fight proclaiming it a test of strength. They have had their test. It finds them with a handful of votes, not all of which by any means are called Communist votes.

Again is the Communist strength measured and found mostly noise.

In regard to the Russian question, President Schlesinger issued a formal statement which has been widely commented upon and which makes clear President Schlesinger's opposition to the soviet autocracy and his reasons for that opposition. His statement says:

"My action in the convention of the American Federation of Labor in connection with the proposed resolution on Russia has been so persistently misrepresented in certain quarters that I deem it advisable to make a public statement of the true facts.

"I did not vote against the resolution calling for the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States government, nor did I vote for it.

"As a Socialist and Trade Unionist, I am opposed to the terrorist methods of the Soviet government, the suppression of free press and speech and the persecution of dissenting Socialist groups, as well as to the disruptive and reactionary tactics of the Communist Internationale, and I consider it not only my good right, but my positive duty to protest against these methods and tactics in all socialist and labor gatherings.

"On the other hand, I fully realize that the refusal of the United States government to recognize the Soviet government of Russia has very little to do with the above considerations, but is based upon the fact that the government of Russia is anti-capitalistic.

"It is therefore quite consistent in my opinion for a Socialist and Trade Unionist to condemn the Communist dictatorship of Russia and the destructive tactics of the Communist Internationale, while demanding the formal recognition of the Soviet government by the government of our own country.

"This is not only my personal view on the subject, but also the attitude of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, clearly expressed in the two resolutions on the subject adopted at the recent Cleveland convention.

"It was this position which I should have liked to see prevail in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and with that object in view, I suggested an amendment in the minority report, which if adopted, would have adequately covered both aspects of the question. My suggestion was ruled out of order by President Gompers at the insistence of two of the delegates who supported the minority report, i. e., the resolution in favor of recognition of the Soviet government.

"Thus the delegates of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were placed in the position of either giving unqualified approval to the Russian Soviet government, or joining in unqualified condemnation of it, or doing neither. The delegates of our International, with one exception, felt the latter course was the most consistent for non-Bolshevik Socialists and Trade Unionists to follow, and was in full accord with the position taken by our organization. We acted accordingly.

"I am making this statement with no desire to enter into discussion on the subject, but solely for the purpose of leaving a record of facts in anticipation of further reckless misrepresentations."

Senator Moses: The du Ponts still hold, as of July 1, 1922, \$35,121,066.02 of Government funds unaccounted for, although the war ended almost four years ago. On practically none of this \$100,000,000 of public money advanced to them did the du Ponts pay interest; and the only security they ever gave for any portion of this huge sum of the public's funds was their own notes or bonds. Lucky indeed, Mr. President, is that company which, desiring to extend its business, can float its issues of securities through the Federal Treasury, and luckiest of all are the du Pont Companies.—Congressional Record.

State of Trade August 1, 1922.

GOOD.		
122 Warren	69 Three Rivers	231 Amsterdam
165 Philadelphia	72 Burlington	233 Bedalia
	73 Alton	250 Belleville
	76 Hannibal	257 Lancaster
	79 Sandusky	274 Pekin
	84 Saugerties	279 Plattsburg
	85 Eau Claire	280 Oswego
	86 Mansfield	283 Geneva
	88 Dubuque	286 Wichita
	94 Pawtucket	287 Marinette
	97 Boston	300 Michigan City
	98 St. Paul	302 Tecumseh
	99 Ottawa	310 Manistee
	102 Kansas City	311 Auburn
	103 Ansonia	315 St. Cloud
	107 Erie	320 Athens
	112 Oneonta	328 Sheboygan
	114 Jacksonville	338 Eureka
	115 Canton	345 Rapid City
	121 Ithaca	366 Ann Arbor
	124 Watertown	372 Marshfield
	125 Norwich	381 Watertown
	130 Saginaw	384 Sycamore
	135 Appleton	400 East Wing
	150 Blount City	406 Crawfordville
	154 Lincoln	409 Kewanee
	158 La Fayette	463 Mobile
	162 Green Bay	485 Kenton
	168 Marysville	444 Walla Walla
	168 Oshkosh	447 Kenosha
	178 Zanesville	466 Easton
	198 Jefferson City	469 Bakersfield
	206 North Adams	476 Pontiac
	209 Coldwater	477 Manitowoc
	210 Rome	479 Wheeling
	215 Logansport	502 Pittsburg
	220 New Orleans	510 Fairmont
DULL.		
5 Rochester		
6 Syracuse		
9 Troy		
20 Decatur		
24 Muskegon		
25 Milwaukee		
26 Norwalk		
27 Toronto		
32 Louisville		
44 St. Louis		
48 Grand Rapids		
47 Quincy		
58 Leavenworth		
61 La Crosse		

LABORS BIG ISSUES IN POLITICAL FIGHT.

Here are Labor Campaign Principles!

They are from a proclamation issued by the A. F. of L. Non-Partisan Political campaign committee, signed by President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and James O'Connell.

"The American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee directs the attention of the wage earners and their sympathizers to two principles that should be followed in the campaign. They are:

"No freedom loving citizen should vote for a candidate who will not pledge himself to oppose any form of compulsory labor law.

"No justice loving citizen should vote for a candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to oppose injunctions and contempt proceedings as a substitute for trial by jury.

"Let your slogan be:

"No judge-made laws.

"Abolish the injunction abuse.

"Make justice blind in fact as well as in theory.

"Amendments to the Constitution of the United States should guarantee rights, not take them away.

"No compulsory labor laws.

"No sales tax.

"No wage earners or farmers to be enslaved.

"No subsidies for the privileged few.

"No remission of fines to food profiteers.

"These issues, upon all of which depend the future of our republic, should be discussed with the organizations of farmers.

"Whatever injures labor injures the farmers.

"Whatever benefits labor benefits the farmers.

"Whatever is the interest of labor and the farmer is for the best interest of all the people except the privileged few. We urge you to be up and doing. The democracy of our republic must be maintained by labor and the farmers and all others who believe in good government."

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has taken the initiative in the national campaign to secure a constitutional amendment to abolish child labor, following thorough consideration of the decision of the United States Supreme Court Monday on the Child Labor Law, according to an announcement made public yesterday by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.—Washington Star.

Accident and Illness Cause Five Times as Much Loss as Strikes.

The number of wage earners who remain away from employment every day in the year because of illness is 1,150,000, or a total of 345,000,000 days for a working year of 300 days. So says the report of the engineers appointed by Herbert Hoover to investigate waste in industry.

The Engineers' report on the Elimination of Waste in Industry states that in 1919 in all industries 23,000 fatal accidents occurred, about 575,000 non-fatal accidents causing disability for four weeks or more, about 3,000,000 accidents caused at least one day's disability.

Time lost due to these accidents is estimated at 296,000,000.

In 1919, in 2,399 strikes, the number of persons involved were 3,950,411, according to the Monthly Bulletin of the Department of Labor. The average duration of the 2,399 strikes was 34 days. If every striker in 1919 lost 34 days, then the 3,950,411 strikers lost a total of 134,313,974 days' work.

This would be less than 40 per cent of the days lost by illness.

There are, therefore, more than 60 per cent more days lost by illness in the year than by strikes, and during the years 1920 and 1921 the strike figures were reduced.

From these figures it is plain that the loss of time due to strikes is approximately one-half of that due to accidents and one-third of that due to industrial sickness and about one-fifth of that due to both accidents and sickness.

These big questions have been settled once and for all by the world war and its attendant activities: Militant imperialism and autocracy won't work in the twentieth century; Germany's experience proved that. Communism, Socialism and allied "isms" are utterly impracticable; Russia has proved that. Co-operation can yield better results than haphazard competition, although large scale co-operation necessitates vigilant governmental oversight; every country proved that, when the Herculean tasks incidental to the war had to be undertaken.

Almost every nation on the face of the earth has proved that neither capital nor labor can profiteer shamelessly without bringing on retribution; this is not the only country which has proved that. Finally, the peace of the world cannot be secured through insensate, colossal preparations for war; the principal nations of Europe proved that.—Forbes Magazine (N. Y.).

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

508 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.

D. W. KENNEDY, 73 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont., Third Vice President.

MANUEL GONZALES, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Sixth Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member, if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Sixth Vice-President Alexander Ramsey, of Nevada City, Cal., having engaged in business has resigned.

The regular International election laws as set forth in Sections 11 to 42 do not apply in the case of the election of Vice-Presidents to fill vacancies on the Executive Board. The election takes place according to the laws set forth in Sections 43, 44, 45 and 46 of the Constitution. No nomination or voting blanks or ballots are provided. The election takes place in the local union at your regular meeting under precisely the same method as applies in the nomination and election of the secretary or president of your local union.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

Union 486, New Westminster, appealed against Union 357, Vancouver, reference permitting its members to work in a so-called open shop. The appeal is not sustained.

Charles Emmert appealed against Union 107, Erie, for refusing his claim for strike benefit. The appeal is not sustained.

L. F. Guest appealed against Union 491, Huron, for charging him with a private loan. The appeal is not sustained.

D. J. Donahue appealed against Union 321, New Britain, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The appeal is not sustained.

H. Lewenberg appealed against Union 97, Boston, for fining him \$250 for working in a non-union shop. The fine is reduced to \$100.

A. DeZeeuw appealed against Union 97, Boston, for fining him \$200 for working in a non-union shop. The fine is reduced to \$75.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

501 Wheeling	\$500	18 Battleborn	\$100
502 Pittsburgh	250	19 Sault Ste. Marie ..	50
505 Uniontown	200	20 Decatur	150
506 Tampa	400	22 Detroit	250
510 Fairmont	100	23 Springfield	150
513 Key West	100	24 Muskegon	150
520 Manchester	250	25 Milwaukee	150
1 Baltimore	100	26 So. Norwalk	200
2 Buffalo	250	27 Toronto	300
3 Paterson	150	28 Westfield	100
4 Cincinnati	500	30 Moberly	50
5 Rochester	250	31 Connersville	100
6 Syracuse	100	32 Louisville	200
10 Providence	150	33 Indianapolis	100
11 St. Albans	100	34 Chippewa Falls	100
13 New York	100	35 Dayton	100
14 Chicago	500	37 Fort Wayne	200
16 Binghamton	100	38 Springfield	150
17 Cleveland	100		

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 97, Boston, to impose fines as follows for working against the best interests of the union: A. De Zeuw, \$200; Jonas Moses, \$0260, \$100; L. Nottebaert, 111735, \$200, and H. Lewenberg, 90144, \$250, and annulment of retiring card.

Vote—Affirmative, 5; two members approved only \$50, and one member disapproved annulment of card.

Approved the application of 129, Denver, to fine J. A. Yglesia, 103294, \$200, and annul his card for taking a job in the non-union shop of the Mutual Cigar Company.

Vote—Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of 336, Tampa, to fine the following members and annul their cards: Paul Watkins, 110198, \$200, for running a non-union shop; M. J. Palmer, 16840, \$200, for running a non-union shop; Mattie Visel, \$810, \$50, for working below the bill of prices, and Sarah Bedgood, 59217, \$50, for working below the bill of prices.

Vote—Affirmative, 8.

Approved the application of 179, Bangor, to fine Dorothy Carlisle, 23648, \$100 and suspend her for working in a non-union shop and refusing to come out of it.

Vote—Affirmative, 6; two members approved \$50.

Approved the application of 129, Denver, to fine L. O. Anderson, 40155, \$250 and annul his card for taking a job in a non-union shop.

Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved \$50.

Fines of \$10.00 or Less.

Union 486, New Westminster, fined George King \$10.00 for failing to pay percentage on loans and permitting himself to become suspended.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT JULY, 1922

Receipts.

346 San Antonio	\$ 50.410	Centralla	\$100
359 Bloomington	100.416	Norwalk	100
362 Great Falls	200.423	Kitchener	150
364 Nacogdoches	150.423	Sterling	100
366 Ann Arbor	100.426	Astoria	200
373 Sherbrooke	250.431	Litchfield	200
382 Rushville	100.433	Mobile	50
389 New York	250.443	Albuquerque	150
395 Waterbury	200.444	Walla Walla	100
398 Stamford	50.450	Enid	150
399 Vincennes	100.468	Albion	100
402 Quakertown	200.471	Macon	150
404 Austin	75.477	Manitowoc	200
409 Kewanee	100.500	Tampa	500

Miscellaneous Supplies.

4 Cincinnati	\$ 2.00	240 Norfolk	\$.75
10 Providence	.30	323 Sheboygan	.40
22 Detroit	12.00	353 Brooklyn	3.50
23 Springfield	3.50	381 Watertown	.75
28 Springfield	1.50	394 Sycamore	2.05
47 Quincy	4.75	405 Birmingham	.20
48 Toledo	.75	410 Centralla	1.75
73 Alton	3.00	435 Kenton	2.15
84 Saugerties	3.00	464 Tampa	1.75
107 Erie	3.10	484 Meriden	1.75
165 Philadelphia	10.15	501 Wheeling	2.50
168 Oshkosh	3.50	510 Fairmont	6.00
172 Davenport	2.60		
352 Brookville, returned funds			\$ 95.16
227 Chicago, returned funds			555.95

Receipts for July	\$4,900.81
Balance June 30, 1922	4,822.28
Total	\$9,723.09

Expenditures for July, 1922.

Office rent	\$ 200.00
Salary to Int'l President (5 weeks)	300.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers (5 weeks)	1,040.00
Pietro Bianco, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as agt.	200.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
Sol Sontheimer, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
J. A. Sullivan, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as org.	150.00
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as sub-org.	165.00
Samuel Gompers, exp. as delegate to A. F. of L. convention	120.00
D. W. Kennedy, 3d V. P., expense Jan. 1 to June 30	15.75
Eugene Clifford, legal services	500.00
H. C. Donermann, auditor Int'l accts.	38.62
Peter Schlosser, auditor Int'l accts.	33.98
Joseph Reiter, auditor Int'l accts.	35.70
Tax, A. F. of L. for July	330.00
Tax, U. L. T. Dept. for July	165.00
Express on supplies	18.43
Express on property from 352, Brookville	.97
Telephone service	5.05
Telegraph service	10.15
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	6.00
Towel service	3.75
Addressograph plates	.46
Light	.72
Office supplies	.40
Exchange on checks	1.23
Carrying labels to Union 14	.40
Printing—	
June Journals	272.50
Applications of 4 and 48	26.00
5,000 due books	150.00
Envelopes and letter-heads for locals	24.25
10,000 envelopes for office	37.50
1,000,000 labels	150.00
Postage on letters and supplies	66.57
Postage on June Journals	19.39
1,500 postal cards	15.00
Labor News Service for July	2.00
Labor Press dues May 1 to Nov. 1	3.00
72 273/500 reams Journal paper	440.81
Messenger service	.87

Expenses for July	\$6,249.50
*Balance July 31, 1922	3,473.09
Total	\$9,722.59

*Includes in balance \$1,200 Liberty Bonds.

Chicago, Ill., July 15, 1922.

The undersigned Auditors of the C. M. I. U. of A. do hereby certify that we have examined the financial statements and accounts of the International President, Mr. G. W. Perkins, for the period of six months ending June 30, 1922, and have found them absolutely correct in all details, with the following results:

	Ex-Receipts	penditures.
January	\$ 7,085.70	\$ 5,750.76
February	5,125.20	5,730.08
March	6,539.02	5,110.35
April	9,286.27	6,824.46
May	4,507.36	6,288.00
June	3,658.53	6,108.61
Total	\$36,202.08	\$35,812.26
Balance Jan. 1, 1922	4,432.46	
*Balance on hand June 30, 1922		4,822.28
Total	\$40,634.54	\$40,634.54

*\$1,200.00 Liberty Bonds are included in the June 30 balance.

Fraternally submitted,

PETER SCHLOSSER,
Union 183, Mendota, Ill.
JOSEPH REITER,
Union 221, South Bend, Ind.
H. C. DONERMANN,
Union 259, Bloomington, Ill.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of 58, Montreal, as published in the July issue, as follows:

Add to Section 81, after line 23, the following: That if a factory or factories move from one district to another, said factory or factories will remain under the jurisdiction of the local union or of the J. A. B. of said jurisdiction for a length of time of one year. After an elapse of one year the factory or factories will pass under the jurisdiction of the local union or the J. A. B. of the district they have moved to.

Received the endorsement of Union 389, New York.

The amendment of 251, New York, reference rescinding fines, as published in the June issue,

Received the endorsement of Unions 132, Brooklyn 389, New York; 81, Peekskill; 138, Newark; 213, New York.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 16, Binghamton, reducing the number of organizers, as published in the June issue,

Received the endorsement of Unions 229, Binghamton; 81, Peekskill; 228, San Francisco; 44, St. Louis; 69, Three Rivers; 12, Oneida; 126, Ephrata; 274, Pekin.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 138, Newark, reference allowing the label on cigars made by machine, as published in the June issue,

Received the endorsement of Unions 218, Binghamton; 229 Binghamton; 213, New York; 274, Pekin; 74, Poughkeepsie; 228, San Francisco.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 138, Newark, striking out the optional clause reference to the introduction of the roller and bunch breakage system, as published in the June issue,

Received the endorsement of 229, Binghamton; 213, New York; 44, St. Louis; 74, Poughkeepsie; 228, San Francisco.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 500, Tampa, providing that a member out of work shall be granted out of work stamps continually, published in the June issue,

Received the endorsement of Unions 248, Jacksonville; 462, Tampa; 229, Binghamton; 168, Oshkosh; 218, Binghamton; 337, Key West; 384, St. Augustine; 274, Pekin; 81, Peekskill; 44, St. Louis; 506, Tampa; 514, Tampa; 4, Cincinnati; 336, Tampa.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 462, Tampa, providing that strike benefit shall commence on the day the application is mailed, as published in the June issue,

Received the endorsement of Unions 384, St. Augustine; 168, Oshkosh; 337, Key West; 218, Binghamton; 500, Tampa; 114, Jacksonville; 46, Grand Rapids; 506, Tampa; 514, Tampa; 336, Tampa.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 97, Boston, providing for not more than five work days a week, as published in the June issue,

Received the endorsement of Unions 218, Binghamton; 486, New Westminster; 94, Pawtucket; 407, Norwich.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$3.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter. In the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and

ules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments, and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 1a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of his special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 120. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

The amendment to postpone the May, 1922, convention was adopted. Any time after April, 1922, a convention may be called by a majority vote of the membership at large. Any local union may propose that we hold a convention any time after that date, April, 1922.

PRIVATE LOANS

Secretaries holding cards of the following members please collect amounts opposite names and return to 206, Pueblo, Colo.: Chas. Alderice, \$1506, 50c; L. Knocke, 79150, 50c; Fk. Wilson, 31713, 50c; P. J. Rutz, 110986, 50c; Jas. Bybee, 23694, 50c; T. Thoraldson, 1166, 50c; L. J. Ririe, 80992, 50c; R. C. Miller, 69343, 50c; F. E. Hawman, 88030, \$2.50.

UNION NOTES

Union notes by \$7, Boston.—If you are to continue as a democratic republic judge-made law must go.—New England is one of the best cigar markets in America, hence the efforts of the non-union manufacturers to capture this market.—What have you done for Jacksonville, Ill.?—Teach and practice fraternity.—When you read of some organization charged with all kinds of crimes in our daily press wait until you hear the other side before passing judgment, for our metropolitan press doesn't always give the facts.—Are the natives of Porto Rico better fed, clad and housed since annexation? If not, why not?—Who are the political economists advising the various chambers of commerce?—Why should not the coal miners be assured of sufficient wage to keep him fifty-two weeks in a year? Is it because the industry is not hazardous?—Did not the United States Labor Board, with the price of commodities what they are, fix a counterfeit wage? Was it enough for a family of five to live on as an American ought to live?—George III. believed in the prerogatives of a king. Result?—Loss of the colonies. Do the so-called captains of industry believe they are kings?—Before you mark your ballot think for whom and what you vote and then mark it.—Are you a citizen?—If the princes of finance had succeeded in destroying the trade unions what would have happened?—Agitate, organize and educate.—Once to be a citizen was greater than to be a king.—School bags and satchels can be procured with a union label. Think of this when your child goes back to school.—Henry Abrahams.

Union 266, Memphis, Tenn., beg leave to acknowledge receipt from the following unions in behalf of the appeal of Bro. C. Desazant, who is still in the hospital with the chances of recovery very small. Any further donation will be greatly appreciated as he has a blind son and a small son to support. If your union is not in this list please communicate with the secretary of Union 266, Memphis, Tenn.

Fraternally,

E. B. HANSON,

Fin. Sec'y, Union No. 266, Memphis, Tenn.
 Union 14, Chicago, \$2; 39, New Haven, Conn., \$1; 25, Milwaukee, Wis., \$2; 144, New York, \$2; 192, Manchester, N. H., \$2; 141, New York, \$2; 77, Minneapolis, Minn., \$1; 97, Boston, Mass., \$2; 98, St. Paul, Minn., \$1; 90, New York, \$2; 470, Portland, Me., \$1.75; 282, Bridgeport, Conn., \$1; 111, Des Moines, Iowa, \$1; 228, San Francisco, Cal., \$2; 462, West Tampa, Fla., \$1; 466, Easton, Pa., \$1; 122, Warren, Pa., \$1; 220, New Orleans, La., \$2; 242, Jacksonville, Fla., \$1; 212, Superior, Wis., \$2; 209, Coldwater, Mich., \$1; total, \$31.75.

The secretary holding the card of O. C. Gartner, 84374, will confer a favor by informing Union 10, Providence, of any loan granted by Union 10 in April, 1922, giving date and amount.

All fines heretofore imposed by Union —, Baltimore, have been rescinded.

Secretary holding card of F. H. Herman is requested to notify his brother, F. W. Herman, care Capitol Hotel, Little Rock, Ark.

Union No. 14, Chicago, hereby notifies Randal Hoyd, 105343, that unless he appears in person or notifies the Executive Board by writing with reference to the charges pending against him he faces the possibility of a fine and suspension.

The union label stands for morality, cleanliness, honesty, chivalry toward woman and protection of the young.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and necessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Herman Behrens, 70521, who died June 2, aged 78; Fred E. Andrews, 70942, who died April 29.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

A number of members of Union 39, New Haven, Conn., would like to know the whereabouts of Mike Huber, 47079, on account of a matter of great importance to him. Please address Union 39, New Haven, Conn.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of George Reybold, ex-foreman of the J. B. Smith shop, please notify Union 248, Jacksonville, Fla.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of James J. Sherman (or Shiermann), formerly of Brooklyn and Los Angeles, is requested to notify F. V. Jones, General Delivery, Springfield, Mass.

D. W. Rogers would like to hear from Ben Chapin. Address care 362, Great Falls, Mont.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Post Office Department since the last issue of the Journal: None.

Union 129, Denver, for M. Rogers.

Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis., for Jos. Martel and Mike Delaney.

Union 22, Detroit, Mich., for Sam Thompson and Ewald Cisinski.

International Office, for W. A. Wetsel, Mrs. M. Hackler (4).

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of article wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) ..	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) ..	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4½, duplicate ..	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3¾ .....	.75
Year date for label canceler .....	.20
Typeholder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps ..	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x½ in. ..	.45

Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x½ in. ..	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4¼x1¼ in. ....	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.25
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1—200-page label record .....	.75

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4½-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and Ledgers.			Ledgers only.		
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago ..	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3rd zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago ..	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,100 ml. from Chicago ..	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago ..	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES. LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 30-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN MAY, 1922.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member-Union snip.			Cause of death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr.	M.			
1	A. J. Franz.....	14611	Oct., 1896	1	5	5	Pul. tuberculosis.....	50	\$100.00
2	Wm. Murphy.....	13959	Feb., 1885	2	37	2	Total disability.....	..	350.00
2	M. La Rush.....	11626	Mar., 1881	2	39	..	Apoplexy.....	60	550.00
2	Ferd. Soukup.....	65147	July, 1890	161	31	10	Heart disease.....	54	200.00
4	C. Knauff.....	5044	May, 1891	4	30	11	Hardening arteries.....	82	550.00
4	Fred Bertram.....	12656	Mar., 1881	105	41	..	Bright's disease.....	59	550.00
8	Wife Chris. Adams.....	74035	Aug., 1893	8	28	..	Apoplexy.....	54	40.00
9	Michael Dolan.....	8594	Dec., 1882	9	39	5	Paralysis.....	73	550.00
14	Mar. Arango.....	36529	Apr., 1902	98	19	11	Tuberculosis.....	50	475.00
14	Peter Lechner.....	99867	Aug., 1902	15	19	9	Cancer stomach.....	61	475.00
14	Henry Cohen.....	17267	July, 1883	14	38	9	Cerebral hemorrhage.....	53	550.00
14	Mary Zobin.....	53491	Aug., 1890	141	31	8	Pneumonia.....	72	550.00
14	W. Ricek.....	41747	Feb., 1886	15	36	..	Total disability.....	..	350.00
14	John Floersch.....	20737	July, 1894	14	27	10	Total disability.....	..	350.00
14	Louis Mischke.....	36100	May, 1908	15	14	..	Dropsy.....	66	275.00
16	Bart Leary.....	13999	May, 1881	16	41	..	Total disability.....	74	350.00
17	Wm. Swaab.....	19156	July, 1886	17	35	10	Total disability.....	82	350.00
17	Hy. Hollingberg.....	77888	July, 1895	17	26	10	Nervous breakdown.....	46	550.00
22	Ant. Kesper.....	60159	June, 1902	22	19	6	Poisoning.....	55	475.00
25	Joe Schneider.....	92645	Feb., 1911	25	11	..	Heart failure.....	42	275.00
27	Thos. Ruberry.....	38978	Sep., 1919	27	2	3	Gall stone operation.....	42	75.00
28	W. Poehler.....	3218	Mar., 1882	28	40	..	Catarrh intestines.....	91	550.00
26	J. P. Auweiler.....	21912	Apr., 1886	36	35	9	Acute myocarditis.....	70	50.00
39	Chris. Bruch.....	29214	Aug., 1883	144	38	8	Chronic nephritis.....	63	550.00
39	Fritz Weber.....	55839	May, 1890	90	31	11	Bronchial pneumonia.....	70	275.00
39	Wife F. Schenartz.....	20442	July, 1885	144	36	9	Arterio sclerosis.....	74	40.00
42	Chas. Elwin.....	9245	Dec., 1880	42	41	5	Total disability.....	70	350.00
44	Adam Erdler.....	2053	Jan., 1886	44	34	..	Arterio sclerosis.....	83	550.00
44	C. W. Morris.....	87392	Feb., 1900	75	22	..	Cancer throat.....	41	550.00
46	Jos. Temmermann.....	7180	Jan., 1883	46	38	2	Suicide, drowning.....	62	550.00
49	Wife Wm. Pauls.....	37079	Feb., 1900	100	32	4	..	..	40.00
52	Ed Kennedy.....	44385	..	..	..	..	On account.....	..	400.00
54	Jno. Angel.....	36500	Nov., 1890	54	31	5	Heart failure.....	52	100.00
58	Alex. Dostle.....	8713	Dec., 1880	58	41	4	Heart failure.....	62	550.00
72	Henry Riape.....	7278	Sep., 1880	72	41	7	Cancer.....	63	550.00
81	Wife S. Schneider.....	30108	Apr., 1890	135	..	..	Complications.....	66	40.00
84	Geo. Gordon.....	17674	May, 1891	175	31	..	Heart trouble (bal.).....	57	50.00
87	C. Stang.....	39312	Sep., 1885	87	27	..	Cancer throat.....	67	550.00
90	Herman Bartel.....	57729	Aug., 1882	90	39	7	Cerebral apoplexy.....	67	437.49
90	C. A. Pund.....	58654	Aug., 1906	90	15	10	Myocarditis.....	74	75.00
90	Her. Levy.....	40811	Oct., 1885	10	36	7	Bronchial pneumonia.....	55	550.00
90	Rosa Haas.....	58663	Apr., 1883	90	39	..	Not stated.....	66	550.00
97	M. Rose.....	103709	Aug., 1903	97	18	3	Tuberculosis.....	41	475.00
97	W. Lampe.....	39303	Nov., 1885	97	36	..	Tuberculosis.....	68	550.00
97	F. Ludwig.....	87592	Apr., 1900	10	22	..	Carcinoma.....	45	550.00
97	N. Beck.....	36571	Apr., 1897	97	24	11	Cancer.....	79	550.00
97	J. S. Aronie.....	62655	Dec., 1889	97	32	5	Total disability.....	70	350.00
97	Wife J. Aaron.....	68575	May, 1894	97	28	..	Pneumonia.....	38	40.00
102	Loretta Greelish.....	3702	Sep., 1908	102	13	7	Dropsy.....	36	275.00
124	Thos. A. Lennox.....	26126	Sep., 1881	124	25	6	Pneumonia.....	75	550.00
129	Louis Eller.....	12285	June, 1901	14	20	9	Lethargic encephalitis.....	48	550.00
131	Wm. Smith.....	409	Sep., 1883	144	..	..	Syncope cardiac (bal.).....	86	50.00
132	J. A. Hartman.....	18867	Apr., 1886	144	32	8	Chr. myocarditis (bal.).....	69	50.00
141	Jan Benisek.....	58383	Jan., 1888	237	34	3	Gangrene, foot.....	57	550.00
141	Marie Bozdeck.....	90166	Aug., 1900	141	21	8	Oedema, lungs.....	54	550.00
144	Rebecca Goldberg.....	20062	Jan., 1904	144	17	8	Card. de compensation.....	35	237.50
144	Antonio Frinka.....	91991	Jan., 1904	144	17	5	Total dis., blind.....	..	350.00
144	S. Pivalo.....	93289	June, 1903	144	18	4	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	61	475.00
144	C. A. Wagner.....	20373	June, 1890	144	31	7	Lobar pneumonia.....	61	550.00
144	Frank Lowell.....	102	Nov., 1879	144	42	10	Lobar pneumonia.....	78	550.00
144	Wife P. Goldstein.....	91971	Mar., 1904	144	..	..	Cerebral hemorrhage.....	51	40.00
144	Andreo Both.....	161	Oct., 1885	144	35	1	Nephritis.....	65	550.00
144	Fred Voelker.....	44264	Feb., 1901	141	21	..	Angina pectoris.....	65	550.00
148	Julian Figueroa.....	116121	July, 1908	148	13	9	Operation.....	34	275.00
156	C. T. Insler.....	49597	July, 1895	156	27	4	Heart trouble.....	75	550.00
165	Wm. Keist.....	87943	Mar., 1900	100	22	..	Arterio stenosis.....	59	550.00
177	Otto Lorenz.....	111052	Feb., 1905	270	17	2	Tubercular throat.....	38	475.00
192	Wife Chas. Whitehead.....	85218	Oct., 1910	18	11	7	Anemia.....	39	40.00
194	Wife B. Moyal.....	6870	Feb., 1911	458	11	2	Tuberculosis.....	34	40.00
225	Wife Louis Erb.....	31271	Jan., 1884	206	38	..	Pneumonia.....	52	40.00
247	O. H. Schebedat.....	10345	May, 1881	34	40	11	Killed by auto.....	62	362.20
261	C. E. Gross.....	67207	Nov., 1890	318	31	..	Total disability.....	..	350.00
279	Ed L. Dedrick.....	88007	Aug., 1900	12	21	3	Tuberculosis.....	39	350.00
316	Alf. Burke.....	76933	Jan., 1895	316	27	4	Heart disease.....	76	550.00
316	Rose E. Sharb.....	101379	Nov., 1902	316	19	4	Heart disease.....	58	475.00
334	Wm. Capo.....	102980	Jan., 1903	384	19	3	Tuberculosis.....	41	475.00
383	Wife Hy. Zieres.....	12177	Apr., 1881	101	40	11	Pneumonia.....	51	40.00
384	E. Shindell.....	12984	..	..	..	..	On account.....	..	168.00
386	Thos. M. Blanchfield.....	73638	Sep., 1897	396	24	7	Total disability.....	57	350.00
460	Wife R. A. Pabon.....	45104	Oct., 1919	460	3	7	Tuberculosis.....	25	40.00
462	Wife R. M. Garcia.....	19607	Aug., 1909	500	12	..	Mitral insufficiency.....	58	40.00
467	Alf. Fonseca.....	26532	June, 1914	481	7	11	Hemotesis.....	..	40.00
467	P. J. Rodriguez.....	114711	Feb., 1908	467	14	1	Pleurisy.....	42	200.00
501	Wife Chas. Sandiford.....	488	Apr., 1915	..	7	1	Complications.....	46	40.00

Note.—The March and April reports of death benefits paid by Union 14 show Sofia Corrales and Anna Rusy paid twice. The duplication was due to an error in compilation. The total, \$1,100.00, paid in March, was for W. H. Peters (277 44), and J. A. Kam (35036), each \$550.00. Correction by Secretary Union 14.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JUNE, 1922.

Union	Card No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date Initiated.	By member-ship.			Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount paid.
					Union	No.	Yr. M.			
	1	Wife J. S. Hartman	22858	July, 1902	1	19	11	Interstit. nephritis	61	\$ 40.00
	4	F. Grothaus	8947	Feb., 1900	4	22	4	Carbuncle	60	550.00
	4	C. Rueppel	23590	Mar., 1886	4	35	11	Pneumonia	78	550.00
	4	B. Luehr	11189	Sept., 1895	4	26	8	Hernia	76	550.00
	6	Val Dreiling	7140	Sept., 1880	6	41	5	Myocarditis	78	550.00
	6	Wife Robt. Cook	80895	May, 1897	6	25	1	Chro. nephritis	43	40.00
	9	Ira Blanchan	11671	Mar., 1881	49	41	3	Heart trouble	59	550.00
	14	Jno. J. Jacobs	4977	Dec., 1919	14	2	5	Auto accident	29	75.00
	14	Ed. Hoehnlein	1259	Nov., 1879	6	42	8	Tot. dis., cerebral	69	350.00
	14	Henry Selke	59694	Sept., 1887	14	34	7	R. R. accident	58	550.00
	14	C. W. Benes	55123	July, 1896	90	25	8	Oper., tumor	52	550.00
	17	Martin Collins	73938	May, 1898	17	24	..	Pernicious anemia	45	550.00
	17	Wife Geo. Grund	36176	Jan., 1885	32	37	5	Cancer	61	40.00
	32	Harry Isaacs	8799	Feb., 1910	32	12	3	Myocardial nephritis	74	75.00
	32	M. Reltzammer	6415	Nov., 18	32	39	6	Acute gastritis	68	550.00
	33	Wm. Utz	2648	May, 1879	17	42	11	Cancer	74	550.00
	39	Alf. Liljedahl	40409	July, 1882	10	29	10	Suicide, hanging	63	550.00
	42	J. J. Sullivan	52163	Apr., 1899	42	23	1	Spinal meningitis	42	550.00
	44	Chas. Seegers	980	Sept., 1879	44	42	8	Suicide (?)	69	550.00
	44	Peter Kaut	4632	Sept., 1879	44	42	8	Tot. dis., blind	71	350.00
	44	W. J. Poulaine	110681	Feb., 1920	44	2	3	Suicide, gun shot	36	75.00
	44	Wife Christ Lutz	2899	Nov., 1879	44	42	..	Heart failure	60	40.00
	46	Hawley Cargill	36837	June, 1885	172	35	1	Heart failure	62	550.00
	47	Albert Shilling	11819	Mar., 1881	47	41	3	Tot. dis., rheumatic	64	350.00
	49	Jno. Hart	28219	Dec., 1912	131	9	5	Mitral regurgitation	54	125.00
	49	Josefa Kubicek	35217	Oct., 1903	141	18	6	Mitral regurgitation	58	475.00
	54	Jno. Beatty	4973	May, 1883	54	39	..	Cancer	75	100.00
	58	Jos. Martel	64575	Dec., 1890	58	31	6	Tot. dis., spinal disease	59	350.00
	68	Henry Bernheimer	4468	Nov., 1879	68	42	7	Tot. dis., mitral reg.	63	350.00
	68	Wm. Evandebogaest	75297	June, 1894	68	27	9	Bro. asthma	75	550.00
	77	Howard La Pointe	27322	Aug., 1911	434	10	8	Cancer spine	33	275.00
	89	C. E. Chase	78128	Jan., 1900	112	21	5	Tot. dis., cancer	62	350.00
	90	Barbara Diehl	16962	Jan., 1886	144	36	4	Intest. obst.	61	550.00
	90	O. Grabowsky	40758	Oct., 1886	10	35	7	Cerebral hemorrhage	66	550.00
	90	Katie Peterka	56385	May, 1892	90	29	10	Intest. nephritis	76	550.00
	90	Sam Jacobovitz	55613	Jan., 1904	90	23	10	Pul. hemorrhage	63	475.00
	97	John Campers	10609	Apr., 1883	97	39	1	Cancer bladder	70	550.00
	97	P. Gershel	45203	June, 1887	97	34	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	65	550.00
	97	F. Mathies	41530	Feb., 1881	128	41	4	Total disability	73	350.00
	97	F. J. Sheehan	80253	May, 1912	97	9	11	Ulcer stomach	32	100.00
	97	Wife Morris Polak	525	Feb., 1884	144	38	..	Diabetes	64	40.00
	97	Wife H. Schepel	43376	June, 1884	128	37	..	Intest. obst.	74	40.00
	118	F. Geilhausen	60362	Sept., 1887	224	34	9	Tot. dis., asthma	72	350.00
	129	F. E. Andrews	70942	Aug., 1892	118	29	8	Lobar pneumonia	51	550.00
	138	Oscar Mintz	15004	May, 1881	138	40	10	Nephritis	69	550.00
	141	Barbara Kasper	39015	Oct., 1891	141	30	7	Cerebral sclerosis	61	550.00
	141	Josefa Martinek	50172	Mar., 1896	141	26	3	Tot. dis., fract. wrist	60	350.00
	144	J. Appleboom	22300	Feb., 1889	144	32	..	Total disability	..	350.00
	144	Wife Max Gluck	67028	July, 1903	144	18	..	Cancer	45	40.00
	192	A. Bloom	50373	Nov., 1887	97	32	..	Pneumonia	54	112.16
	228	Leo Goetz	14174	Nov., 1883	95	38	7	Chro. myocarditis	72	100.00
	236	M. S. Goodhart	50329	Mar., 1890	236	22	3	Heart failure	55	550.00
	240	W. E. Coleman	78893	May, 1899	240	22	11	Tuberculosis	48	550.00
	240	Wife M. O. Le Doyen	11400	May, 1886	1	35	11	Blood pressure	61	40.00
	247	Al Martins	50513	Mar., 1904	14	18	1	Paresis brain	46	475.00
	295	John Miller	85787	Sept., 1899	295	22	7	Heart trouble	61	550.00
	336	S. A. Weaver	70589	Aug., 1892	45	29	9	Tot. dis., tendons hand	..	350.00
	357	C. C. Copeland	1075	Nov., 1879	4	42	..	Tot. dis., paralyzed	78	475.00
	394	Elmer Shindell	12984	Aug., 1892	86	29	..	Heart failure	68	249.99
	446	Braulio Rivera	43054	Oct., 1914	446	7	6	Tuberculosis	39	75.00
	451	R. J. Fanchon	2564	Dec., 1881	21	41	2	Indigestion	59	550.00
	462	Vincente Romano	115030	Mar., 1907	462	15	2	Cancer neck	48	475.00
	480	Wife Jno. T. Higgs	33892	Oct., 1913	480	8	8	Heart failure	51	40.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

- *Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- †Have regular headquarters.
- ‡Are cigar packers.
- ‡Are selectors.
- sStogie makers.
- aAre strippers.
- bAre banders.
- cAre cigar-factory employees.
- dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 29 A. Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
- *405 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
- *423 Chas. Peterson, S. E., Scott and Savannah sts., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
- 233 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
- †228 Phil Hanson, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
- Isidor Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
- 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- 253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
- 291 D. C. Stroup, 684½ 12th st., San Pedro.
- 332 H. P. Dennery, 949 4th st., San Diego.
- 338 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
- 341 B. E. Worden, 274 E. st., San Bernardino.
- 469 A. H. Sidler, 620 Humboldt st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
- John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
- *35 Roselle Theoret, 156 Gibson av., Hamilton, Ont.
- *38 A. Gariepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
- 140 D. W. Kennedy, 73 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
- 349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. John's, N. B.
- 357 Frank Brown, 32-25 Ave. E., Vancouver, B. C.
- *373 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- 422 Chas. Shippinowski, 26 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
- 459 W. B. Rose, 320 Av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
- 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
- 486 A. G. Miller, 315 6th av., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- 1129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
- *306 J. Listerman, 608 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
- 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
- 490 Elmer E. East, 420 W. Topeka av., Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 10 Henry st., S. Norwalk.
- 130 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
- *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
- †03 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
- 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
- 156 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
- †30 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
- *282 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
- *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.

- *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
- *395 Frank N. Smith, 185 N. Main st., Waterbury.
- *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
- *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon bldg., Norwich.
- *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
- Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
- 10 Edward Chase, 332 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
- Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
- *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1831 E. Union st., Jacksonville.
- 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
- B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
- †336 Manuel Gonzalez, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
- 337 Manuel Marrero, 301 Ellis st., Box 65, Key West.
- *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
- 462 B. Gonzalez, Box 135, W. Tampa.
- 464 Salvatore Chillura, Box 116, Ybor City Sta., Tampa.
- †474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
- *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
- 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
- *506 America Puig, Box 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
- 5512 Delores Gonzalez, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
- a513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
- L. Carstens, Box 135, Key West.
- *514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
- Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
- 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Alex Cheyne, Box 627, Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
- *20 D. C. Neilhart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
- *38 J. E. Jacobsen, 812½ N. 7th st., Springfield.
- 41 S. M. Kautenberger, 114 S. Lake st., Aurora.
- C. H. Patterson, 487 Watson st., Aurora.
- *47 Leo Schmitt, 1000 Washington st., Quincy.
- Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.

- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington av., Alton.
 *90 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elser, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Philip Sieffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zieler, 134 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.

- *118 Louis Stroebel, 1406 N. Perry st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 316 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kauffman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Jas. E. Williams, Jefferson st., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 408 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 John H. Russ, 1030 First av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Trout, Box 202, 218 Adams st., Carthage.
 222 Albert Welland, Box 95, Peru.
 243 Chas. Mazur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolff, P. O. Box 168, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, E. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 808 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 E. Saltsman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Husken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 287 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *805 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 *885 Wilber Hughes, Havana.
 894 J. W. Humphrey, 317 E. Sycamore st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochmedel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 38 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 971 Prospect st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 780½ Barr st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beissman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birt, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st st., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 339 Chas. L. Jacobs, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 379 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed Cantner, 727 N. Morgan st., Rushville.
 399 Henry Yungshans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1815 28th st., Des Moines.
 120 John Hartman, 1501 E. 5th st., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 156 H. Allen, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Geo. Peterson, 302 S. Concord st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 835 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 228 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3d st., Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigurd Olson, 704½ Central av., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Harry Phillips, 323 N. J. st., Oskaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 Third av., W. Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *58 Geo. Copenhaver, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 183 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Bentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *105 W. A. Cole, 228 Limestone st., Maysville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 Theo. Kenneweg, 640 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1385 St. Bernard av., New Orleans.
 * R. B. Favageau, 1528 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 168 Main st., Biddeford.
 68 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Jas. L. Rogers, 11 James st., Rockland.
 470 Hugh Hadzor, 225½ Middle st., P. O. Box 954, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, Room 22, 107 E. Virginia st., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 *49 John W. Russell, 150 White st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
 92 Geo. Apholt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 889, Worcester.
 *197 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Wm. P. Klinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *180 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 F. B. Lewis, 10 Magnolia Ter., P. O. Box 365, North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 324 Manuel Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawlor, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 100 Water st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Nicholas Cappuccilli, 208 Le Roy st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E. Labor Temple, Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. E. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E. Grand Rapids.
 69 C. C. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 1005 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 *167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
 190 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 205 Wm. White, 214 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
 *206 L. W. Lapp, 118 E. Dutton st., Kalamazoo.
 *209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hall st., Coldwater.
 *288 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. R. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 366 Wm. Luebke, 208 N. First st., Ann Arbor.
 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Del., Port Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 203½ S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 228 Blenhuber av., Marquette.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 Wm. A. Zick, 309 S. Superior st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 608 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Alex. McEachran, 423 Daily Star bldg., Minneapolis.
 *98 Gust. E. Erickson, 75 W. 7th st., St. Paul.
 271 Bert Joslyn, 524 2d st., N. W., Rochester.
 224 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *315 J. M. Scharenbroich, 233 14th av., S. St. Cloud.
 321 J. C. Pratt, Box 230, Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 434 John Burmeister, Box 123, Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 M. H. Grant, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 R. M. Bradley, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 44 Ed Heilman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 76 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 L. L. Jacobs, 713 Edmund st., St. Joseph.
 02 A. Hornbostel (pro tem), Labor Temple, Kansas City.
 93 Fred J. Neutler, 208 Madison st., Jefferson City.
 23 John D. Meyer, 600 N. Quincy st., Sedalia.

MONTANA.

- 12 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 32 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av. S., Great Falls.
 75 Joseph Turtle, 221 Commercial av., Anaconda.
 43 Geo. F. Sweetey, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- 93 J. B. Schupp, 2537 S. 10th st., Omaha.
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The American Federation of Labor is not a labor union. It is simply the federation of the national and international constructive trade unions of our time and country. It grew from a

The American Federation of Labor. tional constructive trade unions of our time and country. It grew from a handful of devoted, far-seeing, practical men of labor to its present gigantic proportions. It is voluntary and unincorporated. Its cardinal principles are strict autonomy and self-government of the unions affiliated thereto. It is the clearing house and spokesman and defender of the rights and interests and hopes and aspirations of the toiling millions. It at no time and under no circumstances attempts to interfere with the plans and policies of any affiliated union. It advises, but never commands, and therein lies its great strength.

It stands always for the protection of the rights and interests of all workers, organized or unorganized.

It hopes to see the accomplishment of the mighty task of organizing all wage-earners regardless of sex, color, nationality, or religion, and ever strives to be helpful by its advice and counsel in this great work.

The American Federation of Labor has no panacea, no get-there-quick plan. It is neither conservative nor radical. It is sensible and cautious. Reactionary? No! Impulsive? No! Progressive and constructive? Yes! It has the happy faculty of considering things as they are and sense to act accordingly. Its policy is to help to mold sentiment along constructive, correct lines. It realizes that the great constructive trade-union movement is seriously handicapped by a systematic poisonous propaganda. It ever strives to meet with facts this unrighteous propaganda and to offset its influence.

It will continue to be instrumental and in-

fluential in placing proper industrial laws on the statute books of the country and state government, and in defeating bills that would rob labor of its natural heritage and be detrimental to its rights, freedom, and justice.

It seeks to make the best terms and conditions that it can for labor. It fully realizes material and conditions in the industrial world. It seeks to do the best it can with this material and conditions. It is not content with denunciation and the adoption of high-sounding resolutions. It buckles down to the actual present conditions, resolutely facing them and determining to get, inch by inch and day by day, better conditions for all wage-earners.

It believes in our institutions. It seeks to destroy tyranny, oppression and things that militate harshly and unwarrantedly and without reason or justice against the best interests of the toiling masses.

It will be successful and grow in usefulness, strength, and influence in proportion to the assistance and co-operation given it by all wage-earners and all constructive trade unions, local, state, national, and international.

The recent sweeping injunction granted the Attorney General of the United States against the striking railroad workers is seemingly by Injunction. the last word in judicial oligarchy. It denies to the strikers, and in fact to anyone else, even the right of free speech. Coming as it does from the Government itself, it shows plainly and conclusively the attitude of the present administration as regards organized labor.

The action of the Attorney General in this case is quite different from the words of President Harding, who said in a public speech on May 24, 1921: "In our effort at establishing industrial justice we must see that the wage-earner is placed in an economically sound position. His lowest wage must be enough for comfort, enough to make his house a home, enough to insure that the struggle for existence shall not crowd out the things truly worth living for. There must be provision for education, for recreation, and a margin for savings. There must be such freedom of action as will insure full play to the individual's abilities."

The above declaration is very fine indeed, but today with an opportunity to make good on his most humane words, we find the President in accord with an injunction, sought not by the railroads directly but by an official of our own govern-

ment, which is intended to enforce a wage award of another governmental bureau that reduces the pay of thousands of men to less than \$600 per year. Just how Mr. Harding expects these men to support their families in comfort and provide for "education, recreation and a margin for savings" on such a miserable wage is beyond reason.

The facts are that the Government is in wrong from the start of the present wage controversy. The Railroad Labor Board, cunningly designed for the purpose of deflating the wages of railroad workers, went blithely about the dirty work at the behest of the railroad owners, knowing full well that such an act would precipitate a strike. Now we find government officials who declare that this strike is against the Government. Such allegations are without any foundation in fact and are only intended as a whip of intimidation. The Transportation Act specifically denies to the Labor Board the power to ENFORCE its wage decisions against the will of the workers. It can only recommend wage scales. The anti-strike amendment as offered to the original bill was overwhelmingly defeated in both houses of Congress, yet we find the forces of government and governmental agencies lined up behind a wage decision with the intention of enforcing it if possible. The decision, if enforced, means involuntary servitude for thousands of workers, a principle foreign to every concept of American liberty.

One thing is sure, this injunction, or any others that may follow it, even be they backed up by military authority, will not repair a single locomotive. Neither will the strikebreakers whom the railroads are willingly paying \$11.28 per day do very much in the line of repair work from the fact that strikebreakers are not mechanics.

The military and judicial forces of the federal and state governments are now at the disposal of the railroad executives under the pretense of protecting the public's rights. Strange that the only time the public's rights are ever considered is in a time of industrial dispute. When have the public's rights been considered in any railroad controversy before? Was there any protection granted these same railroad workers, who are surely a part of the public, when the railroad companies willfully violated more than one hundred rules laid down by the same Railroad Labor Board that now is protected in its decree against the men, by government injunction?

This public's right stuff is 99 per cent bunk when injected into industrial disputes and never thought of at any other time.

Besides, the public has no moral right to insist that workers in any industry furnish service at less than a living wage. The public is willing and does pay enough to the railroads for the service they render to allow them to pay their workers decent wages. If the rates paid by the public to the railroads for service are dissipated by willful waste, mismanagement and watered stock the public has the right to know it and they will eventually find a way to correct the evils through some other means than taking it out of the pay envelopes of the workers.

President Perkins delivered the following address to the members of the Executive Board of the Cigar Makers' International Union at its recent meeting:

The manufacture and consumption of cigars are steadily falling off despite the fact that the population is increasing. Twenty years ago or in 1902 there were 6,103,567,265 cigars manufactured. At that time the population was 75,994,575. For the year ending June 30, 1921, we manufactured 6,758,756,368 cigars, at which time the population was 105,710,620. While there was practically no increase in the number of cigars manufactured, yet the increase in population was 29,716,045. During the same period of twenty years the manufacture of tax paid cigarettes increased from 2,642,961,944 in 1902 to 50,909,001,142 in 1921, an increase of 48,266,039,198.

A steady decrease in the manufacture of cigars has occurred in the last ten years. The total production of 1912 was 7,256,390,303, while for the year of 1921 it was 6,758,756,368. At the same time a steady increase is noted in the number of tax paid cigarettes. The increase in the manufacture and consumption of tax paid cigarettes in the last ten years amounts to nearly 40,000,000,000.

The Internal Revenue Collector's report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, shows an increase of \$15,500,000 over the amount collected by the government last year from tobacco and its manufactures. The increase was almost wholly from tax on cigarettes, which tax totaled \$150,128,000. The tax on chewing and smoking tobacco totaled \$66,342,000, and the tax on cigars was \$44,184,000, a decrease of \$6,893,000 from the tax paid on cigars in 1921. This is further evidence of the falling off in the production and consumption of cigars, and the tremendous increase in the consumption of tax paid cigarettes.

Heavy import tariffs duties on raw ma-

terial suitable for cigar purposes and excessive internal revenue taxes on the manufactured cigar are an important factor in the steady decline in the number of cigars manufactured and consumed.

Last but not least is the fact that big combinations and trusts in the cigar industry, through their unlimited resources control much of the tobacco suitable for cigar purposes raised in this country. In some instances they directly or indirectly own considerable of the land upon which this tobacco is raised.

The number of women employed in the cigar industry is steadily increasing. The system of bunch breaking and rolling in the manufacture of cigars is steadily increasing. The number of shops, especially small shops, is steadily decreasing. There has been a steady, gradual crystallization of the non-union factories in the cigar industry. Millions of dollars are available for use in these combinations. These trusts maintain a chain of factories in all centers, and especially where woman labor is available and cheap. Many of this chain of factories are located in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Virginia, Porto Rico, Tampa, and Key West. To maintain a steady outlet for their product these combinations have established a system of chain stores which exist everywhere, and extend to the limits of the length and breadth of our country. Their stores can be found upon all busy corners, in drug stores, hotels and restaurants, and in all other favorable places for the ready sale of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco. If they can not rent a good cigar corner store, occupied by an independent dealer, they buy the whole building, and thus accomplish the effacement of the independent dealer, and the establishment of one of their stores in its place.

Organization is the paramount issue with us at this time. To accelerate organization of the workers in the industry is the pressing concern of all.

The task of organizing the cigar industry is more or less difficult for the reasons stated. I have unlimited faith in the ability of the International Union to accomplish this task. It can be done. It will be done.

Changed conditions in the manufacture and marketing of cigars calls for some change in our laws. This however, is a matter the next convention should consider and solve. Our problem at this conference is to consider and suggest methods and means to facilitate organization and to

appeal to the unorganized to join us in our efforts to improve their working and living conditions.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a statement of wages paid to railway workers in China. It will be seen by the statement published that a switchman, who is engaged in a difficult and dangerous occupation, gets 10.50 yen per month, which is about \$5.25 in our money.

There is positively no other reason why wages are so frightfully low in China than that there is practically no trade union movement there.

China has its periods of unemployment and industrial and commercial stagnation, and the great mass all the time live in abject poverty. The cheap-John manufacturers in our own country are continually asserting that that which they call high wages is the cause of the depressions and a lack of more business and prosperity in our own country, and this claim is parrot-like broadcasted by the daily press, and is accepted as gospel by the unthinking general public. If low wages and long hours brought good times and prosperity China would be the most prosperous and greatest business country in the world. As a matter of fact there is no great business and no prosperity in China except for a favored few.

If the public want the kind of prosperity that low wages and long hours have brought to the Chinaman let them back up the would-be trade union busters. If they do this they will find out to their everlasting sorrow that they will have to go into the ranks of the poverty-stricken masses.

Good wages are a boon to the workman and to the merchant and to all others of the so-called general public. The more wages the workers receive the more they have to spend. It is what the workers receive in wages and spend that keeps the wheels of industry turning. The better off the worker is in the matter of wages the better off Mr. Businessman is in the matter of sales and profits. If the switchman and others here were receiving only 10.50 yen or \$5.25 a month, Mr. Businessman would soon discover a tremendous falling off in his business. Surely the workers need no better illustration of this indisputable fact. All wholesalers, retailers, doctors, lawyers, and others ought to have sense enough to realize these economic facts and to encourage instead of discourage the organized labor movement.

Trades unionism, born of necessity and nursed on oppression, has a most valuable ally in the co-operative movement. In fact, they are closely related, coming as they do from the same common parentage,

a industrial system that keeps the average wage worker poor when employed and allows him to starve when unemployed. Both movements strive to attain the same end, a decent standard of living for the producing masses.

A well-known labor leader said not long ago: "If the American labor movement had spent half the time in expanding the spending power of the workers by co-operation that it has in battling for an increased wage, it would be better off today.

The farmer, too, should be a part of the co-operative movement. He is also vitally interested and at the same time is plucked by the same profiteer that so carefully cleans the pocket of the worker. The American farmer has been wrongfully led to believe that the industrial worker was his enemy and that they had nothing whatsoever in common. He even blamed the industrial worker for raising wages and really felt that organized labor received more than its share of the national wealth.

Well-informed farmers now know that a curtailed wage to the industrial worker means a deflated buying power and that the agricultural worker and the industrial worker are thus stung by the same hornet. He sees, too, that through a co-operative plan of production and distribution the middle man who has hooked both the producer and the consumer in the past will be eliminated to the betterment of all concerned.

Kansas is burdened with a Governor who thinks he has a panacea for all the ills our present industrial system is heir to. He calls it an **The Kansas Industrial Court.** Industrial Court, and its intention is to prevent two or more workers from quitting their jobs at the same time, thus forcing industrial slavery on labor whether or no.

It was intended that this court be made up of an equal number of employers, employees and the public. Right here is where the impossibility of providing such a court with any degree of fairness comes in. The public is, after all, the whole people, and they are practically all either workers or employers in some degree. If not, of what good are they to this industrial court or to

anything else under the sun? So we see that the third party to the triangle, the public, is, after all, composed of either workers or employers as are the first and second parts of the tribunal. Thus an unequal advantage is given to one side or the other before they even organize for business.

Results so far show that it is just another case of wasted effort on the part of the Governor. It has not worked and it will not work. In fact, the industrial problem is not going to be solved through any legal compulsion that is intended to force workers to give service whether satisfied or not.

We have always had with us and probably always shall have the self-constituted radical leader with an ever-ready panacea warranted to cure all ills besetting wage-earning workers. He never knew exactly what he wanted, and, moreover, not being well grounded, never did have a worthwhile plan. His chief stock in trade was finding fault with and belittling existing labor organizations. He organized the I. W. W. He organized the One Big Union. And he has never been satisfied with either.

He now says "Stay in the American Federation of Labor unions, national and international, and bore from within." Boring from within means to capture the well-regulated, constructive trade unions, and turn them into the communist, soviet, a la Russia style of unions.

They never did succeed, and they never will, but they will bear watching. They cannot destroy the real trade unions, but they can hamper, cripple, and injure.

At a recent meeting of the American Bar Association held in San Francisco some of the speakers were seemingly much disturbed over what they were pleased to call "Anti-Americanism." They argued that to offset "a growing prejudice against the Courts and the Constitution" a bureau of some kind should be established.

Such deductions are in this particular case merely the opinions of lawyers, who as a whole are prone to think and to argue that our courts and our judiciary are the sources of all authority, and they are without foundation in fact and are far from the general concept of our well defined ideas of Americanism.

The Constitution never intended that the

courts and the judiciary be more than servants of the people. The only prejudice against them, if prejudice there may be, is because of their usurpation of power and authority and their growing disposition to be master rather than servant.

Our government, predicated on the Constitution, demands equal rights, equal opportunities and even-handed justice. When the people see, as they so often do, to the discredit of some of our courts and some of our judges, that these inalienable rights are jeopardized in the interests of property, then the people rightfully protest.

Their protest is not directed against the government, it is not anti-American, but, on the other hand, it is in keeping with the ideals of real Americanism, and it will grow and become more manifest to an extent that the courts and the judiciary will be finally relegated to their proper sphere.

Unorganized workers are always advised by their employers to pay no dues to a labor union. They are furthermore told that money paid to an organization as dues or assessments is simply that much money thrown away, that the worker is under just so much less expense by keeping out of the organization of his particular craft, and that the money he would necessarily spend for dues he could as well keep in his own pocket.

The facts are that the most expensive luxury the non-union worker has is that of NOT belonging to the labor union. These deluded workers are paying dues, and excessively high dues, too. Instead of paying them to the union from which they would get much in return they are paying them to their employer and get nothing for themselves—no higher wages, no shorter hours and no better working conditions to say nothing at all of the many other beneficial adjuncts that go with a paid up membership card in a bona fide trades union. The high cost of dues paid by the unorganized is staggering. Such dues compel the worker to submit to a life of untold misery and at the end of his miserable existence to welcome a pauper's grave that he may finally escape his ever increasing burdens.

The so-called general public is slowly awakening to the fact that there is a great labor question with us. Worth While and that it must be settled. There have been more debates in the colleges and high schools during this year on industrial subjects than ever before. This is a good sign.

Such a debate was held between the Washington, D. C., College of Law and the National University Law School in Washington on April 15, 1922. The subject was, "Resolved, that Congress should pass laws to regulate the wages and working conditions on railroads and in coal mines as essential industries and prohibit organized strikes of their employees (constitutionality assumed)." In this debate the negative was victorious. This question is so far-reaching we print herewith the following extracts of the winning team's argument:

The Argument.

"Mr. Chairman, Honorable Judges, Ladies and Gentlemen: Mark Twain said many years ago, 'Don't hang the monkey wrench on the safety valve,' and we in support of the negative of the question under discussion tonight maintain that Congress should not hang its legislative monkey wrench on the social and economic safety valve of this country. Capitalists tell us that if they pay a workman \$10 a day he will ask for \$12, and the laboring men say that if a capitalist is making 25 per cent profit and has a million dollars more than he will ever need, he will try to squeeze out 50 per cent profit and make ten millions more. And they are both right. Man is the only animal that seeks to live differently tomorrow from what he did yesterday, the only animal that has ambition, that is, filled with divine discontent. When he ceases to have that discontent, honorable judges, civilization will decay; and while he continues to have it there must be great forces of pent-up human passions seeking an outlet, and the strike is the social safety valve upon which our opponents seek to hang the legislative monkey wrench. Stated in parliamentary language the question is: . . .

First Point.

First of all, honorable judges, such legislation is a step backward, and we believe in progression rather than retrogression. From the time of Moses to the Declaration of Independence, strikes were always prohibited; they were called criminal conspiracies and were punishable by imprisonment. And our forefathers discarded anti-strike laws along with the divine right of kings, for two good reasons: First, because they absolutely failed to prevent strikes, and second, because when two workmen had agreed together to leave one job and seek a better one the freedom-loving citizens of the early days of this Republic would not permit them to be imprisoned for that act. If we were to adopt such legislation, honorable judges, we would be going back to the days of human slavery, to the time when accused persons were tortured in court to make them confess, to the days of the Salem witchcraft.

Second Point.

We are opposed to the enactment of such legislation for the second reason that it deprives society of the weapon with which it has won its most important advances. Back in what

the novelists call the merry days of England the coal cars in the mines were hauled by women on their hands and knees from twelve to fourteen hours a day. And in the early days of the mining industry in Pennsylvania, coal was sorted and the slate picked out by hand, by the bare hands of boys whose fingers were worn through until the blood dripped from them. At the manufacturers' census of 1880 the ten-hour day was almost universal. Only 14 per cent of the wage earners worked less, and 17 per cent worked twelve hours or more. Have you ever heard of an industry which reduced the hours of labor and raised wages until a strike or a threatened strike compelled such action? None of the so-called forces of good, neither the church or any other, has ever attacked the ramparts of greed until the striking laborers themselves had blazed the trail through the wilderness of indifference. And what a victory they have won. At the 1920 census only 3 per cent worked more than ten hours and 88 per cent worked less than ten hours, mostly eight or less. And what of capital? Has the victory been one of labor against capital? Go to China, honorable judges, where labor may be hired for a few cents a day, where there are no labor unions and no strikes, and there you will find that capital is as unprofitable as labor. Opportunities for investors were never better than they are in the United States today where labor is best paid, where working conditions are the most attractive, there you will find that capital is most prosperous and successful. We are opposed, honorable judges, to taking from society the only weapon with which it has actually won a substantial victory.

Third Point.

And the third reason for our opposition to the proposed measure is that strikes have been settled and can continue to be settled without it. Our opponents would make you believe that we are about to be overwhelmed with strikes. One would think that they are some new evil like the flu resulting from the present disturbed conditions of the world. News-gathering agencies treat strikes as they do everything else. If a strike occurs and is settled without disorder the papers say nothing about it, but if the employer ejects a striking workman from one of his houses or the workman throws a brick at the employer, then there is a headline. The whole Republic begins to tremble as though some mighty Sampson were tugging at its pillars. The plain truth is, according to the government records, from the year 1881 to 1900, there were 22,793 strikes in this country, and you cannot find a single instance in the records where an industry has disappeared or even ceased to develop because of a strike. Every one of those 22,793 strikes was settled. We defy our opponents to name off-hand 25 strikes that occurred during the year 1920. We can't recall a half a dozen. We weren't inconvenienced enough to remember any of them. Yet the Labor Department says there were 3,109 strikes in this country during that year. Honorable judges, there isn't a law on the statute books from the prohibition law up to those against murder that is as successful in preventing the crime against which it is directed as the present method of preventing economic explosions, the safety valve we call the strike.

Fourth Point.

Our fourth reason for taking the negative of this question is that the nation is better prepared to cope with a strike either on railroads or in coal mines than it has ever been before. Hydroelectric stations distributing light, heat and power; pipe lines distributing petroleum from the wells to the refineries; electric railways carrying freight and passengers between cities; and state and national highways alive with giant motor trucks carrying produce direct to the consumer, all these enable us to bridge a gap in coal production or rail transportation in a way that was undreamed of at the time

of the last great railroad strike, in 1894. At that time we had practically no interurban electric lines, while today we have approximately 20,000 miles in operation. The motor truck was still a creature of the imagination of the inventor, but in 1920, according to the Bureau of Public Roads, there were 841,690 commercial motor vehicles registered for use, and a rapidly increasing mileage of improved highways. In 1890, the total electric power used in manufacturing in the United States was much less than the amount used in the District of Columbia alone today, while at the 1920 census approximately one-third of all power in manufacturing was electric power. Honorable judges, there is less need for this kind of legislation in these two industries than there ever has been before, for we are a hundred times better prepared to meet a strike in either of them.

Conclusion.

Honorable judges, for the purpose of this debate we have conceded that laws regulating wages and working conditions and prohibiting strikes are constitutional, that is, we have agreed not to urge against such measures that the courts would not enforce them. We have assumed that they are within the letter of the constitution. But even for the purpose of debate we cannot concede to be true that which we know to be false and we must assert that although within the letter such laws stifle the very breath of liberty which our fathers intended to pervade that sacred document. If this legislation be extended to other industries we shall have reversed the very fundamental principles of justice for which our fathers fought and died. Shall we hold before men the straight-jacket of an enforced labor contract while cruel necessity with her lash of hunger drives them into it, and still call them free men? "Liberty," says the Supreme Court of the United States, means not only the right of the citizen to be free from the mere physical restraint of his person, but to be free in the engagement of all his faculties; to be free to use them in all lawful ways; to live and to work where he will; to earn his livelihood by any lawful calling; to pursue any livelihood or avocation, and for that purpose to enter into all contracts which may be proper, necessary and essential to his carrying out to a successful conclusion the purposes above mentioned." Labor, says the courts, is the primary foundation of all wealth, and the liberty to enter into contracts by which labor shall be employed in such way as the laborers shall deem most beneficial, and of others to employ such labor, is necessarily included.

The Federal Department of Commerce has issued a statement concerning wages of Chinese railway employees, which we quote in full.

Wages of Chinese Railway Employees.

(Compiled by Trade Commissioner Frank Rhea, Peking, China, May 31, 1922.)

The following figures represent the average wages of various classes of employees of the Chinese Government Railways. Amounts stated are in Chinese Yuan dollars, which are frequently estimated as \$2 Yuan equal to \$1 gold, although the average from 1900 to 1915 was in excess of \$2.25 Yuan to the United States gold dollar.

Kind of Employee.

Classification in China—	Classification in U. S.—	Rate per mo.
Traffic Dept.	Operating Dept.	
Station master ...	Station agent	55.00
Booking clerk	Ticket agent	35.00
Baggage clerk ...	Baggage agent	35.00

Goods clerk	Freight agent	35.00
Station acc't	Freight agent	35.00
Ticket examiner	Gateman	32.00
Telegr. operator	Telegraph opr.	32.50
Warehouse clerk	Freight clerk	18.75
Ticket collector	Gateman	18.75
Signalman	Signal leverman	18.75
Number taker	Car clerk	18.75
Pointman	Switchman	10.50
Watchman	Watchman	10.50
Engine and Train Men	Engine and Train Men	
Engine driver	Engine driver	42.00
Engine fireman	Engine fireman	17.50
Train guard	Frt. conductor	30.00
Shunter	Brakeman (frt.)	18.75
Coupler	Brakeman (frt.)	16.25
Car boys	Flagman (pass.)	15.00
Porter	Brakeman (pass.)	10.50
Permanent Way Dept.	Maintenance of Way Dept.	
Track foreman	Roadmaster	37.50
Gauger	Section foreman	20.00
Leading laborer	No. 1 section man	11.25
Laborer	Section man	9.75
Locomotive Dept.	Mechanical Dept.	
Loco. foreman	General foreman	75.00
Chief car bldr.	Car shop foreman	62.50
Chief boilermaker	Boiler shop foreman	62.50
Chief blacksmith	Bl'ksmith shop foreman	62.50
Chief painter	Paint shop foreman	45.00
Chief carpenter	Carp. shop foreman	45.00
Chief fitters		45.00
	Rate per day	
Car bullder	Car repairer	1.35
Boilermaker	Boiler maker	1.35
Blacksmith	Blacksmith	1.35
Coppersmith	Coppersmith	1.35
Tinsmith	Tinsmith	1.35
Patternmaker	Patternmaker	1.20
Carpenter	Carpenter .....	.70
Lineman	Lineman .....	.95

There is no worthwhile trade union movement in China. The workers of China have no formidable trade union movement to protect their rights, interests and wages. The circular speaks for itself.

BAERFACTS.

By J. M. Baer, The Congressman-Cartoonist.

International Labor News Service.

WAGE "BULL" ETINS!

The National Industrial Conference Board is an organization of employers. It publishes a bulletin which presents things that employers value.

Latest bulletin says that on January 1, 1922, average hourly wages in 26 industries were 98 per cent above July, 1914, wages, while average weekly earnings were 80 per cent higher.

But don't let this frighten anyone; don't let it make anyone feel rich.

The same bulletin figures it out that in terms of purchasing power wages on January 1, 1922, were only 11 per cent higher than in July, 1914.

There's a difference between the face value

of money and the real value of money in its purchasing power.

Now to do some figuring out on our own hook. The difference between the 11 per cent added purchasing power and the 98 per cent face value, which is 87, was the percentage that went into the pockets of profiteers, speculators, middlemen and the whole crew of pirates that were behind the game of inflation and deflation robbery.

Of course these figures were made by men hired by employers. We can't gamble on their accuracy, but, taking them at their face value, they show that somebody got away with murder.

TRADE NOTES.

York County, Pa., produces one-eighth of all the cigars manufactured in the United States. The bulk of these are made in the vicinity of Red Lion, Windsor, Dallastown, York and Hanover. During the last four years the government has collected for stamps the sum of \$16,201,597.60.

Cigars manufactured and cigar stamp sales in Tampa, Fla., show enormous quantity and steady increase. The fiscal year for the internal revenue office ended June 30th, and the figures for the first 12 months reveal the fact that for the entire year the manufacture of cigars in Tampa averaged considerably more than 1,000,000 cigars per working day. The stamp sales for the year totaled \$2,871,535.32, representing the manufacture of 341,410,370 cigars. This is about 33 per cent gain over the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. The total stamp sales for June, 1922, were \$278,356.78, as compared with \$182,538.05 in June last year.—Tampa Trulisms.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just announced employment figures for June.

The Bureau received replies from 54 cigar manufacturers who gave their employment in June of last year as 16,741, decreasing in June of this year to 15,395, or a decrease of 8 per cent. The pay rolls in these factories also decreased from \$321,110 in June of last year to \$287,367 in June of this year, which is a decrease of 10.5 per cent.

Comparative figures were also compiled by the Bureau for May and June of this year. Replies were received from 56 cigar manufacturers giving their employment for May as 15,242, increasing slightly in June to 15,769, or an increase of 1.1 per cent. The pay rolls in these establishments increased from \$277,362 in May to \$292,508 in June, an increase of 5.5 per cent.

As shown by Internal Revenue Reports the total number of cigars manufactured during the fiscal year 1922, by classification, as compared with the previous year, follow:

	1921.	1922.	Increase.*
Class A...	1,773,588,083	2,285,329,690	*511,741,607
Class B...	2,131,201,227	1,660,769,580	470,431,647
Class C...	3,033,119,216	2,535,740,254	507,378,962
Class D...	165,135,953	116,813,008	48,322,945
Class E...	45,818,759	32,530,808	12,287,951

Totals .. 7,148,863,238 6,621,173,340 527,689,898
We find that the only class of cigars showing an increase was the 5c cigar. All other classifications show a decrease totaling 527,689,898. The loss and gain of the different classifications by percentage follows: Class A, gain, 29%; Class B, loss, 22%; Class C, loss, 17%; class D, loss, 29%, and Class E, loss, 29%.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, there were 50,041,805,753 small cigarettes manufactured as compared with 45,015,845,373 manufactured during the previous year, an increase of 5,025,960,380.

Total revenue collections for cigars amounted to \$45,152,022.05, as compared with \$52,090,073.31 for 1921, a loss of \$6,838,041.26.

The following comparative data of tax paid products as indicated by the monthly sale of revenue stamps shows the number of cigars by classification manufactured during the month of July as compared with the corresponding month of a year ago:

Cigars—	July, 1921.	July, 1922.
Class A .....No.	176,746,032	237,637,875
Class B .....No.	158,840,133	136,502,647
Class C .....No.	223,123,581	201,435,988
Class D .....No.	9,136,097	8,358,190
Class E .....No.	1,753,411	1,939,414
Total	564,599,254	585,874,114

The following table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of July, 1922, as compared with the number manufactured during the previous month of June, 1922:

	July, 1922.	June, 1922.
Class A	237,637,875	234,690,678
Class B	136,502,647	145,696,907
Class C	201,435,988	232,950,477
Class D	8,358,190	9,212,859
Class E	1,939,414	2,702,102
Total	585,874,114	615,253,023

A total loss of 29,378,909 is shown for the month which is distributed over all classifications except Class A, 5c cigars, which show a gain of 2,946,197.

Report of Organizers.

Montreal, Can., Sept. 8, 1922.

Hamilton—Attended regular meeting of Union 55; gave a talk on local and general situation; urged the necessity of label agitation; assured members I would give every possible assistance if campaign was started. Our locals must realize the seriousness of the Canadian situation and the effect it has on our members. The long strikes and the general industrial depression and the efforts the manufacturers are making to disrupt our movement. We should forget the past, start anew, and try to place our members in all shops.

From Aug. 10th date at Montreal. I consulted with officers of Union 58 on local situation and am giving what assistance I can in label agitation and organization work. Attended regular and all executive meetings of Union 58; visited cigar stores, distributed advertising matter, visited various cigar factories; attended labor union meetings, Trades Council, Machinists, Allied Printing Trades, Carpenters, Electrical Workers, also addressed convention of Trade Congress in the interest of our cause. Distributed advertising matter to delegates. I paraded with Union 58 in Labor day demonstration when 80 local unions turned out with 38,000 trade unionists in line.

Business in cigar trade has been quiet. Cigar factories during July and August were working with less than half their staff. Improvement is shown this month and members are being placed back at work. It is expected that members of Union 58 will get busy and assist in organizing the cigarmakers of Montreal.

Yours fraternally,

JAS. A. SULLIVAN,

Int. Organizer.

Report of Organizers.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 3, 1922.

Trade in the cigar industry is just fair to medium in Baltimore city since the decline in

business after the rush season during the war period, which settled down to a state of quiet inactivity in most all lines of commercial and manufacturing pursuits over a year ago, is now beginning to show some signs of improvement in our favor for the product of union label goods. While the employers of organized labor in the trade are not working forces up to the high level in numbers as they did during normal business activities here, still there are none of our members out of work at the present time, which shows a favorable inclination for the future of home industry.

There are many members of Union No. 1, "tried and true," staunch in the faith of trades unionism and loyal to its principles; firm in their convictions that the cause is just and right and organization must prevail in the end, and that the day will arrive when all of the workers of the craft through mutual understanding may become organized and affiliated with the International Union. But "faith" without work is not sufficient; there must be agitation galore, unceasingly carried on in the ranks of the toilers to achieve that goal, so that the unorganized may be inspired with self conscientiousness for economic betterment, and a desire to join forces through their productive power with hand and brain, to strengthen the trades union movement, and aggressively combat the oppressors of labor who are insidiously trying to beat down the American standards of a living wage.

Members here in recent years have been dilatory in agitation work, and in spreading propaganda for the "Union Label," the result of such inactivity is plainly visible from the quantity of scab cigars that flood this market, which should be replaced by union made goods, displaying the "Label" on every box. I attended the meeting of the local union and counseled with the members and officers, and advised with them for renewed stimulation of purpose, the greater energy for organization and label agitation in the future. Addressed the delegates of the Central Labor Council, on the subject of organization and the label, spoke at meeting of the Union Label League, and also at a very large meeting of the Federated Crafts of Railway Employees, and advocated more consistent demand for union made products. The Labor Day celebration and picnic here was a gratifying success, able speakers addressed the crowds on vital topics of the day.

Fraternally,

R. S. SEXTON,
General Organizer.

The union label shop card and working button are the hall marks of industrial freedom and democracy. Given the support which is justly theirs, there is no more potent weapon that can be utilized to maintain and improve the social and economic standards of the workers.

If you neglect to demand the union label on your purchases and thus fail to employ union labor, you need not be surprised if your own employer notices your negligence and concludes that the labor movement is very largely bluff and not much to be feared. If union men will not pay some attention to helping one another in a matter so simple as demanding the union label on their purchases they have no just right to blame the employer for taking advantage of them when the opportunity is available to him. Every demand for the union label increases the amount of work for trade unionists and serves to convince employers that it is desirable to employ union labor in order to be able to dispose of their products to the millions who belong to unions. Start in now to help out in bringing about this happy condition of affairs. It will cost you nothing in money and but little in inconvenience.—Labor Clarion.

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured during the month of July, 1922, as compared with the previous month. *Indicates decrease. †Not reported.

	July, 1922.	June, 1922.	Increase or Dec.
Alabama	269,400	256,275	23,125
6th California	2,478,140	2,824,667	*346,527
Colorado	1,384,133	1,627,623	*243,490
Connecticut	3,722,028	3,845,747	*123,719
Idaho	92,000	114,000	*22,000
1st Illinois	9,439,016	10,194,199	*655,183
Iowa	5,488,435	5,293,050	195,385
Kansas	848,235	923,475	*75,250
5th Kentucky	6,561,291	†	†
Louisiana	5,175,793	5,828,523	*652,740
Maryland	8,879,555	9,742,878	*863,323
Massachusetts	13,863,645	13,881,451	*17,806
4th Michigan	6,038,963	7,999,281	*1,960,318
Minnesota	4,085,940	4,599,901	*513,961
6th Missouri	3,045,441	2,720,547	324,894
New Hampshire	4,509,950	†	†
1st New Jersey	8,537,130	8,804,693	*267,563
1st New York	12,438,117	9,841,198	2,596,919
21st New York	9,261,120	10,075,785	*814,665
28th New York	1,943,325	2,017,950	*74,625
N. Dakota	79,900	77,500	2,400
S. Dakota	699,111	†	†
1st Ohio	16,664,515	17,044,253	*379,738
10th Ohio	17,416,270	12,806,535	4,609,735
11th Ohio	15,124,210	14,507,345	616,865
18th Ohio	11,792,097	11,941,940	*149,843
Oklahoma	386,325	442,875	56,550
Oregon	391,290	463,650	*72,360
1st Pennsylvania	107,235,845	113,164,310	*5,828,465
12th Pennsylvania	12,931,526	15,444,145	*2,512,619
23rd Pennsylvania	13,558,945	13,604,540	*45,595
Tennessee	329,830	505,080	*175,250
Vermont	119,860	178,760	*58,900
Washington	567,100	436,100	131,000
Wyoming	63,750	61,250	2,500

The following table shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts as shown by the sale of revenue stamps for the fiscal year 1922 as compared with the fiscal year 1921. *Decrease. †Not reported.

Districts.	Twelve months fiscal year—		
	1921-1922.	1920-1921	
Alabama	2,716,900	†	†
Arizona	†	525,574	†
Arkansas	†	1,602,480	†
California—			
1st Dist.	†	50,913,342	†
6th Dist.	29,622,065	29,845,459	*223,394
Colorado	19,865,645	32,107,071	*11,221,426
Conn.	41,836,930	50,957,250	*9,120,320
Florida	418,730,154	336,794,041	81,936,113
Georgia	21,371,161	†	†
Idaho	1,347,566	1,093,863	253,703
Illinois—			
1st Dist.	125,245,329	131,539,481	*6,294,152
Ind. 6th	146,747,230	231,537,611	*84,790,381
Iowa	59,809,033	62,744,483	*2,935,450
Kansas	12,074,990	14,209,006	*2,134,016
Kentucky—			
5th Dist.	59,438,976	56,615,355	2,823,621
Louisiana	62,278,759	†	†
Maryland	105,039,995	107,619,408	*2,578,413
Mass.	134,322,944	166,314,345	*31,991,401
Michigan—			
4th Dist.	75,423,395	75,528,633	*105,238
Minnesota	57,413,613	42,367,860	*15,045,753
Missouri. 6th	22,199,695	†	†
Nebraska	12,509,770	21,940,150	*9,430,380
N. Hamp.	51,183,985	38,351,243	*12,832,742
N. Jersey—			
1st Dist.	102,495,364	94,716,583	7,778,781
5th Dist.	552,563,754	450,773,424	101,790,330
New York—			
1st Dist.	137,744,361	123,728,286	14,016,075
2nd Dist.	434,016,089	34,215,960	399,800,129
21st Dist.	122,942,264	152,205,683	*29,263,419
28th Dist.	24,913,596	35,806,411	*10,832,815
N. Dakota	830,299	†	†

Ohio—			
1st Dist.	184,439,734	203,851,091	*19,411,357
10th Dist.	175,026,771	196,237,026	*21,211,255
11th Dist.	135,053,403	142,577,275	*7,523,872
18th Dist.	140,872,996	133,219,733	7,663,263
Oklahoma	4,171,088	3,237,810	953,278
Oregon	6,322,167	6,189,191	132,976
Penna.—			
1st Dist.	1,584,405,543	1,658,618,803	*74,213,260
12th Dist.	155,915,295	180,948,241	*25,032,946
23rd Dist.	142,980,043	†	†
S. Dakota	6,956,922	4,623,809	2,333,113
Tennessee	6,694,525	11,379,790	*4,685,265
Vermont	1,569,240	296,000	1,273,240
Virginia	277,577,663	442,832,433	*165,254,770
Washington	6,333,549	8,487,313	*2,153,764
Wisconsin—			
2nd Dist.	74,359,667	67,748,753	6,610,914
Wyoming	785,499	344,125	441,374

Director General Jones of the United States Employment Service yesterday declared that, contrary to the belief of "some pessimists" that the country had been consigned to the dogs, the nation today is making sure progress toward prosperity. "Unemployment has been conquered," he added, "and industry is well on the road to normalcy."—New York Times, Sept. 13.

Five mills in the Blakstone Valley yesterday announced a return to the wage scale of January 1st. This action follows the announcement of a number of manufacturers in New Hampshire and Maine which in turn have followed the lead of mills in Lawrence, Mass., rescinding the 20% wage cut of last January.—Providence Journal, Sept. 12.

Textile mills in Maine are posting notices restoring the 20% wage reduction made last winter.—New York Times, Sept. 10.

Secretary of Labor Davis told his Labor day audience at Mooseheart, Ill., that high wage levels increased the nation's consuming power and bring prosperity. Mr. Davis pleaded not only for a wage level that would give skilled craftsmen adequate returns, but for a saving wage for the man who works with his hands.—Washington Herald, Sept. 5.

Condemning the "Wall street incubus on industry," President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor declares that the "financiers'" control of the industry results in profit being placed first and service second. President Gompers insists that the essential thing is to "reverse the importance of profit and service." Service must be made paramount and profit must follow as a result of service.—Washington Star, Sept. 10.

The New York Dairymen's League Co-operative Association has purchased the wholesale milk business and property of the Levi Dairy Company, including its large bottling and delivery plant in New York City and 22 company milk plants. The league states that its action is a step toward "bringing the farmer and the city consumer closer together."—New York Times, Aug. 31.

The New York Public Service Commission has issued an order reducing gas rates in New York City 10 cents per 1,000 cubic feet—\$1.25 to \$1.15. The order will save gas consumers \$5,500,000 a year.—New York American, Sept. 1.

"Fight to the Finish."

(International Labor News Service.)

By Chester M. Wright.

Railroads are yelping for a "fight to the finish."

Anthracite mine owners are yelping for a "fight to the finish."

All over the country Big Business has been yelling for a "fight to the finish."

Ever since the Armistice Wall street has been poking its straw bosses in the ribs, egging them on to stage a "fight to the finish."

What is this "fight to the finish" for which High Pirateering Finance is so eager?

It is a fight to crush out of existence all unions of workers, all organizations that act as a bar to complete autocracy in workshops.

High Finance profiteered throughout the war and it sought to beat its own records after the war ended.

Through some of its political tools it made it easy to start a tremendous avalanche of depression—a great "deflation."

This period of depression and deflation was used for profiteering purposes.

When millions of workers were out of employment little bands of money robbers were profiteering to the limit.

The depression was hand made. The misery of millions was brought about for the great gain of a few.

But the labor unions didn't go to pieces during the depression. They stood solid. Some couldn't pay dues, but there were just as many union men as ever. There are more today.

• • •

Employers and particularly high financiers saw that mere depression—mere "hard times"—wasn't enough.

Teeth were bared. Sleuth hounds were called in. Lies were circulated. Orders were issued.

The miners were forced to strike. The railroad men were forced to strike. The textile workers were forced to strike. The butcher workmen, the granite cutters, the quarry workers, the printers—all these were forced to strike.

Close to two million workers have been on the battle line of freedom during the past twelve months!

High financiers thought the unions would go to pieces. They thought wages would be forced down. They thought profiteering would be safeguarded and prolonged.

Unions stand for fair wages, for good work, for honest production, for decent conditions and proper hours. These things interfere with complete domination of industry by employers. These things interfere with profiteering.

The unions stood fast. When they were forced to strike they struck, solidly, quietly, with great determination. The employers were amazed. There are secrets about what the employers thought when they started this business. They thought a lot of things that were wrong. They totally misjudged the workers.

But they resolved that what wouldn't come easy must come some other way.

So this "fight to the finish" slogan.

• • •

Now, a "fight to the finish" means that employers are determined to smash the unions at any price.

"Any price" may be a big price, but profiteers think they can afford a big price.

Injunctions, thugs, spies, jailbirds, agents, provocateurs—all these have been used, and they cost a lot of money.

Wall street treasuries are full of money for the purpose of smashing unions.

Wall street would gladly pay enormously to regain for industry an absolutely autocratic control. Wall street wants rulership—absolutism.

But in the midst of it all the unions stand solid. The ranks show no break. Workers simply decline to work under conditions and terms that are not satisfactory. They refuse

to accept dictatorship. They will not be made serfs.

Employers are puzzled. Their minds, in such matters, are simple. High financial powers that are issuing the orders, understand financial deals, they know about markets, they know about margins and profits, but they do not know about men and women. They do not know about freedom and justice and the human instinct for participation by the individual in the shaping of conditions surrounding his own existence. Financiers are profoundly ignorant about these things.

"Smash things" is all financiers know about in the matter of industrial relations. "Rule" and "dominate" and "show 'em where to get off"—these terms express the mental processes of Wall street in dealing with workers.

"Fight to a finish" means that financiers want to take the hope out of life for workers, they want to make out of laborers mere burden bearers who will deliver labor power and ask no questions.

• • •

Well, that don't go! Unions are organizations of human beings, associations of human beings, fitting perfectly into modern industrial life, where great masses toil together in single industries.

The Wall street "fight to a finish" will be to a finish—a finish for the autocratic idea, a finish for unlimited piracy and profiteering, a finish for the slave and master idea, long since worn out.

The great armies of labor today are fighting to hold progress already gained. They will hold it and gain more.

They will establish firmly the right of workers to speak with a determining voice in the fixing of terms and conditions upon which service is to be given in industry. And then they will go on to the general improvement of all industry, looking toward efficiency, toward high production, toward honest costs, toward the final establishment of the concept that service is the prime purpose of industry and that profit must follow service.

For Wall street to win would be a calamity for all civilization.

Wall street must not win—and will not win! Democracy must win and will win—democracy in industry, the service field of modern life.

Take This to Heart.

The past few years have been very profitable years to the average worker. While the high cost of living demanded a large part of his salary, yet the steady employment that he enjoyed brought about a condition of prosperity that has made him indifferent as to his industrial well being.

The members of organized labor that have entered the ranks during the above mentioned period do not realize the full importance of a labor organization for their protection. They, with the older members, have enjoyed such a protracted stretch of steady and well paid employment that they do not realize what trouble and unemployment means.

The lack of enthusiasm for their organization, failing to give credit to the origin for their bounty, only considering the present and taking it for granted that such conditions will continue, prevails in the ranks of many of the local unions of today.

This position upon the part of a great many members of labor unions is expressed in the lack of interest that is displayed in attending the meetings of their unions and doing the committee work for which they were appointed.

They willingly accept their weekly pay envelope as a matter of fact, and do not stop to think or consider that such conditions can be

changed and that to their disadvantage. The worth of a labor union for their protection and defense is hardly realized, if not forgotten.

To those who enjoy the benefits that they are receiving from their membership in a labor union, let us point out a few facts of the sacrifices made on the part of the early disciples of the organized labor movement.

The writer is a member of the Typographical Union for the past 30 years. At the time that he joined the union the wages were \$3.33 for a 10-hour day. Today the wages run to \$8 for a 7-hour day.

During the term of our membership we have paid dues as high as 10 per cent of our earnings. Is it possible to believe that anyone who has invested his dues in an organization that has advanced his interests in such a proportion would willingly sacrifice it? That is why the members of the Typographical Union stick to their union.

But this is not enough to keep the organization from decay. The active business of the organization must be faithfully transacted and the welfare and good of the membership must be defended. This cannot be done unless the members themselves take an active part in the business of their organization.

In every organization there are entirely too many critics of the workings of the others. There are not enough workers. You cannot detail the work of your union to two or three men. This prevents in making the union's business your business and causes a lack of interest in advancing the labor movement.

Every member of a labor union should take communion with himself and in deep thought weigh what the organization has done and what it stands for. If he does this he will awaken to the need of his assistance in self defense and enlist him in the ranks of the workers of his local union.

The future is fraught with many dangers for the organized workers. It is dependent upon himself to act for his own self preservation. He must come to the defense of his organization and put himself in line with the active workers of his organization.—Exchange.

Strive as they may to avoid responsibility for the prevailing depression in the industrial world the financial interests cannot shift the guilt to the shoulders of labor. They know, and the people quite generally know, that commerce and industry are paralyzed by the greed and incompetency of the manipulators of finance. They want to continue their abnormal profits on the one hand and on the other lack the ability to work out a scheme of things that will enable impoverished Europe to purchase our surplus products. Their conduct is governed by greed, fear and incompetency and they must accept the responsibility.—Labor Clarion.

Law of the Jungle Cannot Apply to Wages.

The theory that wages must be based on competition between workers is a revival of the jungle code.

Under this system human relations in industry is impossible.

There can be no living standard when the tiger's law prevails.

Then wages are regulated by the number of out-of-works, with no arbitration, conciliation or mutuality—the weak are ground to bits in the struggle to exist.

Logically, the competition advocate finds himself in a position he dare not acknowledge—a surplus of labor competing for every job, with living standards falling to Chinese levels.

The competition advocate dare not be logical. He lacks the courage to follow his theory to its end.

He cannot say that "the interests of capital (capitalists) and labor are identical." He dare not claim that the law of tooth and claw recognizes aught but power.

There is neither ethics or morality in the competition theory.

Capitalists have abandoned competition between themselves, but maintain the fiction in the case of workers while they talk about the "immutable law of supply and demand"—and close their factories to maintain prices.

This banquet and editorial space filling stuff is supposed to awe workers who see organizations of capitalists smash this "Natural" law.

The theory that competition must regulate wages is contrary to humane instincts. It means charity organizations and the long train of evils associated with pauperism.

This theory is sustained by every force that cheap labor advocates can muster to its defense, for this age is no exception to the rule that every age has its defenders of exploitation and greed.

Trade unionism is the answer to jungaleers who would have workers tearing themselves, their families and their homes to pieces in competition for jobs.

Trade unionism supplants the doctrine of might and necessity with reason and good will among men.

Agitate! Educate! Organize!

A. F. of L. News Letter.

Huge Total of Trade Union Insurance.

Figures just compiled by the American Federation of Labor and the Canadian Department of Labor reveal some interesting comparisons. Of the 98 international trade unions operating in Canada, 75 have insurance benefits. These unions in 1921 made total disbursements of \$24,089,836, an increase of \$4,626,226 over the amount expended in 1920. In addition, four non-international organizations paid \$20,775 more, while local and branch unions disbursed \$1,503,555.

The national unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. paid out last year a total of \$4,134,816.81, according to the report of Secretary Frank Morrison. This amount was paid directly by the national and international bodies. No report is obtainable regarding benefits paid by local unions, which are mostly for sickness and unemployment, and aggregate a much larger sum than the life insurance payments of the international unions.

That Surplus of Miners.

Adam Coidigger, writing in the Illinois Miner, shows how the surplus of coal miners which is now being talked of so much in the public press can be eliminated from the mining industry.

Mingled with sarcasm and humor he presents a solution in his reference to prohibition of child labor in mines and the pensioning of aged workers. We quote him as follows:

"The press is in general agreement that there are too many miners. But up to now these disseminators of wisdom have failed to submit a proposal showing how to dispose of this surplus of coal diggers.

"One way would be by abolishing mine inspection. Doing away with rescue crews would also help a little. And, no doubt, the operator would be willing to meet the public half way on these measures. However, with the best of intentions there is no chance of eliminating some two hundred thousand coal miners.

"Of course, if we could cook up another war and arrange for a selective draft, applicable to coal diggers exclusively, the problem could be solved in a jiffy because it doesn't take much of a war to kill that many people.

"But I'm afraid the people are in no mood for another war. Not yet. So something else must be done to rid this country of its non-essential coal miners. And in the absence of

any other plan, I modestly submit the following proposal:

"First, take every boy under 16 years of age out of the mine. This will reduce the visible supply of coal miners by at least 50,000.

"Second, pay a living pension to every coal miner 60 years of age and over who has worked at least thirty years under ground. This will remove another 150,000 and presto, the trick is done.

"If this country cannot live and prosper without funneling tender boys into its coal mines; and if it is too darned poor to pay a pension to men who risk their lives every day for thirty years in order that the wheels of industry may be kept whirling—then let it go to blazes.

"Now that the cat is out of the bag, I want you boys to watch the press and see how this perfectly plain, simple and just scheme will be taken up and pushed to its conclusion.

"But don't look too hard! You're liable to spoil your eyesight."

The Villa Grove Co-operative Society has just issued its fifteenth quarterly report for the three months ending July 1, 1922. It shows that the society paid a dividend or returned savings to its members on the basis of the amount of purchases they made for the three months of 7%, totaling \$1,863.82; that it put 1% in its regular reserve fund, totaling \$266.26; and put \$175.38 in a special reserve fund. It had in its reserve fund previous to that time, \$3,070.91 and in its special fund \$120.49. It paid interest on its share and loan capital, \$104.77. The total sales for the three months were \$37,903.40. Its total resources were \$38,088.70.

No government can be free which assumes to dictate the disposition of man's labor.

Wake up, do your bit, and help put the drive for industrial freedom and social justice over the top.

There would be no necessity for an "unfair" list if we all did our share in boosting the union label.

Don't leave it to the "clique" to do all the work of the local union, including agitation for the label, card and button, as many minds and hands make the job easier.

The union label helps us to provide in times of industrial peace what we very often need in industrial war—a strong organization and substantial funds.

Don't follow the crowd if you want to be a leader, but lead the crowd to boost for the union label, shop card and working button.

Be as willing to carry your share of the burden of winning the battles of labor as you are to participate in the gains when they have been made.

We read and hear a great deal about the "public." The question is, who are the public? After you eliminate those who labor and those who employ labor, there "ain't no such animal," as the public, except perhaps a few people in the old ladies' home or other institutions.

"The excess profits tax was not paid by rich corporations; the tax was shifted all down the line until the very poor paid it," declared U. S. Senator Wadsworth at Washington yesterday in opposing the soldiers' bonus bill. "There never was a time when the corporations did not pass their taxes on to the consumer," added Senator Borah. "It will prove true of every such tax levied."—New York World, Aug. 29.

Nominations for Seventh Vice-President.

Following is a list of the nominees for Seventh Vice-President:

1, E. J. Stack, Portland; 2, Henry F. Hilfers, Newark; 4, E. J. Stack; 14, E. J. Stack; 17, Wm. D. Dawson, Cleveland; 20, E. J. Stack; 25, J. Mahlon Barnes, Milwaukee; 32, Theo. Burger, Louisville; 33, J. W. Sanford, Denver; 37, Samuel H. Randolph, Ft. Wayne; 39, Wm. Standcumbe, Boston; 44, R. T. Wood, Springfield; 48, H. D. Blanchard, Toledo; 73, E. J. Stack; 92, Aaron Velleman, Boston; 95, L. E. Sipea, St. Joseph; 98, E. J. Stack; 102, R. S. Sexton, Washington, D. C.; 110, E. J. Stack; 111, E. J. Stack; 113, E. J. Stack; 114, Louis P. Hoffman, Jacksonville; 119, E. J. Stack; 136, Wm. Warner, Saginaw; 138, Louis Baer, Pittsburgh; 140, A. H. Sidler, Bakersfield; 141, E. J. Stack; 146, Henry F. Hilfers; 147, John Jockims, Union Hill; 150, E. J. Stack; 168, F. J. Janda, Oshkosh; 173, E. V. Deibaugh, Wheeling; 179, Joseph A. Backmann, Bangor; 180, John H. Riley, Danbury; 188, E. J. Stack; 192, Lewis Lyons, Manchester; 194, E. J. Stack; 202, E. J. Stack; 223, E. J. Stack; 224, D. Sugden, Salt Lake City; 228, H. P. Dennerly, San Diego; 236, A. P. Bowser, Reading; 247, E. J. Stack; 248, Henry Abrahams, Boston; 251, E. J. Stack; 255, Thomas F. Garvey, Lowell; 259, Rudy Saltzman, Bloomington; 279, R. E. Van Horn, Chicago; 286, Ed Heilman, St. Louis; 294, John Reichert, Milwaukee; 300, L. Hernfeld, Philadelphia; 301, R. E. Van Horn; 305, W. E. Stacey, Peoria; 312, Thos. Steigerwald, San Diego; 321, R. S. Sexton; 333, E. J. Stack; 336, E. J. Stack; 350, E. J. Stack; 357, E. J. Stack; 375, Abe Kochel, Vancouver; 376, E. J. Stack; 378, E. J. Stack; 389, E. J. Stack; 394, R. E. Van Horn; 446, E. J. Stack; 449, E. J. Stack; 456, E. J. Stack; 460, E. J. Stack; 467, E. J. Stack; 469, A. H. Sidler; Bakersfield; 474, E. J. Stack; 478, E. J. Stack; 487, E. J. Stack; 500, J. W. Sanford; 501, E. V. Deibaugh; 505, E. V. Deibaugh; 506, E. J. Stack; 510, E. V. Deibaugh; 512, E. J. Stack; 514, E. J. Stack.

The following members declined the nominations: Wm. D. Dawson, R. E. Van Horn, A. H. Sidler, Ed Heilman, Louis P. Hoffman, J. Mahlon Barnes, J. W. Sanford, Henry Abrahams, John Reichert, Lewis Lyons, H. F. Hilfers, R. S. Sexton, W. Standcumbe.

State of Trade Sept. 1, 1922.

GOOD.	47 Quincy	221 South Bend
	52 Elmira	233 Sedalia
	56 Leavenworth	250 Belleville
	61 La Crosse	274 Pekin
491 Huron	69 Three Rivers	278 Plattsburg
	72 Burlington	280 Owego
	73 Alton	282 Bridgeport
	85 Eau Claire	283 Geneva
FAIR.	88 Dubuque	286 Wichita
	92 Worcester	287 Marinette
	94 Pawtucket	300 Michigan City
18 Brattleboro	96 Akron	302 Tecumseh
43 Urbana	98 St. Paul	310 Manistee
60 Keokuk	103 Ansonia	311 Auburn
161 Denver	107 Erie	315 St. Cloud
257 Lancaster	112 Oneonta	320 Athens
395 Waterbury	114 Jacksonville	323 Sheboygan
457 Benton Harbor	115 Canton	331 Crookston
505 Uniontown	121 Ithaca	338 Eureka
	124 Watertown	345 Rapid City
	125 Norwich	372 Marshfield
	129 Denver	381 Watertown
DULL.	130 Saginaw	384 Sycamore
	150 Sioux City	406 Crawfordville
	154 Lincoln	409 Kewanee
	158 Lafayette	410 Centralia
5 Rochester	162 Green Bay	433 Mobile
6 Syracuse	168 Oshkosh	435 Kenton
7 Utica	173 Zanesville	444 Walla Walla
9 Troy	193 Jefferson City	447 Kenosha
20 Decatur	201 Rock Island	489 Bakersfield
23 Muskegon	206 North Adams	476 Pontiac
25 Milwaukee	209 Coldwater	477 Manitowoc
26 Milwaukee	216 Logansport	479 Wheeling
32 Louisville	220 New Orleans	502 Pittsburgh
46 Grand Rapids		

Forward!

BY COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST



FOR THE WELFARE OF ALL HUMANITY



OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

508 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

I. M. ORNBURN, 236 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.

D. W. KENNEDY, 73 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont., Third Vice President.

MANUEL GONZALES, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Sixth Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member. If he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member, if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Notice of the special assessment of \$1 on all 30c and 60c members and 50c on Class B members, in compliance with Section 92 (a) of the Constitution, is herewith given. This assessment takes effect September 25, 1922, and may be paid in two weekly installments. New initiates who have not been members for four months are exempt from all assessments. All who join after September 25 are exempt from payment of the September assessment. Class B members don't have to pay any International assessments until they have been members for six months. Forty-cent beneficiary members don't have to pay the special strike fund assessment. Members out of work are not exempt from this assessment.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 107, Erie, Pa., to fine Wm. Chandler, 22441; John J. Bambauer, 63752; Scott W. Rose, 16719; Henry J. Hein, 10930, and George Bambauer, foreman, each \$100 for working in the G. B. Wingerter strike shop. Vote—Affirmative, 5; two members approved only \$50.

Approved the application of 90, New York, N. Y., to fine B. Magen, 58490, \$50 for attending his store and working while on the sick benefit list. Vote—Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of 477, Manitowoc, Wis., to fine Charles Stahl, 95097, \$20 for allowing himself to become suspended and starting a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 6.

Approved the application of 150, Sioux City, Iowa, to fine George Beach, 73799, \$100 and annul his absolute retiring card for going to work in the closed shop of Charles Loeffel. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member favored only \$50, and one member favored only \$25.

Approved the application of 129, Denver, Colo., to impose a \$200 fine on each of the following: A. A. Ohnstead, 100050; Pablo Garcia, 12819; George Leroy, 9339, and Harry Seidner, 98166, and Josephine Joyce, apprentice, for going to work in the LaDez non-union factory; George Hahn, 37917, for purchasing cigars by the box from the LaDez factory; and on any person going to work in this factory. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved only \$50, and one member approved only \$100 on Josephine Joyce and George Hahn.

Approved the application of 425, Astoria, Ore., to fine B. M. Heflin, 413, \$50 for wilfully allowing himself to become suspended and working against the interests of the union. Vote—Affirmative, 5; two members approved only \$25.

Approved the application of 53, Montreal, Can., to fine J. B. Beaudoin, 30400, \$200 for repeatedly working in the non-union Tuckett and Wilson factories. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved only \$50.

Approved the application of Union 95, St. Joseph, Mo., to fine H. F. Seifert, 31380, \$25 and suspend him for going to work in the G. A. Schnittman and Bro. non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member disapproved the suspension.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUGUST 1922

RECEIPTS.

2 Buffalo	\$250	393 Cadillac	\$100
4 Cincinnati	500	446 Billings	75
14 Chicago	500	446 Aguas Buenas	200
17 Cleveland	100	462 Tampa	500
18 Brattleboro	100	464 Tampa	300
20 Decatur	150	469 Bakersfield	200
22 Detroit	250	474 Tampa	200
24 Muskegon	150	476 Pontiac	100
25 Milwaukee	150	479 Wheeling	100
26 S. Norwalk	200	480 Orlando	100
31 Connerville	100	482 Wausau	200
32 Louisville	200	483 Gloversville	100
33 Indianapolis	100	486 N. Westmin'r	150
34 Chippewa Falls	100	488 Middletown	200
35 Dayton	100	491 Huron	200
37 Fort Wayne	200	498 Everett	100
38 Springfield	150	499 Trinidad	100
368 Port Huron	75	505 Uniontown	200

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

3 Paterson	\$ 1.50	150 Sioux City	\$ 6.75
5 Rochester .....	.80	165 Philadelphia	3.00
7 Utica .....	.60	192 Manchester	20.50
10 Providence	7.40	204 New Albany	4.05
12 Oneida	3.00	218 Binghamton	1.75
16 Binghamton	1.75	222 Peru	2.15
22 Detroit	1.00	247 Blue Island .....	.75
28 Westfield .....	.75	291 San Pedro	15.50
38 Springfield	3.00	316 McShyst'n	9.10
42 Hartford	5.50	336 Tampa	8.20
49 Three Rivers .....	.75	339 Kokomo .....	.75
79 Sandusky .....	.75	359 Atchison	2.20
93 Omaha	3.50	391 Bellingham	4.60
97 Boston	2.20	395 Waterbury	5.50
99 Ottawa .....	.80	491 Huron	1.75
103 Ansonia	3.00	501 Wheeling	3.80
126 Ephrata .....	.75	J. A. B., BIng-	
146 N. Brunswick	1.50	hamton .....	.75
530 Ludington, returned funds			\$ 79.95
B. Selden, on account shortage 526,			
Philadelphia (dissolved)			150.00
August Journal .....			.10
Ulrichsville, Ohio, charter			5.00

Receipts for August	\$ 6,864.70
Balance July 31, 1922	3,473.09

Total\$10,337.79

EXPENDITURES FOR AUGUST, 1922.

Office rent	\$ 200.00
Salary to Int'l President	240.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers	833.00
Pietro Bianco, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
J. E. Farrell, sal. and exp. as org.	299.50
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as agt.	100.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as org.	450.00
Sol Sontheimer, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
J. A. Sullivan, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as org.	333.15
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. sub-org.	180.00
E. V. Denbaugh, spec. org.	47.22
Manuel Gonzales, 4th V. P., work at	
29, Jacksonville	44.45
E. G. Hall, 5th V. P., work at 345,	
Rapid City	90.21
Otto Dehn, exp. examining accts. at	
365, Havana	29.50
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as	
financier	300.00
Tax, A. F. of L., for August	320.00
Tax, U. L. T. Dept., for August	150.00
Express on supplies	11.11
Express on property from Ludington .....	.48
Express from 165, Philadelphia	1.54
Telephone service	4.95
Telegraph service	7.46
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	4.40
Towel service	3.00
Plates and ink for addressograph	1.45
Translations	1.49
Light .....	.72

Office supplies	11.30
Exchange on checks	1.51
Carrying labels to Union 14 .....	.40
Printing—	
July Journals	299.00
Applications of Unions 107 and 46	23.00
1,500 postal cards, Form 1	6.75
Stationery for locals	23.70
1,000,000 labels	150.00
Postage on July Journals	17.40
Postage on letters and supplies	53.02
Labor News Service for August	2.50
Atty. fees collecting shortage of B.	
Selden, Philadelphia	60.00

Expenses for August	5,742.71
*Balance August 31, 1922	4,595.08

Total\$10,337.79

*Included in balance, \$1,200 Liberty Bonds.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

39 New Haven	\$250	74 Poughkeepsie	\$100
40 Biddeford	250	75 Columbus	50
43 Urbana	100	76 Hannibal	200
44 St. Louis	250	77 Minneapolis	300
46 Grand Rapids	100	79 Sandusky	50
48 Toledo	100	80 Danville	100
49 Springfield	300	81 Peekskill	100
53 New Orleans	200	83 Nashvill	150
54 Evansville	100	84 Saugerties	100
55 Hamilton	300	85 Eau Claire	100
56 Leavenworth	100	86 Mansfield	100
57 Champaign	100	87 Brooklyn	250
58 Montreal	400	88 Dubuque	150
60 Keokuk	200	89 Schenectady	50
61 La Crosse	200	91 Allentown	50
62 Richmond	100	92 Worcester	100
64 Lebanon	100	94 Pawtucket	100
66 Lewiston	100	95 St. Joseph	50
69 Three Rivers	100	96 Akron	100
70 Winona	100	97 Boston	500
72 Burlington	100	98 St. Paul	100
73 Alton	200	100 Milbank	50

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

O. F. Doyle appealed against Union 285, Fort Worth, for refusing to grant him a traveling card and compelling him to pay \$24.00, \$1.00 a month for 24 months, his pro rata share of the deficiency of the union. The appeal against the refusal of the union to grant traveling card is sustained, but the appeal against being compelled to pay the \$24.00 is not sustained. The union is instructed to grant this member a traveling card, entering on it the balance of the deficiency he still owes, and the member is instructed to pay regularly on this deficiency.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: None. Union 129, Denver, Colo.—E. S. Lenhart.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of 58, Montreal, providing that when a factory moves from one district to another it shall remain under the jurisdiction of the original union for one year and then shall pass under the jurisdiction of the union to which it has moved, as published in the July issue:

Received the endorsement of 389, New York, and 107, Erie.

Not having received the required number of endorsements it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

Union 97 of Boston offers the following amendment to the Constitution:

The first paragraph of Section 2 of the Constitution shall read: The next convention of the International Union shall be held on the first Monday in the month of May, 1923.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a-Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted herein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and international assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$3.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter, in the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all international and local assessments, and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 130. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all international assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

The amendment to postpone the May, 1922, convention was adopted. Any time after April, 1922, a convention may be called by a majority vote of the membership at large. Any local union may propose that we hold a convention any time after that date, April, 1922.

Decision of the Int'l Executive Board.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31, 1922.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board of the C. M. I. U. of A. of certain members of Union No. 16 of Binghamton, N. Y., on behalf of Daniel O'Brien against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Ornburn, Kennedy, Gonzales, Hall, Stevens, Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was, this committee requested the International President to reinstate Mr. O'Brien, who has been suspended by the local union for being over the limit in dues. The committee claims that the secretary did not act in accordance with the instructions of the local union in his communication with the International President. The committee also claims that this member was suspended through a misunderstanding and that he was entitled to out-of-work benefit, and had he received the same would not have been suspended. The International President sustained the action of the Executive Board of Union No. 16 and the committee appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: Section 112 of the constitution makes the financial secretary of a local union responsible for its funds. The financial secretary states that this member was twenty weeks behind in his dues when he was suspended and that he could not do otherwise but suspend him in accordance with the constitution. An examination of all of the evidence submitted shows that the International President could make no other decision in accordance with the constitution.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

First Vice Pres.

UNION NOTES

The secretary of Union 277, Oskaloosa, desires to hear from A. J. Carnes, 105655.

Secretary holding card of C. H. Rothrock, 102697, is requested to collect and remit 50c he owes Union 484, Meriden, Conn., as an assessment.

The secretary of 138, Richmond, Va., desires to inform members that he will not grant any loans on Sunday, but that he can be seen at home any day after 5 o'clock.

Union 484, Meriden, Conn., desires to hear from J. Careny who owes room rent \$6 and borrowed money \$4, from William Andrew, 106500, who owes room rent \$10, and from Frank Kletecka, 7845, who owes room rent \$6 and borrowed money \$4.

The two largest shops in Denver, viz the Solis Cigar Co. and the Cuban Cigar Co. are working on a five day week limit and we have in addition to this about 40 out of work. Traveling members should not come here with any expectation of going to work for the present at least.

Union Note: by 97, Boston.—The cry was greater production, then the mills closed down.—In order to deflate wages it is necessary to have a surplus of labor, hence the efforts to reduce wages, engineered by the National Chamber of Commerce, and their affiliated bodies.—Some injunctions, boys.—The state was made for the man, not the man for the state.—When you buy your fall hat look for the label.—And when you buy your child's school bag look for the Union Label.—Was it not kind of the labor board to fix a wage of twenty-three cents an hour for the men who work only two hundred and fifty days in a year?—If all the R. R. employees were in one organization.—We need a convention.—After Congress adjourns business will improve and we shall soon get back all we have lost.—United we stand, divided we fall.—Yes, our boys donated to the textile workers of Manchester and Lawrence,

also to the R. R. shopmen.—We wage earners want books upon our shelves, pictures upon our walls, some musical instrument for our children, leisure to enjoy them, and a wage sufficient to get them and provide for old age.—What is a counterfeit wage? A wage that does not equal the increased cost of commodities.—The automatic machine has not been a boon to the employers.—Jefferson knew the Supreme Court.—What do you think of a child seven years of age who had worked in a southern cotton mill for eighteen months.—We need a state free university.—While men labor there will be a labor question.—Why cannot all our lady members take as active a part in our meetings as they do in Union 4? It is a pleasure to attend their meetings.—The Credit Union has killed the loan shark.—There are better times a coming.—Organize, Agitate, Educate.—Henry Abrahams.

Complete list of donations received from unions for the assistance of our members who were on strike and not entitled to benefits for which Union 129, Denver, Colo., wishes to express their appreciation. It came in very handy and enabled a lot of our members to tide over a long lay off. Our difficulty has terminated and the Solis Cigar Co. are again working with about half of their original force on a five day week limit. We still have about 40 that are not employed but have hopes that they soon will be.

No. 14, Chicago, \$5; 224, Salt Lake, \$5; 39, New Haven, \$10; 168, Oshkosh, \$2; 144, New York, \$5; 25, Milwaukee, \$10; 73, Alton, \$1; 500, Tampa, \$10; 277, Oskaloosa, \$2; 384, St. Augustine, \$10.65; 37, Ft. Wayne, \$7; 97, Boston, \$25; 248, Jacksonville, \$2; 179, Bangor, \$10; 120, Muscatine, \$1; 501, Wheeling, \$5; 118, Peoria, \$5; 60, Keokuk, \$3; 92, Worcester, \$10; 336, Tampa, \$25; 162, Green Bay, \$3; 259, Bloomington, \$5; 470, Portland, \$11.50; 209, Coldwater, \$2; 212, Superior, \$2; 146, New Brunswick, \$2; 76, Hannibal, \$5; 238, Sacramento, \$5; 192, Manchester, \$10; 85, Eau Claire, \$2; 321, New Britain, \$2; 464, Tampa, \$5; 94, Pawtucket, \$1; 384, St. Augustine, \$9.20; 250, Belleville, \$5; 111, Des Moines, \$5; 61, La Crosse, \$2; 395, Waterbury, \$1; 90, New York, \$5; 14, Chicago, \$25; J. A. B. Tampa, \$250; 282, Bridgeport, \$2; 339, Kokomo, \$5; 332, San Diego, \$25; 9, Troy, \$5; 228, San Francisco, \$5; 122, Warren, \$5; 221, South Bend, \$5; 3, Paterson, \$5; 384, St. Augustine, \$6; 410, Centralia, \$2; voluntary collection, Chicago, \$75.85; 290, Janesville, \$2; 384, St. Augustine, \$5.30; 312, Livingston, \$5; Total \$586.65.

J. W. SANFORD,

Sec'y-Treas.

The secretary of Union No. 5, Rochester, N. Y., wishes to hear from the following members: Juan Leon, 83914; Ed. Purtell, 47259; Elmer Roath, 20886; Henry Newbauer, 81686; S. V. Cherry, 29612; Wm. Axt, 10069.

Union 266, Memphis, hereby acknowledges the receipts from the following locals for the benefit of C. Desarant: 179, Bangor, \$3; 332, San Diego, \$1; 335, Hammond, \$2; 321, New Britain, \$1; 410, Centralia, \$1; 312, Livingston, \$1.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., wishes to acknowledge the following donations from unions in aid of our members who are on strike: Previously acknowledged, \$92.05; No. 277, Oskaloosa, \$2; 384, \$10.65; 37, \$7; 97, \$25; 248, \$2; 179, \$10; 120, \$1; 501, \$5; 118, \$5; 60, \$3; 92, \$10; 336, \$25; 162, \$3; 259, \$5; 470, \$11.50; 209, \$2; 212, \$2; 146, \$2; 76, \$5; 238, \$5; 192, \$10; 85, \$2; 321, \$2; 464, \$5; 94, \$1; 384, \$9.20; 250, \$5; 111, \$5; 61, \$2; 395, \$1; 90, \$5; 14, \$25; J. A. B. Tampa, \$250; 282, \$339; 35; 332, \$25; 9, \$2; 228, \$5; 122, \$5; 221, \$5; 3, \$5; 384, \$6; 410, \$2; voluntary collection from shops in Chicago, \$75.85. Total \$401.35. Our strike is still on in the shop of the Solis Cigar Co. We have about 80 members drawing international benefits and about 50 more that are calling on us for local aid.

Union 17, Cleveland, annulled the card of Meyer Kabat, 26951, for remaining in his brother's non-union factory.

Union 370, Jamestown, N. Y., will not grant loans at present, as there is no secretary.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

The mother of Owen Muldowney is very anxious to hear from him. By Union 471, Macon, Ga.

Harry Douglas would like to hear from E. O. Schoults. Address care Duluth Cigar Company, Duluth, Minn.

The mother of J. Boyd, No. 34300, would like to hear from him. By 133, Richmond, Va.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Leon Aubrey Fish, better known as Al Fish, last heard of at Rutland, Vermont, please notify his brother, J. B. Fish, care Union 19, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

This will notify J. D. O'Brien that his valise is at union headquarters, Denver, Colo.

F. W. Herman requests any secretary holding the card of F. H. Herman, his brother, to notify him. Address F. W. Herman, care Capital Hotel, Little Rock, Ark.

Mike Gordenstein, Eagle Hotel, Quakertown, Pa., notifies Billy O'Hare that if he wants his suitcase to let him know.

J. J. Nolan would be pleased to hear from Jos. Varno, 106480, as soon as possible.

Rudy Wagner, 501 Abend St., Belleville, Ill., would like to hear from Bob Panack.

Alfred Turmel desires to receive news from his brother, Leon Turmel. Address 18a Rivard St., Montreal, Can.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and necessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 72, Burlington, Ia.—Jake Williams, who died August 16, 1922.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Ralph Jones, who died August 25, 1922.

PRIVATE LOANS

The following members owe private loans to Union 37, Ft. Wayne, Ind.: Frank Dupont, No. 84594, \$10; E. Paquin, No. 36960, \$5; J. F. Deacon, No. 26872, \$10; Geo. L. Krieg, No. 81769, 75c; F. A. Heaker, No. 109901, 75c; Tom Thoroldson, No. 1166, 75c; H. C. Boyle, No. 93196, 75c; C. D. Rhoades, No. 73889, 75c. Union 27 would like to hear from these members before the next issue of the October Journal.

Union 38, Springfield, Ill., would like to hear from John Mahoney, 40856, in regard to private loan granted him Oct. 4, 1921.

Union 484, Meriden, Conn., notifies all members owing private loans to pay up or their names will be published in the next issue of the Journal. Some of the loans are fifteen years old, and there are good men coming through every day who need these loans.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) .....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) .....	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4 $\frac{1}{2}$, duplicate	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	.75
Year date for label canceler .....	.20
Typeholder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. .....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. .....	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ....	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.25
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200-page label record	1.40
1-100-page label record .....	.85

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and Ledgers.			Ledgers only.		
	100	200	300	400	500	1,000
	pp.	pp.	pp.	pp.	pp.	pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3rd zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40
To Canadian Unions:						
The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.						

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 8.50
400-page ledger	6.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.00
*Letterheads, 350 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES. LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt

books; postal loan rec. ods.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. cards; constitution; sick certificates; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JULY, 1922.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date.	Length By member-ship.			Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr.	M.			
5	Chas. Stedman	1133	Oct., 1879	5	42	7	Uraemia	65	\$550.00
5	Wife H. Quade	63843	April, 1899	5	23	..	Apoplexy	54	40.00
5	Wife C. Fischer	15517	Oct., 1885	144	26	..	Cancer uterus	73	40.00
6	Jno. Kuntz	30650	July, 1882	6	40	..	Total dis.	47	475.00
7	Ed Schultz	80721	April, 1907	7	15	..	..	..	475.00
14	Wife Peter Pinter	50515	June, 1886	221	34	..	Organic heart trouble	62	40.00
14	Wife Ramon Valdez	16820	Nov., 1911	111	10	8	..	..	40.00
14	Const. Alvarez	11952	Sept., 1909	500	12	10	Tuberculosis	36	275.00
14	S. E. Chester	8126	Oct., 1880	117	41	9	Total dis.	..	350.00
14	Frank Bicek	5001	March, 1886	14	33	..	Tuberculosis	52	550.00
14	Jos. Stupka	81162	Jan., 1899	14	23	6	Heart disease	41	550.00
17	Louis Amster	60697	May, 1889	17	33	3	Heart disease	58	550.00
22	Gus Dalach	21541	Jan., 1888	22	36	5	Total dis.	79	350.00
25	Gilbert Grenot	8355	Aug., 1919	25	2	11	Phthisis	44	75.00
25	Ernest Vedder	5767	Sept., 1894	25	27	10	Bright's disease	55	550.00
38	S. J. Clark	83834	Jan., 1899	114	23	4	Bright's disease	51	550.00
38	Wife F. W. Miller	114571	Aug., 1905	38	16	10	Pneumonia	49	40.00
39	Wife J. E. Carey	62818	Aug., 1914	39	7	10	Septicaemia	27	40.00
39	Fritz Weber	55839	May, 1890	90	31	11	Bron. pneumonia	70	275.00
39	Fred Schwan	98148	March, 1902	138	20	3	Tot. dis., tuberculosis	..	350.00
39	F. Vermeulen	43208	Nov., 1888	100	32	..	Sluicide, gas (bal.)	..	450.00
39	Jacob Jackero	23453	Oct., 1892	100	31	8	Blind, total dis.	..	475.00
39	Jno. Artzberger	63052	Sept., 1899	68	22	8	Acute alcoholism	58	550.00
39	J. Lahey	70034	Jan., 1902	218	20	5	Aneurism aorta	48	550.00
39	Jno. Scholl	8590	Jan., 1879	39	33	4	Cancer stomach	69	550.00
42	Jas. Camp	46758	May, 1886	138	36	..	General breakdown	76	550.00
44	Anton Henpel	2504	Dec., 1890	44	31	..	Operation	66	550.00
44	C. W. Rotenhagen	52875	Aug., 1886	44	32	..	Nephritis	75	550.00
46	Robt. Schiller	39640	Feb., 1890	212	31	8	Heart disease	73	550.00
48	P. A. Meier	75565	June, 1896	48	25	5	Appendical abscess	53	550.00
49	Wife Jno. Zajic	1888	June, 1896	49	26	..	Heart failure	..	40.00
54	Jno. Beatty	4972	May, 1883	54	39	..	Cancer	75	200.00
54	J. H. Angel	36500	Nov., 1890	54	31	6	Heart failure	52	450.00
68	Daniel Crowley	1955	Oct., 1879	68	..	..	Complications (bal.)	78	50.00
90	Oswald Gerhardt	56296	Sept., 1882	90	39	3	Cancer liver	81	500.00
90	Marie Kautek	56772	July, 1890	90	32	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	80	550.00
90	Frank Kleck	57645	April, 1883	90	39	2	Cerebral apoplexy	76	550.00
90	Her. Rehfeld	56891	Jan., 1883	90	39	6	Cancer rectum	75	550.00
90	Wife M. Feldman	56697	April, 1898	90	24	2	Cancer liver	51	40.00
93	F. Dickman	34129	March, 1887	93	23	..	..	..	300.00
97	M. Picavet	103714	Aug., 1916	97	5	10	Septic parotitis	43	125.00
97	Jno. Dirkmann	19646	March, 1890	97	32	4	Cholangitis	54	550.00
118	Wife A. Breymeler	14411	Sept., 1899	118	22	10	Cancer	60	40.00
118	Henry Polly	14416	July, 1887	118	35	..	Blood poisoning	83	75.00
121	S. Hagerman	31896	March, 1884	6	38	3	Heart trouble	66	550.00
124	M. Leonard	13268	April, 1881	124	41	2	Kidney trouble	67	550.00
129	Her. Behrens	70521	Oct., 1892	129	29	8	Cancer liver	78	550.00
132	P. Scharding	38867	Nov., 1885	132	36	6	Chr. bronchitis	71	550.00
132	Emil Burges	50163	Dec., 1893	132	26	..	Total dis.	70	350.00
139	Daniel Mahoney	73762	Sept., 1894	139	27	9	Bright's disease	74	550.00
141	J. L. Topka	54248	Jan., 1904	141	18	5	Pul. tub.	56	475.00
144	Jacob Meyer	371	July, 1887	144	34	9	Cystitis prostatitis	74	550.00
144	Wm. Newman	14052	June, 1883	17	38	10	Cerebral hemorrhage	68	550.00
144	Wife F. Zilk	68334	Oct., 1903	144	18	..	Bro. asthma	65	40.00
149	Wife E. Machin	53003	Feb., 1893	141	29	3	Chr. myocarditis	71	40.00
149	C. Seyfried	67206	Sept., 1890	149	31	8	Apoplexy	69	550.00
165	Jno. Massey	7963	July, 1899	313	23	..	Total dis.	61	350.00
168	Wife M. Schneider	34474	Aug., 1885	168	36	..	Obst. bowels	58	40.00
192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275.00
215	L. Berberger	26464	Sept., 1888	4	33	10	Epilepsy	73	550.00
250	Chas. Schaefer	85752	April, 1901	250	21	3	Apoplexy	47	550.00
266	F. Tontrup	13162	April, 1881	44	41	4	Total dis.	..	350.00
320	Juan Millan	19779	Jan., 1910	333	12	6	..	28	250.00
339	H. C. Botkin	87793	Feb., 1900	275	22	5	Enlarged liver	67	400.00
360	Chas. Wills	11778	July, 1889	75	33	..	Total dis.	72	250.00
378	Ramon Ortiz	122220	Feb., 1918	378	4	4	Tuberculosis	..	50.00
378	..	..	..	..	..	..	Omitted in June	..	75.00
394	W. C. Boyle	80958	June, 1898	48	23	..	Total dis.	..	250.00
406	Jno. Mills	82484	March, 1898	406	24	..	Total dis.	73	250.00
428	Isadore Mayer	44554	Feb., 1906	251	16	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	..	250.00
449	V. Rodriguez	36135	March, 1914	449	8	1	Tuberculosis	23	125.00
462	R. Lopez	114042	Aug., 1906	462	15	8	Tuberculosis	32	475.00
481	Genary Cruz	40898	June, 1920	481	2	1	Tuberculosis	40	37.50
500	Andres Rubio	12000	Sept., 1909	500	12	9	Pul. tub.	34	275.00
500	J. P. Jordon	89754	Nov., 1911	337	10	7	Cancer bladder	59	275.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

- *Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- †Have regular headquarters.
- ‡Are cigar packers.
- ‡Are selectors.
- sStogie makers.
- aAre strippers.
- bAre banders.
- cAre cigar-factory employees.
- dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
- 403 C. J. Hill, 1408 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
- 433 Chas. Peterson, S. E., Scott and Savannah sts., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
- 203 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
- 228 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
- Isidor Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
- 234 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- 235 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
- 291 D. C. Stroup, 684 1/2 12th st., San Pedro.
- 322 H. F. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
- 338 G. M. Pierson, Box 204, Eureka.
- 341 B. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
- 409 A. H. Sidler, 620 Humboldt st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
- John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
- *55 Rosalie Theoret, 156 Gibson av., Hamilton, Ont.
- *58 A. Garlepp, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
- 140 D. W. Kennedy, 78 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
- 340 O. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
- 357 Frank Brown, 22-25 Ave. E, Vancouver, B. C.
- *373 J. O. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
- 459 W. B. Rose, 320 Av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
- 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
- 486 A. G. Miller, 248 Boyne st., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- 1129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
- *706 J. Listerman, 608 E. 2d st., Pueblo.
- 492 B. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
- 490 Elmer E. East, 420 W. Topeka av., Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 11 Couch st., S. Norwalk.
- 139 F. A. Grube, 218 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
- *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
- 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
- 129 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
- 150 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
- 180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
- *232 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
- 290 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.

- *221 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
- *395 Frank N. Smith, Box 560, Waterbury.
- *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
- *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon bldg., Norwich.
- *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
- Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
- 170 Edward Chase, 332 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
- Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis st., W. Palm Beach.
- *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1831 E. Union st., Jacksonville.
- 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
- B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
- *336 Manuel Gonzalez, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
- 337 Manuel Marrero, 801 Ellis st., Box 65, Key West.
- *364 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
- 384 B. Gonzalez, Box 135, W. Tampa.
- 464 Salvatore Chellura, Box 116, Ybor City Sta., Tampa.
- *474 Manuel Munis, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
- *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
- 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
- a506 America Puig, Box 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
- b512 Dolores Gonzalez, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
- a513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
- L. Carstens, Box 135, Key West.
- c514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
- Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
- 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Alex Cheyne, Box 627, Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
- *20 D. O. Neilhart, 778 E. Clay st., Decatur.
- *88 J. E. Jacobsen, 312 1/2 N. 7th st., Springfield.
- 41 John H. May, 449 New York st., Aurora.
- Frank A. Assell, 295 Pierce st., Aurora.
- *47 Leo Schmitt, 1000 Washington st., Quincy.
- Hy Henker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.

- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington av., Alton.
 *80 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elser, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Philip Sieffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zieler, 184 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 Louis Stroeble, 1406 N. Perry st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 816 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kauffman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 174 A. O. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *188 Jas. B. Williams, Jefferson st., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 408 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 John H. Russ, 1080 First av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Trout, Box 202, 218 Adams st., Carthage.
 222 Albert Welland, Box 95, Peru.
 243 Chas. Masur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolf, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 259 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 808 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 E. Saltsman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Husken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 B. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 *363 Geo. Sauls, 311½ W. Main st., Havana.
 394 J. W. Humphrey, 317 E. Sycamore st., Sycamore.
 *406 J. E. Stacy, 209 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schults, 606 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochnedel, 326 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *456 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 713 Spring st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 730½ Barr st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Daily, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beiseman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Blrx, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st st., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 339 Chas. L. Jacobs, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 *379 Chas. Scholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed Gantner, 215 N. 8th st., Bushville.
 399 Henry Yungmans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. P. Wunderlich, 1202 W. 28th st., Des Moines.
 120 John Hartman, 1501 E. 5th st., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 153 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Geo. Peterson, 302 S. Concord st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 835 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 230 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3d st., Clinton (Lyons).
 *276 Sigvard Olson, 704½ Central av., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Harry Phillips, 323 N. J. st., Oskaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 Third av., W., Cedar Rapids.
 466 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhagen, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 559 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *32 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *106 W. A. Cole, 228 Limestone st., Mayesville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 Theo. Kedneweg, 640 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1385 St. Bernard av., New Orleans.
 * R. B. Parageau, 1525 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 168 Main st., Biddeford.
 66 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Jas. L. Rogers, 11 James st., Rockland.
 470 Hugh Hadsor, 236½ Middle st., P. O. Box 954, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, Room 22, 107 E. Virginia av., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 *49 John W. Russell, 150 White st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 186 Oak st., Holyoke.
 92 Geo. Apholt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 889, Worcester.
 *97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *100 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 F. B. Lewis, 10 Magnolia Ter., P. O. Box 366, F. North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lily av., Lowell.
 324 Manuel Nunez, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawlor, 58 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 84, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 160 Water st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Nicholas Cappuccilli, 208 Le Roy st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E., Labor Temple Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E. Grand Rapids.
 60 C. O. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 1005 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 *167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
 180 John A. C. Menton, 1816 Liberty st., Flint.
 205 Wm. White, 214 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
 *208 L. W. Lapp, 1015 Oak st., Kalamazoo.
 *209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *268 Hugo Larson, 228 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. B. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 368 Wm. Loebke, 206 N. First st., Ann Arbor.
 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Del. Fort Hara.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 203½ S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 238 Blainhuber av., Marquette.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 Wm. A. Zick, 809 S. Superior st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Alex. McEachran, 423 Daily Star bldg., Minneapolis.
 *98 Gust. E. Erickson, 75 W. 7th st., St. Paul.
 271 Bert Joslyn, 524 2d st., N. W., Rochester.
 294 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *315 J. M. Scharenbroich, 233 14th av., S., St. Cloud.
 331 J. C. Pratt, Box 230, Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 434 John Burmeister, Box 123, Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 M. H. Grant, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 R. M. Bradley, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed Hellman, 815 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 John Eichenberger, 808 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 L. L. Jacobs, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 Isaac M. Welle, 424 New Nelson Bldg., Missouri
 Main st., Kansas City.
 198 Fred J. Neutaler, 208 Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 John D. Meyer, 600 N. Quincy st., Sedalia.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 362 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., S., Great Falls.
 *75 Joseph Turtle, 221 Commercial av., Anaconda.
 145 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *98 J. B. Schupp, 2537 S. 10th st., Omaha.
 148 John Steiner, 945 N. 22d av., Lincoln.
 *276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 158 Wm. Felbauer, 64 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg.,
 Manchester.
 *209 Daniel Sullivan, 109 Ash st., Box 299, Nashua.
 *518 John F. Howe, 530 Auburn st., Manchester.
 *520 Mrs. Elizabeth Foley, 298 S. Main st., Man-
 chester.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 Edw. Peters, 57 N. First st., Paterson.
 John Eitenour, 12 16th av., Paterson.
 *8 Max Schmencko, 133 Bowers st., Jersey City
 Heights (Hoboken).
 *131 Henry J. Huish, 25 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 1188 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 Gustave Schweitzer, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 *146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland
 Park, New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koefig, 5222 Monastery st., W. Hoboken
 (Union Hill).
 198 W. P. Nelson, 144 S. Tennessee st., Atlantic City.
 *208 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23d st., Camden.
 *428 Alois Klalber, 1009 Lyndale av., Trenton.
 524 Mrs. H. Schroeder, Carteret (Chrome).
 Mary Flanke, Carteret (Chrome).

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Julius De Gryse, 1063 N. 8th st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
 15 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 16 Jacob B. Sigel, 224 Bastable blk., Syracuse.
 7 Alex Rosenthal, 806 Mary st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Troy.
 * Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Troy.
 *112 Peter Rogers, 68 N. Willow st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michale, 183 Lenox av., New York City.
 *16 Jas. Dundon, 5 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *32 M. G. Outhbert, 7504 Livingston st., W., Elmira.
 68 John J. Dillon, 45 2d st., Albany.
 *74 Jas. L. McHale, 106 State st., Albany.
 *74 Geo. F. Hitz, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 78 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
 *81 Albert Heringer, 813 Hudson av., Peekskill.
 *74 W. J. Wright, Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 99 Alva King, 834 Stanley st., Schenectady.
 190 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.
 *112 S. E. Dunham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 *121 M. F. Nolan, 108 W. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 Jas. W. Gray, 210 S. Indiana av., Watertown.
 126 T. H. Macksey, Box 353, Norwich.
 *123 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 *141 Joseph Woch, 321 E. 73d st., New York City.
 144 Mrs. Hattie Sterrett, 18 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 *144 J. Malhado, 9 E. 7th st., New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 590 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Zeigler, 207 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 175 Frank Rist, 25 Park st., Kingston.

- 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Abraham Wolferman, 1313 Clinton av., Bronx,
 New York.
 John C. Hildard, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 *251 O. L. Lindiau, 1551 2d av., New York.
 265 J. A. Miller, 320 Broad st., Waverly.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 B. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Owego.
 *283 F. P. Guilford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 *302 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 *311 John L. Kaupp, 184 E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 *342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 *353 Jose Bustill, 2026 Lexington av., New York
 (Brooklyn).
 370 Andrew Lunn, 12 Main st., Jamestown.
 *389 Joseph Leto, 229 E. 63d st., New York.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 512 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 430 John D. Mahar, 168 W. Third st., Fulton.
 468 Bruce P. Dick, 26 Bleecker st., Gloversville.
 *458 J. H. Yaeger, 74 Dolson av., Middletown.

OHIO.

- 14 Wm. Lemke, 1411 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *17 Wm. D. Dawson, 409 Superior av., W., Room 300,
 Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schenberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 John Roth, 219 N. Main st., Urbana.
 *45 E. L. Craver, 30 N. Plum st., Springfield.
 *48 Jacob Freiman, 1019 E. Bancroft st., Toledo.
 75 C. A. Oashdollar, 330 Lexington av., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 1312 Carr st., Sandusky.
 *86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 *96 Chris Freudemann, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1380 Garfield av., S. W., Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 508 S. Front st., Hamilton.
 Henry Segers, 308 N. 2d st., Hamilton.
 137 Joe Ketti, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutsler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 *280 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *813 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *800 Wm. Hanitsch, 88 Eaton st., Delaware.
 *416 W. F. Horlacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Duhne, 627 Lima st., Keaton.
 508 R. H. Craig, 409 N. Water st., Urichsville.
 *504 N. D. Gill, Box 316, Bethesda.
 519 H. W. Gilham, Belmont.
 H. O. Galloway, Box 7, Belmont.

OKLAHOMA.

- 450 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON.

- *202 T. J. Estabrook, Labor Temple, Portland.
 425 Herman Kennell, 472 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 O. L. Milliken, Box 393, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corry.
 64 Wm. Speece, 12 S. 4th av., Lebanon.
 *81 Wm. Kinsley, 137 S. Jefferson st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. Glover, 506 W. Norwegian st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Matheuer, 608 E. 9th st., Erie.
 *108 Lewis Young, 1004 Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 *122 Henry True, 1305 Penn av., W. Warren.
 *126 C. M. Hammond, 223 Washington av., Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 222 Washington av., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 * John A. Mowery, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *185 J. P. Pinter, Machinists' Temple, 13th and Spring
 Garden sts., Philadelphia.
 Chas. O'Brien, Machinists' Temple, 13th and
 Spring Garden sts., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, 354 Main st., E., Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nasc, 303 Washington av., Sellersville.
 236 M. L. Wolfkill, 108 N. 6th st., Reading.
 A. P. Bower, 105 N. 8th st., Reading.
 242 John Russell, 224 W. Maple st., York.
 Peter Hollinger, 609 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 * Jacob L. Glick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotawinkle, 419 Birch st., Scranton.

- 301 D. S. Leeb, Box 92, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 303 Frank Bartholomew, Perkassie.
 309 John L. Schaar, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Rothsville.
 †316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
 *317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
 320 Earl Goetchius, 412 S. Main st., Athens.
 335 A. Eberhardt, Jr., 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 *402 Harvey F. Smoll, 820 W. Broad st., Quakertown.
 *406 Clinton Fried, Barnett House, Easton.
 *502 Fred W. Meyer, 2104 Stroub Lane, Pittsburgh.
 * Philip Miller, 183 Middle st., R. F. D. No. 1,
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 *505 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.

PORTO RICO.

- 119 Florentino Fuentes, P. O. Box 112, Pta. de Tierra,
 San Juan.
 Luis Reyes, Box 112, Pta. de Tierra, San Juan.
 148 Juan Pimental, Box 298, Federacion Libre Caguas.
 Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libre Caguas.
 190 Jos. Montones, 4 Telegrafo st., Box 13, Gurado.
 Ameliso Candelan, 6 Antonio st., Box 78, Gurado.
 194 Bartolome Majora, Box 8, Cayey.
 Angel Figueroa, Box 75, Cayey.
 333 Juan R. Colon, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 350 Amadeo Cancel, Box 147, Manati.
 Pastor V. Arcaya, Box 147, Manati.
 376 Francisco Collazo, Federacion Libre, Box 807,
 Utuado.
 Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
 378 Armando Ferrer, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 Juan Marcucci, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 c414 Carmen Ocquendo, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Rosa M. LaBarca, Box Y, Federacion Libre,
 Bayamon.
 †418 Salvador de Jesus, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Juan Bermudes Sanchez, Box Y, Bayamon.
 424 Eduardo J. Mendez, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
 Puesto Morales, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
 446 Manuel Chardin, Box 298, Caguas (Aguas Buenas).
 Antonio Moreno, Federacion Libre, Caguas
 (Aguas Buenas).
 440 Genaro Perelles, Campos st., Ponce.
 Pedro Torrest Diaz, Nuevo Paris st., Ponce.
 453 Juana Perez Avila, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra,
 San Juan.
 Francisco E. Caban, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra,
 San Juan.
 460 F. Paz, Granela, Box 270, San Juan.
 Santiago Carreras, Box 270, San Juan.
 467 Jo Ocasio, Box 773, Arecibo.
 Felix Gonzales, Box 773, Arecibo.
 472 Agapito Gonzales, Box 67, Juncos.
 Salvador Silvestris, Box 67, Juncos.
 478 Ramon Garcia, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
 Hermilio Schmidt, Federacion Libre, Juana Diaz.
 481 Saturnino Cortes, Box 404, Bayamon.
 Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.
 †485 Julio Rodriguez, Puerta de Tierra, Box 182, San
 Juan.
 Fernando Rivera, Box 182, Puerta de Tierra, San
 Juan.
 c500 Ramon Ortiz, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.
 Antonio Rodriguez, Federacion Libre, Puerta de
 Tierra.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 A. F. Merrill, 210 Bellevue av., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohlner, 330 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 109 B. H. Duesing, Box 423, Milbank.
 *153 John Goebel, 634 S. Dakota st., S. E., Sioux
 Falls.
 345 L. Metzler, 712 Main st., Rapid City.
 *387 H. E. Anderson, 302 Pearl st., Yankton.
 491 Earle Walz, 400 Frank st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- *83 A. J. Jones, 1722 Nassau st., Nashville.
 *261 H. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
 *266 E. B. Hanson, 357 N. Main st., Memphis.
 318 Matt Gerlach, 715 Cherry st., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 Conrado La Farga, Box 673, El Paso.
 262 W. W. Rowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
 *285 U. M. Lee, 1601 Alston av., Ft. Worth.
 *346 Chas. W. Rosey, R. R. No. 7, Box 39, El San
 Antonio.
 304 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 369 G. W. Cointepos, 220 N. Wood st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 1502 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
 264 Jas. J. Reedy, 48 Woodstock av., Rutland.
 371 Wesley Hoffman, 365 N. Main st., Barre.

VIRGINIA.

- *133 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 27th st., Richmond.
 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

- *100 S. Blatner, Box 291, Hoquiam.
 *113 E. Lewis, 259 S. 18th st., Tacoma.
 188 Ed. Coenen, 614 W. Mercer pl., Seattle.
 *325 John A. Reddy, 4207 E. Frederick av., Spokane
 *391 F. H. Bruce, 1821 E. B. av., Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 885 2d st., Walla Walla.
 498 Jas. Fitzgerald, 2001½ Hewitt av., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbricht, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 * Frank C. Nolte, 57 22nd st., Wheeling.
 †501 H. D. Clarke, 1407 Market st., Wheeling.
 *510 Carl Beltz, 312 Water st., Fairmont.
 *516 Margaret Messmore, 226 E. 12th st., Wheeling.
 Mrs. Emma L. Wagner, 2204 Wilson st.
 Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 N. M. Weller, 873 4th st., Milwaukee.
 † Jno. Kammer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 34 Ernest De Marx, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa
 Falls.
 *61 John Wurzel, 1564 Denton st., La Crosse.
 *85 Felix Roberge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
 *135 E. A. Heldeman, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
 162 Sam Nys, 121 S. Irwin av., Green Bay.
 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
 *182 Thos. Dunbar, Box 237, Sun Prairie (Madison).
 *212 Richard Braun, 1808 14th st., Superior.
 245 Fred H. Bohem, 512 Wills av., Ashland.
 *287 Wm. Asgaard, 2610 Parkside av., Marinette.
 290 Phil Sullivan, 406 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
 304 F. E. Corbille, 1738 N. Main st., Racine.
 *323 Richard Wagner, 1915 N. 7th st., Sheboygan.
 *329 L. A. Martin, 76 Fifteenth st., Fond du Lac.
 *363 B. P. Malaglan, 228 E. Broadway, Wausau.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 212 N. Central av., Marshfield.
 *381 August Ott, 1118 Ruth st., Watertown.
 447 August Denis, 564 Garden st., Kenosha.
 *477 Hugh Goldie, 918 S. 18th st., Manitowish.
 *482 Louis Ziebell, 712 Chicago av., Wausau.

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KNOWLEDGE
IS
POWER

BETTER WORKING
AND
LIVING CONDITIONS

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C. M. I. U. OF A.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, ILL.

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Our Slogan—

Organize The Industry.

Our Motto—

It Can Be Done.

**It costs the non-unionist about
\$4.00 to \$12.00 per 1,000 cigars
not to belong to the Cigar Makers'
International Union.**

**It costs the union member from
30c to 60c per week to belong to
the union.**

The so-called "high dues," 60c a week is often used as an excuse for not joining the union. The employer keeps this 60c per week always before the eyes of the unorganized. But he never tells what it costs the non-unionists not to belong to the union.

The facts follow. Figure it out for yourself. The union has increased the average length of life of its members from 37 years to 56 years. The union has decreased the percentage of those who die from tuberculosis from 51 per cent to 20 per cent. This has been accomplished by reducing the hours of labor to eight per day, increasing wages, and establishing better working conditions, all for from 30c to 60c a week.

And the story is not half told. The union has increased wages from 10 per cent to 50 per cent and has paid strike benefit, sick benefit, death benefit, and out of work benefit.

The union cigar maker receives generally speaking about \$10 to \$25 per thousand for making cigars. The non-unionist receives, generally speaking, about \$6 to \$12 per thousand for the same work. He works from three hours to four hours longer per day and to the limit of his strength and endurance. He is destroying his health and shortening his life. Quoted facts prove this.

It costs the non-unionist not to belong to the union his health and several years of life. It costs him many hours of labor, which rob him of the opportunity for recreation, study, and the enjoyment of home life.

It costs the non-unionist about \$4 to \$12 per thousand not to belong to the union. Wages including those of non-unionists rose during the war and for a short period thereafter. During the past two years the wages of non-unionists have decreased to the prewar level or about 30 per cent to 50 per cent. This would not have happened if they had been members of the union. This shows what it costs them not to belong to the union. The wages of the members of the union were reduced from the high peak war prices, but reliable records show that these reductions averaged only about 10 per cent. The dues paid the union are cheap indeed when compared with what the non-unionists have paid to their employers.

Join the union and pay dividends to yourself instead of paying them all to the employer. The small dues paid to the union are a mere drop in the bucket when compared to what non-unionists are paying to the employers.

The next Congress will no doubt attempt to pass a compulsory arbitration law. Such

Labor Laws That Bite. a law in some form is evidently desired by the present anti-union forces. The railroad workers have apparently been picked as the goat, perhaps with the hope that they can be placed in the public service class and thus a greater pressure can be brought to bear against them.

It is proposed to "put teeth" in the Esch-Cummins law. This means that railroad employees will then have to submit their wage demands and adjustments to a hand-picked United States Labor Board or commission that will be empowered to COMPEL the workers under penalty of fines or imprisonment to accept any decision the board may see fit to award.

Such a proposition in any form is wholly impractical and highly dangerous. American workmen in any line are not going to submit to being forced to work for wages arbitrarily set, nor are they going to tamely accept any punishment for their refusal.

Price fixing by the government in industries in which it is not directly and actively engaged has proven the greatest failure of our present economic life. Wages is the price of railroad labor and price fixing along this line will meet with abject failure at least so long as the government does not own and control the industry.

The principle is not new. It has been tried and found a failure from the time of the French Revolution down to the recent fizzle of the Australian law. Labor hating congressmen had better forget such reactionary legislation. Such a law "with teeth in it," if passed, is liable to be up against a whale of a dentist's bill.

All agree that if we are to have a really worth while system of production and distribution

A Sick Industrial System. mismanagement, graft, and profiteering must go. We find some among

the workers who would entirely destroy the whole present system of production and distribution. All of those who profit through the advantage secured by combination, exploiting government and control of capital, through the credit system, and other sinister means, are satisfied. There is a profound and intense feeling and determination on the part of many among the workers and the far-seeing, fair employers to seek, through remedial measures to the present system, to build up a more just and equitable system, that will serve the best interests of the workers, the fair-minded employer

and the general public.

This element moreover feel that no system can be declared incompetent until after fair and scientific methods are applied. They feel, too, that if this is done and the system proves inefficient it will fall of its own weight.

Because of the short-sightedness and autocratic, slave-driving policies of the Czar of Russia and big interests a just and fair system of production and distribution was never allowed to be put into operation and was never tried out in Russia. The ultra-radical sought to build an untried and what many hold to be an impossible industrial system upon the wreck of a system that never did have half a chance to show its worth or failure.

No one denies that life is evolutionary. No one with any sense can or will deny that industry is evolutionary. Evolution in industry has gone forward with leaps and bounds in the last fifty years. Big interests and greedy employers have taken advantage of improved methods of production and distribution and have appropriated the great bulk of its gain to their own private use and enrichment.

This was made possible because of the lack of thorough organization of the industrial workers. The remedy which will help lies not in the hands of the few nor does it rest entirely in the hands of the workers nor entirely in the hands of the manufacturers, big interests, and capitalists.

Those who are constructionists, who believe in building up before we start tearing down, should co-operate with fair-minded, efficient, competent employers in the effort to install a system of production and distribution such as will bring about the following fundamentals: Efficiency in industry; scientific methods; elimination of all waste; elimination of incompetent management; co-operation of willing workers with competent management; service instead of excessive profits; the recognition of brains and capacity when rightfully applied; the recognition of the fact that the worker is entitled to a full share of the wealth that he creates; and a determination that there shall be no predatory rich, that there shall be no poverty unless self-imposed, that the profit on labor and brains shall be fairly divided, and that excess profits shall go to the purpose of creating better homes, better life for the toiling masses, development of natural resources and improved methods of production, to the end that all who work and toil with hand or brain may enjoy the fullest measure of the result of their labor and their activities.

The usual grist of solutions of the so-called labor problem continue to come from the mill. Among the latest to add their cure-alls to the **A Solution of the Problem.** already overcrowded medicine cabinet are L. F. Loree,

a railroad president, and Senators Root and Pepper. Mr. Loree would have labor unions compelled by law to submit all strike votes to government officials. Mr. Root would have passed a law by the Congress of the United States prohibiting strikes which in any way interfere with the food supply, or the service necessary to the public good. Mr. Pepper proposes a law compelling a general referendum on any big strike such as the recent coal or railroad strike, hoping thus by "public opinion" to force labor from ceasing work.

It is strange that men, intelligent beyond the average, well versed in business and in politics, could seriously consider for a moment such impossible schemes. They should know, without example, that the day of compulsory labor is passed in this or any other civilized country. If they must have examples of what compulsory labor laws have NOT done in this and other countries the last few years are replete with them.

Australia and New Zealand have compulsory arbitration and labor laws and all that has been done is to make law-breakers of both the employer and the employee. A six-year record shows Australia having an average of 350 strikes a year. If the United States had as many strikes in comparison with the population of the two countries we should have had to average some 7,000 strikes a year.

Canada has what is known as a compulsory investigation act. This law is not intended to prohibit strikes but to delay them until a government board can hear both sides. Yet this plan, far milder than any proposed legislation of the gentlemen aforementioned, has not succeeded in preventing a single strike. Usually neither side would wait for an investigation and when they did the award was in many instances ignored. Even the city government of Toronto refused to accept one award of the board and there is no record of its going to jail either.

The facts are that labor is free and intends to remain free. Compulsory arbitration laws are harmful rather than helpful, provoking as they do the very things they are supposed to prevent. Labor, organized, meeting capital, organized, on the field of industrial endeavor, both imbued with a sincerity of purpose to co-operate for the best interests of all concerned, needs no legislation to

further the day of industrial serenity. The problem can be solved, must be solved and will be solved without the interference of distasteful laws. Organized labor points the way and slowly but surely organized capital is swinging onto the smoother road.

Wages of Chicago building trades workers were deflated last spring through the medium of the "Landis Award."

An Award Needed? It was argued at the time that this award would cure all the ills said to exist in the building line and that under its operation the scarcity of housing, which it was alleged had made it possible for rents to reach the pinnacle of extortion, would rapidly diminish.

Fred W. Armstrong, general manager of the Citizens' Committee to enforce the Landis Award, recently declared that the cost of building material had increased from 15 to 25 per cent.

"In one instance reported to the committee," he said, "recent bids on a proposed apartment building were nearly 100 per cent higher than those obtained in March. Common dimension lumber, according to a recent estimate is now \$50 a thousand. The war time peak ranged from \$54 to \$55. Glass is soaring and practically every item with the exception of brick is on the upward trend."

It is high time that an "award" of some kind be directed toward the real cause of excessive building costs—the profiteers who are apparently immune from any hindering influence in their game of extortion.

In the October issue of *The Federationist* Samuel Gompers in an eighteen-page article presents a masterly indictment against those who would destroy the trade union movement and collective bargaining and would substitute the absolute autocratic control of American industry. He cites page after page of convincing and indisputable proof of a conspiracy on the part of the labor-hating manufacturers, big interests, financiers, and chambers of commerce to destroy the trade union movement.

Mr. Gompers goes minutely and thoroughly into a mass of convincing evidence to prove his point. He cites the steel trust, the West Virginia mine war, the interlocking directorates, the National Open Shop Association, and twenty-one other anti-union associations of employers, and calls attention to the tons of propaganda against Labor that they have issued.

He then calls attention to the brilliant resistance of the unions to this mighty onslaught.

The whole article should be read by all who are seeking for truth and enlightenment upon our great movement.

Mr. Gompers concludes his splendid article as follows: "And how short-sighted it has all been, this boastful, trumpet-blaring, lying, deceptive war to destroy the organizations of the workers, the useful, toiling men and women of our country. How wasteful! History teaches that progress goes on, tyrants, fools, self-seekers to the contrary notwithstanding. Caesars, Napoleons, Hohenzollerns all pass and their forces crumble. The race moves onward. For it must be, now and tomorrow and forever."

The value of human life is seemingly measured on a sliding scale.

Consider the strenuous, praiseworthy efforts made to save all or a part of the forty-seven gold miners recently imprisoned in California.

The attention of the entire country was directed toward the heroic efforts made to save these lives and the heartfelt prayers of the masses were that a rescue might be accomplished. The life of even one of those unfortunate miners was considered of more value than all the gold in the mine.

This is the value that should be placed on human life. Yet how different is the value of life estimated in our everyday industrial turmoil, stripped as it is of the emotion that goes with accident or disaster. We see human life sacrificed to preventable accidents, to the heartbreaking living wage plan and to the brutal system of child labor, and find only the voice of organized labor is raised to stop the sacrifice.

Welcome the day when a human life will not be imperiled by disaster and when it will be held and prized at its true worth at all times and in all places.

Labor does not organize to gain a real or fancied supremacy over other labor that is unorganized. The purpose of organization and its every effort is to gain, through the power of united action, a measure of justice for all wage earners who work with hand or brain.

* * *

A serious business depression has marked the two years just ended. All industrial life was affected and cigar-workers, due in part to their being engaged in a non-basic industry, have been especially hard hit.

While there are no figures at hand that tell the whole story as to just how much wages in unorganized cigar factories have been cut,

we do know that, according to reliable reports of various industrial commissions, wages in general have been deflated anywhere from 30 to 50 per cent. With these facts as a criterion, it may reasonably be assumed that non-union cigar workers have fared no better than the general average.

The time-worn, incompetent, moth-eaten methods of production and distribution should be brushed aside.

Labor and Capital should co-operate for the building up of a system of production that would be just and fair to all and a credit to our civilization.

(From "Waste in Industry," by the Committee on Elimination of Waste in Industry of the Federated American Engineering Societies, appointed by Herbert Hoover.)

Statistics, when properly interpreted, do not support the popular belief that strikes are responsible for great losses in earnings to wage earners or in the output of industry.

Finally, strikes are merely symptoms of more fundamental maladjustments, injustices, and economic disturbances which produce unrest, discontent, and bitterness among the ever-increasing number of industrial workers. Treating symptoms rarely reaches the roots of the disease. Suppressing strikes will not cure social unrest; but will probably increase it. Strikes are always regrettable; but not always reprehensible. Until the social millennium is attained, they will continue to occur and will be sometimes necessary both as a direct defense against injustice and oppression and as the only way of compelling the public to give its attention to hidden evils in industrial relations.

TRADE NOTES.

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts, as shown by the sale of revenue stamps for the month of August, 1922, as compared with the previous month:

	Aug., 1922.	July, 1922.	Increase or decrease.*
Alabama	297,100	269,400	27,700
California, 6th.....	2,360,121	2,478,140	*118,021
Colorado	1,286,010	1,384,133	*98,123
Connecticut	3,972,801	3,722,028	250,773
Florida	49,252,845	†	.....
Georgia	2,173,425	1,630,445	542,980
Idaho	95,150	92,000	3,150
Illinois, 1st.....	9,995,933	9,439,016	556,917
Iowa	5,433,125	5,488,435	*55,310
Maryland	10,321,153	9,742,878	578,275
Massachusetts ...	12,929,333	13,863,643	*934,309
Michigan, 4th.....	7,711,895	6,038,965	1,672,932
Minnesota	4,396,695	4,085,940	310,755
Missouri, 6th.....	2,837,440	3,045,441	*208,001
Nebraska	1,621,150	1,244,575	376,575
New Hampshire...	6,238,600	4,509,950	1,728,650
New Jersey, 1st..	9,534,580	8,537,130	997,450
New Jersey, 5th..	40,707,977	†	.....
New York, 21st...	11,486,632	9,281,120	2,225,512
North Dakota...	34,500	79,900	4,600
Ohio, 1st.....	18,175,958	16,664,515	1,511,443
Ohio, 10th.....	18,449,720	17,416,270	1,033,450
Ohio, 11th.....	15,277,850	15,124,210	153,640
Ohio, 18th.....	12,631,145	11,792,097	839,048
Oklahoma	425,500	386,325	39,175
Oregon	434,650	391,290	43,360
Pennsylvania, 1st..	156,368,638	107,235,845	51,132,793
Pennsylvania, 12th..	16,250,480	12,921,526	3,328,954
Pennsylvania, 23d..	18,851,710	13,558,945	5,292,765
South Dakota....	672,000	699,111	27,111
Washington	470,650	567,100	*96,450
†Not reported.			

The following table gives the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts for August, 1922; July, 1922, and August, 1921.

The first two months of the fiscal year are given and compared with the same two months last year. †Not reported. *Decrease:

Districts.	August, 1922.	July, 1922.	August, 1921.	Two months fiscal year, 1922-1923.	1921-1922.	Increase.
Alabama	297,100	269,400	245,725	566,500	528,975	37,525
Arizona	†	†	18,875	†	46,875	†
Arkansas	†	†	186,250	†	292,000	†
California—1st District	†	†	5,281,162	†	10,431,797	†
California—6th District	2,360,121	2,478,140	2,097,166	4,838,261	3,976,941	861,320
Colorado	1,236,010	1,348,133	2,168,115	2,634,143	4,265,095	*1,630,950
Connecticut	3,972,801	3,722,028	3,999,830	7,694,829	8,657,200	*962,371
Florida	49,252,845	†	33,835,268	†	57,677,509	†
Georgia	2,173,425	1,630,445	1,796,400	3,803,890	3,277,591	526,299
Idaho	95,150	92,200	139,250	187,350	248,200	*60,850
Illinois—1st District	9,995,933	9,439,016	11,661,801	19,434,949	22,095,720	*2,460,791
Indiana—6th District	†	†	19,460,874	†	†	†
Iowa	5,443,125	5,448,435	5,213,175	10,891,560	10,328,960	562,600
Kansas	†	†	848,225	†	2,375,900	†
Kentucky—6th District	†	6,561,291	6,543,102	†	12,414,252	†
Louisiana	†	5,176,793	5,828,840	†	10,561,678	†
Maryland	10,321,153	8,879,555	10,250,150	19,200,708	15,066,496	4,144,212
Massachusetts	12,929,336	12,863,645	14,018,022	25,792,981	27,388,285	*1,595,304
Michigan—4th District	7,711,895	6,038,963	6,953,293	13,750,858	13,483,916	266,942
Minnesota	4,391,695	4,085,940	4,074,225	8,477,635	8,107,390	370,245
Missouri—6th District	2,837,440	3,045,441	†	5,882,881	†	†
Nebraska	1,621,150	1,244,575	†	2,865,725	†	†
New Hampshire	6,238,500	4,509,950	5,627,380	10,748,450	10,614,500	133,950
New Jersey—1st District	9,534,580	8,527,130	9,277,430	18,071,710	16,167,120	1,904,590
New Jersey—5th District	40,707,977	36,233,923	41,500,525	76,941,900	84,367,205	*7,425,305
New York—1st District	†	12,483,717	12,846,985	†	26,461,893	†
New York—2nd District	†	†	42,783,769	†	91,983,405	†
New York—21st District	11,486,632	9,261,120	14,002,820	20,747,752	25,520,740	*4,772,988
New York—28th District	†	1,943,325	2,855,001	†	4,739,512	†
North Dakota	84,500	79,900	77,250	164,000	133,250	30,750
Ohio—1st District	18,175,958	16,664,515	16,711,225	34,840,473	31,988,786	2,851,687
Ohio—10th District	18,449,720	17,416,270	15,663,235	35,865,990	31,621,510	4,244,480
Ohio—11th District	15,277,850	15,124,210	14,677,025	30,402,060	25,979,990	4,422,070
Ohio—18th District	12,631,145	11,792,097	13,204,060	24,428,242	30,632,596	*6,200,354
Oklahoma	425,500	386,325	386,850	811,725	733,900	78,825
Oregon	434,650	391,290	349,175	825,940	865,099	*39,159
Pennsylvania—1st District	156,368,638	107,235,845	155,081,560	263,604,483	292,418,705	*28,814,222
Pennsylvania—12th District	16,250,480	12,937,526	14,406,750	29,181,006	28,527,790	653,216
Pennsylvania—23d District	18,851,710	13,558,945	13,996,865	27,410,655	28,399,080	*988,425
South Dakota	872,000	699,111	714,069	1,371,111	1,446,795	*75,684
Tennessee	†	329,830	699,420	†	1,343,745	†
Vermont	†	119,800	†	†	234,374	†
Virginia	†	†	40,515,385	†	76,669,615	†
Washington	470,650	567,100	614,825	1,037,750	1,216,595	*178,845
Wisconsin—2nd District	†	†	7,315,737	†	13,802,376	†
Wyoming	†	63,750	53,600	†	119,750	†

The following comparative data of tax paid products as indicated by the monthly sale of revenue stamps shows the number of cigars by classification manufactured during the month of August as compared with the corresponding month of 1921:

Cigars.	Aug., 1921.	Aug., 1922.
Class A, No.	201,629,692	261,671,803
Class B, No.	170,686,352	143,480,922
Class C, No.	236,472,764	223,782,597
Class D, No.	11,154,806	9,667,863
Class E, No.	2,095,419	2,560,996
Total	622,039,033	641,164,181

The following table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of August, as compared with the number manufactured during the previous month of July, 1922.

Cigars.	Aug., 1922.	July, 1922.
Class A	261,671,803	237,637,875
Class B	143,480,922	136,502,647
Class C	223,782,597	201,435,988
Class D	9,667,863	8,353,190
Class E	2,660,996	1,939,414

Total 641,164,181 585,874,114

A total gain for the month amounting to 55,290,067. This gain is distributed over all classifications, this being the first time in several months where all classifications show a gain. The gains by classification are as follows: Class A, 24,933,928; Class B, 6,978,265; Class C, 22,-

346,609; Class D, 2,309,673, and Class E, 631,562.

The following tables show the number of cigars imported from Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands during August, 1922, as compared with August, 1921.

Cigars.	Aug., 1921.	Aug., 1922.
Class A, No.	5,431,775	8,552,575
Class B, No.	605,125	1,547,900
Class C, No.	6,330,650	3,591,480
Class D, No.	135,000	5,450
Class E, No.	2,500	†
Total	12,505,050	13,697,405

Cigars.	Aug., 1921.	Aug., 1922.
Class A, No.	7,165,070	17,644,400
Class B, No.	994,865	551,759
Class C, No.	103,452	56,925
Class D, No.	300	†
Class E, No.	†	580
Total	8,263,687	18,253,655

"Lawless courts represent anarchy in its worst form," said Senator Robinson in the United States Senate. What about a lawless administration?

The injunction against the striking shopmen was granted by the courts, but it was asked for and obtained by Daugherty, acting for Warren G. Harding.

Compelled and driven by public opinion. Daugherty and Harding are now explaining away the injunction and undoubtedly the courts will modify it. But such modification will not be the result of more mature deliberation on the part of Daugherty and Harding. They have threatened this step and deliberated for more than two months.

Whatever he may say or do henceforth, here

are Warren G. Harding's views of the rights of organized labor. Let them be nailed to the wall of every meeting place of organized labor in the country!

The injunction enjoins "all railway employees" and "all persons acting in or in conjunction with them" from "in any manner whatsoever encouraging, directing or commanding any person . . . to abandon the employment of said railway companies . . . or to refrain from entering the service."

It enjoins the officers of the railway shopmen's unions from "issuing any instructions, requests, public statements or suggestions in any way to . . . any official or member of said labor organizations constituting the said federated shop crafts . . . with reference to their conduct or the acts they shall perform subsequent to the abandonment of the employment of said railway companies."

President Harding has thus attempted to deprive the workman not of some of his rights, but of all of his rights as an American citizen.

And for what object is the American constitution to be abrogated?

The spokesman of Mr. Harding cleared up this question completely in his official speech asking the court for the injunction. The railways are to be operated on the employers' terms. If the unions endeavor to prevent it they are to be "destroyed" by the government. This is Mr. Daugherty's own word.

All the constitutional powers of the government as well as the unconstitutional powers it has usurped are to be used—to preserve "the open shop." Here again are Mr. Daugherty's words (spoken for Mr. Harding):

" . . . so long and to the extent that I can speak for the Government of the United States, I will use the power of the Government to prevent the labor unions of the country from destroying the open shop."

The parts of the injunction above quoted show exactly what Harding and Daugherty mean by "the power of the government."

Nothing that Mr. Harding can say or do can ever wipe out the fact that he asked for and obtained this injunction. Read it again and again. Learn it by heart and preserve it for future reference.

When the newspapers reported that John Petrowski and others had confessed to wrecking the ill-fated Michigan Central train there was expressed much satisfaction that justice was to be done.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

Today and every day the workers of America should consecrate themselves anew to the support and extension of the labor press.

The labor press is doing splendid work in defending and advancing labor's cause. Without it, organized labor would be indeed poorly equipped in its efforts for the protection of the wage earners.

The value of the labor press to our fellow workers is incalculable.

In season and out of season the labor papers proclaim the doctrine of justice for those who toil.

Wage workers are coming to rely more and more on the labor press to get the facts on subjects which affect them most closely. They are learning that the employer-owned press cannot be relied upon to support labor's interests at those crucial times when there is need of support to shape public opinion for the truth and justice of labor's cause.

In labor controversies there is always need of

saying the right thing at the right time. It gives the workers an advantage when the advantage is needed. The labor papers are on the job to do this work.

It is of immeasurable value to the workers to have these regular publications of their own to give consideration to the general principles of the labor movement and their application.

It is of equally immeasurable value for them to have a press that will strike hard and to the point and persistently on crucial questions in defense of labor's rights.

The influence of the labor press is also felt outside the labor movement. It compels the general public press to be more truthful and decent in its attitude toward labor and the labor movement.

Agitate! Educate! Organize!

This is the slogan of the trade unionists in their struggle for the emancipation of all the workers.

In this struggle the labor press is one of the workers' greatest assets.

Let us pledge ourselves again to give the labor press that 100 per cent support which its loyalty to the workers' cause splendidly earns and deserves.

New York, Aug. 28, 1922.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We desire to inform members of organized labor, and particularly the members of your organization, that the Sarnoff Hat Company, which formerly operated union factories in the making of soft and stiff felt hats and straw and panama hats, have ceased to do business with the United Hatters of North America, and is now either making hats themselves with non-union labor in non-union factories, or buying them from established non-union concerns.

For several years the United Hatters of North America have spent a great deal of money advertising the Sarnoff Hat Company, and advising members of organized labor to patronize the Sarnoff stores because their hats contained the union label of the United Hatters of North America. Now that their hats are no longer entitled to the union label, we feel it our duty to notify you and the members of your organization that in the future Sarnoff hats will not contain the label, and we do not want your members to be deceived by going to the Sarnoff stores for union made hats, because the Sarnoff hats will not contain the union label.

Undoubtedly the Sarnoff Company will carry a few union made hats to deceive the public and give the impression that they are still operating union factories. Inasmuch as we have repeatedly told you to patronize the Sarnoff stores, we feel it our duty to notify you that the Sarnoff Company is no longer employing members of the United Hatters of North America, and state emphatically that they are through with organized labor.

Thanking you for the patronage you have given our label in the past, and hoping that in a few days when your members purchase their fall hats they will contain the union label of

the United Hatters of North America, we are,
UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA,
Martin Lawlor, Sec'y-Treas.

Hand-Carving vs. Composition.

The Union Woodcarvers of the United States need the help of all organized labor's co-operation in combatting the "composition ornament evil." They wish to urge union men to buy hand-carving. Hence they ask all union members when purchasing furniture, pianos, phonographs, etc., to be sure that it is strictly hand-carved.

Hand-carving is invariably union made.

Composition-carving is unfailingly non-union made.

The Grand Rapids Woodcarvers' Publicity Committee.
CHAS. DAVIDSON.

Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 21, 1922.

Please publish in the Cigar Makers' Official Journal the following: Union 114 of Jacksonville, Ill., wishes to thank the following unions listed for responding to their appeal for aid sent out to all locals the month of July. As we know conditions were not as good as they might have been throughout the country, we thank you just the same for what was done. Union No. 122 sent \$2; 84, \$1; 149, \$1; 97, \$25; 192, \$10; 111, \$2; 47, \$5; 321, \$1; 335, \$2; 209, \$1; 43, \$2; 14, \$5; 141, \$5; 501, \$5. Total, \$67. Yours respectfully,
H. H. ZEILER, Sec.

Report of Organizer.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 3, 1922.

During my work here in August I was instructed to proceed to Pennsylvania in a district from Lebanon to Reading, where the cigar makers of chain shops in several towns went on strike for an increase of wages.

These workers, like others, during the war received increases bringing their wages up to a possible chance to live, although not in keeping with a fair wage. The non-unionists and even some of the unionists thought they were going to keep these prices without an organization and therefore turned their backs on the organization of their craft.

When the manufacturer got ready he started to take away from the worker what he gave voluntarily and continued until he pared them downward nearly to the bone. This made them revolt, for they found they could not live and work for such prices, so they demanded and struck for a \$2 increase per thousand. The employer offered the munificent sum of 50c per M, but they went out for \$2 per M and after two weeks out they were offered \$1 increase.

On my arrival in this district I found the workers had under consideration the question of accepting this offer. I went to Newmantown to the meeting where this matter was to be discussed and final action to be taken. After a long wrangle the cigar makers of Newmantown accepted the employers' offer and returned to work the next day. This settled the strike and all other towns did likewise, and they now get \$9 per M for mixing three kinds of fillers on the table, \$3 less than they received

during the war, and still they keep out of the organization of their craft.

After leaving this field I went to Albany, N. Y. While there I learned that the cigar trade was fairly good there, but there are no shops of any size to employ union men and the non-union cigar has smooth sailing.

I spoke at several meetings of the striking car men while in that city and later returned to this territory. I have addressed the striking car men in Jersey City and received an invitation to address other organizations in that city. I addressed the label conference of the several counties of the state held in Dover, N. J., Sept. 24, and spoke at the protest meeting held in Perth Amboy on Oct. 1 on injunctions.

The sale of union label goods is on the increase here and there have been several jobs open in union shops and I hear that more jobs are now open. With the agitation work done here the sale of label cigars has increased and no doubt more jobs will follow if Union 133 continues its label advertisement.

All of the organizations that I have spoken to at their meetings have assured me that they would look for and demand the blue label cigar. I believe that their minds are open for label agitation and will co-operate if the cigar makers will do their share in bringing to the minds of the other organizations that their fight is our fight and that our fight is their fight.

WM. A. McCABE, Organizer.

Report of Organizer.

New York City, Sept., 1922.

Since my arrival in New York City as general organizer I will make a brief report of my work with Mr. Maurice Simon, general organizer.

I will inform that the Italian and Spanish speaking cigar makers had their minds poisoned with the activities and propaganda of our enemies against the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

To a great extent I have made these fellow craftsmen change their opinions about our organization, and conditions are on the change, as it is not dangerous to speak about the International Union as it was on my arrival amongst the Italian and Spanish speaking cigar makers.

I commenced a campaign in "El International" of Tampa, Fla., and explained the benefits of being a member of the C. M. I. U. of A. and personally distributed the paper from house to house, and personally convinced numerous craftsmen of their false impressions about our organization.

In company with Mr. Simons we organized a grand mass meeting on March 26, this year, obtaining very good results, also our meeting of May 6 was a grand success. The cigar makers were addressed by Mr. Arturo Giovanitti, secretary of "La Camara Del Lavoro." I have visited different organizations and periodicals, obtaining their moral support in my work of organization, and the result of my efforts are demonstrated by the fact that the amala-

mated association of cigar makers were noting that they were losing their members and sympathy and have proceeded to name an organizer that speaks Italian and Spanish to counteract my success, but I speak Italian and Spanish and will continue to demonstrate that the only safe and sound organization is the C. M. I. U. of A.

Local Union No. 389 on my arrival here had a few members, and today they have 100, and my readers should consider my statement above—it was dangerous to speak about our organization to the Latin cigar makers.

I have co-operated with Mr. Simon in all organization work here. This is my report in brief. Yours fraternally,

P. BIANCO, Gen. Org.

Italian Labor Chamber.

In making the rounds one morning this week we located the veterans of the cigar makers, who, next to the printers, are members of the oldest international union in existence.

We found on going over the books of Henry C. Wegener, secretary of the cigar makers (who, by the way, has held the office of secretary of Local No. 72, C. M. I. U. of A. since 1887, which is some record—35 consecutive years), that there are some veterans in the cigar makers' union here in Burlington, and they are good healthy ones, too.

Henry Wegener and Al Hauber rode the goat in 1880, 42 years ago (take notice, some of you kids who joined in 1900 or since). Adam Hiltz follows in 1881, while J. H. Hunger is next best, initiated in 1883; Ben Hug in 1884; F. W. Busse, who has two sons in the shop craft strike, was initiated in 1885; Frank Eberle and Frank Halter in 1886; Jack Hiltz and Wm. J. Heck in 1887; Peter Bohlen in 1888, and Harry Snyder in 1889.

All of these members are right here in Burlington except Adam Hiltz, who is in Des Moines with his daughter, Mrs. Barnhart, and is not actively connected with the cigar industry. All the rest are still rolling them as they were 33 to 42 years ago, and we hope they will continue to do so for some years to come.—Iowa Labor News.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN PORTO RICO

Before the Commission on Industrial Relations—Some of the Remarks from P.

Rivera Martinez.

It may be frankly stated without fear to any further contradiction that the main causes which have created the state of wretchedness prevailing in that Island and the bad general conditions confronting the laborers there is doubtless the special kind of government suffered by the poor inhabitants of Porto Rico, and the disgraceful selection of the men who are appointed or elected to serve as public officials.

The reactionary education that has held sway over the Island of Porto Rico for more than 400 years; that is, as long as Spain was the mistress of our destinies, is the same that dominates the

Island today, for in spite of being Porto Rico under the American flag for more than sixteen years, the men who took the Spaniards' places—in the management of the local affairs—are descendants of our first governing classes. They are as ambitious as their fathers were, and as full of social and political vices as they, and as inimical to the rights and public liberties as the most hardened soldiers of the monarchy could be.

It is true that the conditions of the toiling classes have improved somewhat, but not in proportion to the vast wealth that the same class has produced, and very much less in comparison with the great improvements made by the monopolists of commerce, industry, the political power, the financial power and the masters of privileges and franchises.

If any change has been noticeable in the conditions of the working classes and favorable to them, this change is due solely and exclusively to the great influence of the organized American people as represented by the American Federation of Labor, and in certain instances to the influence of the federal administration itself, but NEVER to any initiative on the part of our political ring-leaders, or to any beneficial action of the local administration in behalf of the wealth producing masses of Porto Rico.

The self-styled patriotic leaders in our Island, the descendants of reaction, who are both influential agitators in public and men representing the opinion in the leadership of political parties, are also the representatives of the people in the House of Delegates. They are attorneys of the biggest corporations, of the sugar, tobacco, coffee and fruit trusts, of the railroads and street car companies; they are also interested in the banks, which reap fabulous profits and live off usury; some of them are also who in a like manner grant the franchises, and consider the working men as beings inferior and unworthy to live like persons; they are who in their political business are trying to create an anti-American political feeling and are at the same time who hold the Americans responsible for this condition of wretchedness and misery by casting discredit upon the American people and his institutions. But whenever it is a question of taking their stand with the Americans they are not a mite reluctant to do so whenever it suits their purposes better. All these are who opposed and are opposing the advancement and uplift of the workingmen of Porto Rico.

The undertaking of bettering the conditions of the laborers in Porto Rico must be very gradual, constant and brought about through the introduction of the democratic institutions that are advanced, through the agency of the school, the wise administration of the laws and justice, the co-operation which the government can offer within its powers, and above all, by the general social, political and economic education encouraged by the labor organizations.

The Island of Porto Rico has lagged behind in the matter of education for more than 400 years. Up to the year 1899 there were about

85% of the population who could neither read nor write. Neither prices, salary nor contracts existed with respect to labor. Laborers were called upon to work for what the bosses wanted to pay, and under this generous paternalism they were paid whatever the employer saw fit to give them, and in pursuance with the truck system the worker was required to buy his provisions at the store of his employer for whom he worked, and this employer would give him a ticket or brass check that could only be traded in for articles at his place of business.

Up to the present, and since shortly after the American occupation, the working people of Porto Rico have kept on educating themselves in the principles of organized labor movement as understood by the American Federation of Labor. Schools have multiplied, merchants began to arrive, and new industries were soon created. Corporations began to organize themselves and take up the lands, as well as the bulk of the natural wealth. Franchises began to be granted. Business went along on the increase, and in a short time the population increased from about 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 inhabitants, and we owe it to the initiative of the American people if the Island has enjoyed the wonderful prosperity that it really has, but which, unhappily, has been used only to emphasize on the slavery of the people, because most of the wealth that is produced does not remain on the Island to go back again into the business interests of that locality, because it goes out and benefits the strangers and becomes dividends on the shares of their holders.

By the very careful study of these matters, the laborers of Porto Rico became familiar with all these social, economic and political evils and they decided to better their conditions and raise their salaries and general standard of living. Some of us have kept ourselves since more than ten years ago in close touch with the labor organizations of America. We have learned more and more each day and we are always looking ahead to learn even more and thereby co-operate to the bettering of the conditions of the workmen of the Island.

The workmen of Porto Rico have put into practice the same principles and methods of the American Federation of Labor in their fight for better wages and shorter hours of labor, but it has been very hard in the Island to apply the practices of our theories and aspirations through the legal, normal and peaceful means of strikes. The government officials have tried to prevent the workmen from exercising the right to strike, and they have done all they could to hinder the free emission or exchange of thought. To discourage the propaganda of the ideas they have prevented the peaceful manifestations, and in this way they have trampled the constitutional rights, giving access to deplorable and irreparable incidents throughout the Island.

Hired men armed to the teeth have been used by the bosses during the labor troubles to fight the strikers, and the police force has also been used to cause the men to return to work under the old conditions.

It is necessary for the working people of Porto Rico to have a sufficient and strong organization who may be able to set down a scale of wages adequate to the needs of life and in harmony with the labor it produces.

The congress of the United States should appoint a commission to make a direct, impartial and full investigation of the conditions prevailing in Porto Rico before any action be taken in regard to providing a new organic act for the Island. Porto Rico has never been favored by the investigation of an impartial commission from congress, and on account of that the congress of the United States is not in a position to know which in reality are the needs and aspirations of the workmen of the Island.

The peasants of the Island must be favored with the granting of the lands of the people of Porto Rico which are uncultivated, and a people's bank should be established to help the small industries and the peasants from the exploitations of the banks making loans at this time at from 20 to 40% interest in small quantities.

Porto Rico workmen must be protected and defended by the establishment of a Department of Labor with the same privileges of the other departments which are at the service of the capitalists.

And all the federal laws relating to labor and beneficial in character should apply to Porto Rico through an act of the congress of the United States.

Special Financiers Examination of Union 41, Aurora, Ill.

October 16, 1922.

The books and accounts of this union have not received the proper attention for some time past. Lack of interest in union affairs has brought about the condition in which this union now finds itself. Indifference on part of most of the members has permitted Ex-Sec. C. H. Patterman to conduct the business of the union in such a manner as to cause a shortage in the funds amounting to \$309.40, all of which was appropriated to his own personal use. A comparison of the due books with each member's ledger account showed that dues and assessments had been sold and not accounted for in the amount of \$122.50, which is here charged as due Int. Union on this examination. Ex-Sec. Patterman also failed to account for \$187.50 cash. An error of \$1.20 in his favor was discovered, leaving net amount due to the Int. Union of \$309.40, as shown below. In order to avoid a repetition of this condition the finance committee has been instructed to stand squarely upon the constitutional authority and that is—To examine the accounts at the end of each month by checking up the day book with the ledger to see that every member has received the proper credit and that the monthly reports agree with books and that the cash and stamp accounts are correct.

Endorsed vouchers should be on file for all items of expense. Section 73 of the constitution should be enforced without fear or favor as it is just as easy to be within the limit in dues

and assessments as it is to be on the 90 day limit and constantly facing suspension from the union. If you will conduct your union business in a business like way you will experience no trouble in the future. Statement as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1920\$ 189.79
Receipts to Sept. 1, 1922 5,484.45
Due to Int. Union on this exam..... 122.80

Total\$5,797.04
Expense to Sept. 1st\$5,131.22
Due to Ex-Sec. Patterman..... 1.20

Total 5,132.42

Balance should be Sept. 1, 1922.....\$ 664.62

Funds of Union Sept. 1, 1922.

Deposited in Aurora Nat. Bank.

General Fund\$179.53

Deposited in Aurora Nat. Bank.

Strike Fund 151.96

In possession of Treasurer T.

Strong 14.13

In possession of temporary Sec.

H. O'Connor 9.60

Total 355.22

Deficiency Sept. 1, 1922\$ 309.40

Deficiency accounted for as follows:

Cash shortage of Ex-Sec. C. H.

Patterman\$187.80

Collected as dues and assessments

as per due books and ledger ac-

counts and not reported 122.80

Total\$310.60

Credit to Ex-Sec. Patterman 1.20

Deficiency as above \$ 309.40

OTTO DEHN,

Special Financier.

Note—Up to Oct. 1, 1922, Ex-Sec. Patterman had replaced \$135.00.

The Poor Rockefellers; and the Vivisected Worm.

Standard Oil (of New York) has declared a stock dividend of 200 per cent.

This increases the capital from \$75,000,000 to \$225,000,000.

There hasn't been a dollar of real value added by this hokus but many persons will have bigger bank accounts because of it.

It is a matter of bookkeeping.

The par value of the stock was reduced by the directors from \$100 per share to \$25. At the same time, when the announcement of the big melon was made the stock jumped 20 points on the stock exchange to a 596, a new high mark. More hokus.

Back in 1913 a stock dividend of 400 per cent was declared.

Like a pondrous avalanche the mountain of wealth moves on.

* * *

Once upon a time Judge Landis, now the mahout of baseball, cut the original Standard

Oil Company of New Jersey into thirty-three parts.

These parts were supposed to crawl off by themselves to eke out a bare existence in a cruel and competitive world.

They have had a hard time getting along. Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller, senior and junior, have been at the verge of destitution. These crippled fractions of a once mighty combination have found it difficult to get all they want in Persia, Mexico and other parts of the world. They have had to be most round-about in grabbing the naval oil reserves; and in general they have just had to skimp and scrape along. It is tough to be all cut up that way!

* * *

But somehow the various little Standard Oils ooze their way along, lubricating their pathway as they go, finding ways over the rough places and keeping the wolves from the door.

Standard Oil of New Jersey, parent of the flock, hasn't gone bankrupt. Standard Oil of California is expected to declare a stock dividend of 100 per cent soon. Practically all Standard companies are listed to come across in the near future, some of them handsomely. Most all have built up tremendous surpluses.

Among the companies mentioned in this connection and the amount of their surplus on Dec. 31, are: Standard Oil of New Jersey, \$592,021,632; Standard Oil of Indiana, \$143,222,710; Prairie Oil and Gas Company, \$86,796,851; Ohio Oil Company, \$72,806,826; Vacuum Oil Company, \$62,664,918; Atlantic Refining Company, \$61,709,049; Standard Oil Company of Ohio, \$17,344,463; Standard Oil of Kansas, \$6,768,408; Solar Refining Company, \$4,608,550.

* * *

Nothing was gained, of course, by the magnificent gesture of Judge Landis in "smashing the trust." It was all very foolish. Nothing was smashed. It's all a matter of bookkeeping. "Each for all and all for each."

But this is not a dissertation on trust-busting. We here call attention to the inordinate profits—the grand rake-off.

Profits go on forever. Standard Oil merely duplicates what the whole world of corporation operation is doing. Steadily, year by year, during the last ten years, before the war and since the war and during the war, the rate of corporation dividends has gone up and up and up. Every year has seen the aggregate of dividends higher than it was the year before.

And that ought to be of interest to workers; and also to those who lightly condemn workers for organizing unions and fighting for an even break in the rewards for productive service.—

Chester M. Wright.

Newspapers and financial circles were astounded when they learned that the Harriman National Bank of New York had loaned \$100,000 to the United Mine Workers of America without security, taking only the personal notes of the international officers for the loan. The Philadelphia Public Ledger, the New York World and the New York Times each devoted more than a column to this simple piece of banking

business. Because the miners needed money and got it from a bank, just as business houses do, a sensation was created.

"Wall street gasped," said the New York World, upon learning that the Harriman bank had made the loan.

Harry B. Rosen, director of the bank, explained to newspapers that the security was "the integrity of 900,000 miners and their families," adding that the credit of the army of miners was equal to the credit that could be commanded by the wealth of Rockefeller. Now loans of much more than \$100,000 are common in New York.

What made this loan to the miners such a sensation in the great eastern newspapers?

There is but one explanation. These newspapers believe they know how the banking fraternity feels about labor unions and strikes and it is so much a matter of settled routine and accepted policy for Wall street to hate unions and to seek to smash them that for a New York bank to pursue any other course is in reality a sensation.

The Harriman Bank people explained simply that they weren't a "part of Wall street." They went on to say that no bank had ever yet lost through a loan to a labor union and that the miners could have had more money if they had wanted it.

The attitude of the great banking interests has been so much a matter of public interest of late because of the banking control of important industries and because of the union smashing banking influence in the railroad shopmen's strike that this episode is of much more than casual interest.

The attitude of the newspapers—one of open mouthed amazement—toward the action of the Harriman National Bank, is excellent additional proof of the attitude and policy of the banking world as a whole.

The Harriman Bank followed business principles, even to the doors of a trade union. The great financial combines stop business at that point and go to smashing. They and their spokesmen resent what the Harriman Bank has done and those who may not speak for them, but who understand them, gasp at what has happened.

Secretary Green of the United Mine Workers praised the helpfulness of the bank and its president, not only in the matter of the loan, but for helping to arrange some of the most important conferences with the mine owners.

There are constructive minds and honorable characters in all walks of life and it is a pleasure and an inspiration to come upon them.—American Federationist.

Winning the Railroad Shopmen's Strike Against Trade Union Smashers' United Front.

By Clint C. Houston.

Chicago, Oct.—Approximately 200,000 railroad shopmen have returned to work at this writing on more than 100 systems under the plan of settlement adopted at Baltimore and later approved by the general policy committee

of the Railway Employees Department, American Federation of Labor. Negotiations continue on other lines, and confidence is expressed at national strike headquarters here that all but a few of the "hardest boiled" roads will soon accept the agreement as the only alternative whereby their old and efficient workers can be brought back to the shops.

Court injunctions, intimidation by private armed guards and state militia, attempted bribery, coercion, "outlawry" by the Railroad Labor Board and double-crossing by the President of the United States have failed to break the morale or determination of these 500,000 organized railroad workers in waging a fight for human rights in a lawful and constitutional manner. When the history of this gigantic struggle is fully written it will form one of the most illuminating chapters in the American labor movement, a struggle from the day the government returned the roads to private management to the present moment, in which the employees have been forced to contend not alone with the more than 200 class one railroad managements, but with the Railroad Labor Board, a tribunal created by Congress that for over two years has sought to limit and circumscribe the activities of the organized railroad employees.

While the conference was on in Baltimore between President Jewell, members of the executive council Railway Employees Department and several railway executives who had become dissatisfied with the arrogant attitude of other managements, Attorney General Daugherty came secretly to Chicago and filed suit in the United States District Court in the name of the United States of America against the officers and organizations of the shopmen. This was the last desperate drive to prevent a settlement which would recognize the rights of the workers and to aid the autocrats of the railroad industry in forcing the men to return to work upon terms dictated solely by the managers.

This action is not surprising in the light of President Harding's change of front over night from a proposal made by him and accepted by the shopmen's representatives that would insure an honorable settlement to one that demanded complete surrender of the strikers to the railroad executives. Since this time the men have regarded the strike as a lockout, and such it is.

Daugherty's drastic injunction has not even made a dent in the strike. It has only served to make the shopmen more determined than ever to win a complete victory. Injunctions will not repair cars and locomotives, nor will the throwing of hundreds of strikers into prison help the railroads. It requires skilled mechanics to perform this service, and it so happens that they are members of the railroad labor organizations.

After scouring the country for three and a half months the managements have failed to find competent men willing to act as strike-breakers in sufficient numbers to relieve the disserviceable equipment. Strikers have been offered bribes ranging from \$100 to \$200 and pay "far exceeding that fixed by the Railroad Labor Board as 'just and reasonable,'" but to no

avail. As a result most of the roads holding out are compelled to place embargoes on shipments. In Illinois only about 60 per cent of the coal mined is being transported to market on account of car and motive power being deficient. This is creating a fuel crisis as winter approaches.

Should the Interstate Commerce Commission enforce the federal safety appliance laws on the railroads more than 50 per cent of the present equipment of many roads would be junked. And the condition of equipment on these roads is growing worse from day to day. What few mechanics they have among the strikebreakers are devoting their time to minor repairs to keep trains moving, and no classified repair work is being done. This is piling up future trouble in heaps for the railroads, as everyone who knows anything about the industry will readily admit.

With the approximately 200,000 strikers returning to work during the past two weeks under signed agreements, the financial strain will be quickly relieved. Each man so returning is pledged to contribute the amount of two days' pay each month to the general strike fund for the relief of those remaining locked out. Under these conditions and with the continued solidarity of the men, the railroad executives, aided by the courts and the national administration, could not break this strike in one hundred years.

One beneficial effect of the shopmen's strike is to bring about a complete discrediting of the Railroad Labor Board, which caused the suspension of work by a decision reducing wages 2 cents per hour below the low level prevailing when the roads were returned to private management on March 1, 1920. All agreements now being entered into between various classes of employees and management provide for adjusting grievances without interference by the board, and most of the cases pending are being withdrawn. The board killed itself when it adopted Chairman Hooper's resolution on July 3 "outlawing" the shopmen. From the day it began to function the board has been partisan to railroad management. Direct negotiation between employer and employee in the railroad industry is again the prevailing rule of action.

The shopmen's agreement provides for the creation of a commission of twelve members, six appointed by the executives and six by the employees, which will adjust all major grievances growing out of the settlement, such as seniority, working rules and wages. The Railroad Labor Board is not even mentioned.

The hitherto strong position held by the Association of Railway Executives also has been materially weakened, if not broken. The Atterburys and Cuylers no longer lay down the policy to be pursued by all the railroads. Breaking away of such important systems as the New York Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Seaboard Air Line, Southern Railway, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago & Great Western, the Gulf Coast Lines, the Erie, the Chicago & Alton, and many others which have already signed agreements with the shopmen points to a serious division in the family of railroad autocrats. At

last the railroad workers are gaining a position where their rights will be recognized. For it must not be forgotten that the fight waged by the 500,000 shopmen has been of direct benefit to the other 1,500,000 men employees in other classes of the railroad industry.

International Labor News Service.

Also there was much exhortation of the unions.

It was taken for granted by many well meaning persons that the unions were responsible for the wreck, and of course they pointed to the affair as a "horrible example."

Now comes from Gary, Ind., another story. This story is not prominently printed, except in a few friendly and fair papers, such as the Washington Daily News, from which the accompanying account was taken.

This latest account is a different story. Read it carefully, and remember about it the next time you see a story about some union man "confessing" to some crime against property.

Gary, Ind.—Stripping to the waist, John Petrowski, one of the men police say voluntarily admitted wrecking the "million-dollar" express of the Michigan Central here last week, told Judge Dunn yesterday the mass of bruises on his body were caused by police beatings to gain the confession.

Petrowski's body was covered with black and blue welts and bruises. Four physicians testified they were inflicted last week about the time the confessions were made. He said his hands were elevated and his back beaten with blackjacks and clubs until he could stand the pain no longer. He signed the confession then, he testified. The third degree, he said, was given him by detectives from the Chicago central headquarters.

At the same time Petrowski was giving this testimony and having his case continued while the court made investigation, three other men, alleged to have plotted to wreck the New York Central "Twentieth Century Limited" at Fort Wayne, were free.—A. F. of L. News Letter.

The Communist party and American soviets were recently given quite a jolt when a leading socialist declined an invitation to visit Russia. In declining he stated, among other things, that he was "Unqualifiedly opposed to Communism. It has not a single constructive plank in its entire platform. I surely could not support any movement that publicly operates under one name and privately under another. According to my way of thinking, there is no place in the United States of America for Communism."—Exchange.

The lessening of the daily hours of labor increases the total of products by increasing the opportunity and disposition for consuming them. The sum of the difference between a savage and a civilized state is merely the difference between men who have time and inclination to gratify their physical needs only, and men who have time, inclination and determination to indulge and cultivate the intellectual side of their nature.

Organize the industry. It can be done.

SOMEBODY LIED.

"Extravagant workers" who rolled in "war wages" were condemned by all "good" citizens. Income tax statistics now made public show that in 1920, a good wage year, only one family in three had an income big enough to tax. Only one family in three had an income of as much as \$2,000.

Somebody lied. Now, who could it have been?—International Labor News Service.

BY CARTOON BY THE AMERICAN FARMER



Just Think!

By J. M. BAER, the ex-Congressman-Cartoonist.

International Labor News Service.

There is nothing left to do but THINK under the drastic Daugherty injunction. He has covered everything a man can do "or otherwise in any manner whatsoever" but JUST THINK.

The railroad workers are enjoined from writing letters or other circulars. They are prevented from using telegrams and telephones. They are enjoined from talking. Consequently there is nothing left for them to do but to meditate. Just think!

Now, regardless of the fact that Daugherty has out-cared the old emperor of Russia and out-kaisered the ex-kaiser, and assuming that the workers obeyed the injunction to the letter, it would not be such a bad thing after all to just THINK.

Thought is the most dynamic force in the world. If all the producing peoples would get to thinking and especially thinking along the same line, nothing could prevent them from getting economic freedom, industrial justice and complete political control.

Just think, what would happen if the workers of the field and factory would think. They would build up their own newspapers, their own press services and through these two institutions they would set everybody to thinking.

When a worker merely works he becomes a machine. They don't want workers to think.

They want to do their thinking for them. The exploiter wants to keep the workers too busy to think. But when the workers think, they are for the first time working for themselves.

When the worker gets to thinking he gets others to think. He tells others to read the labor newspapers. He supports his organization; he gets others to support it. When he thinks he soon acts. He votes right. He will control the government just by thinking and getting his brothers to thinking along the same line.

Thank heaven, Daugherty and his Wall street crowd cannot control thought. They cannot lock up our minds. They will know that after the next election when the people express what they really think.

If the workers would only think. If they remain law-abiding and don't do what the railroad executives are so anxious for them to do—that is to blow up bridges and trains—so they can call out the army to shoot them down—but if they will just THINK—then the greatest achievement of all mankind is at hand.

Sit tight, stick—and just think!

RIGHT TO STRIKE SACRED.

By Chief Justice Walter Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court.

The right to strike against the private owners of railroads is sacred. Men cannot be forced to work unless we repeal the XIII Amendment and maintain a standing army of millions to enforce peonage. Laborers have a right to strike and to peacefully picket. They cannot resort to violence against person or property. Hence, the strenuous effort of union leaders to prevent all violence and of some corporation agents to provoke strikers to acts of violence.

State of Trade October 1, 1922.

GOOD.		
74 Poughkeepsie	56 Leavenworth	231 Amsterdam
122 Warren	57 Champaign	233 Sedalia
165 Philadelphia	60 Keokuk	250 Belleville
491 Huron	61 La Crosse	274 Pekin
	69 Three Rivers	279 Plattsburg
	72 Burlington	280 Owego
	73 Alton	282 Bridgeport
	79 Sandusky	283 Geneva
	85 Eau Claire	286 Wichita
	86 Mansfield	287 Marinetta
	88 Dubuque	300 Michigan City
	94 Pawtucket	302 Tecumseh
	96 Akron	310 Manistee
	98 St. Paul	311 Auburn
	103 Ansonia	315 St. Cloud
	107 Erie	320 Athens
	112 Oneonta	323 Sheboygan
	114 Jacksonville	331 Crookston
	115 Canton	338 Eureka
	121 Ithaca	345 Rapid City
	124 Watertown	366 Ann Arbor
	125 Norwich	372 Marshfield
	129 Denver	381 Watertown
	130 Saginaw	394 Sycamore
	135 Appleton	406 Crawfordville
	150 Sioux City	409 Kewanee
	154 Lincoln	410 Centralia
	158 La Fayette	433 Mobile
	168 Oshkosh	435 Kenton
	173 Zanesville	444 Walla Walla
	193 Jefferson City	447 Kenosha
	201 Rock Island	457 Benton Harbor
	206 No. Adams	466 Easton
	209 Goldwater	476 Pontiac
	210 Rome	477 Manitowoc
	215 Logansport	479 Wheeling
	221 South Bend	502 Pittsburg
DULL.		
5 Rochester		
7 Utica		
9 Troy		
20 Decatur		
24 Muskegon		
26 Norwalk		
32 Louisville		
46 Grand Rapids		
47 Quincy		
52 Elmira		

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

508 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.

D. W. KENNEDY, 73 Clifton Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont., Third Vice President.

MANUEL GONZALEZ, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Sixth Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member, if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Notice of the special assessment of \$1 on all 30c and 60c members and 50c on Class B members, in compliance with Section 92 (a) of the Constitution, is herewith given. This assessment takes effect September 25, 1922, and may be paid in two weekly installments. New initiates who have not been members for four months are exempt from all assessments. All who join after September 25 are exempt from payment of the September assessment. Class B members don't have to pay any International assessments until they have been members for six months. Forty-cent beneficiary members don't have to pay the special strike fund assessment. Members out of work are not exempt from this assessment.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 336, Tampa, Fla., to fine Ben Rogers, Mrs. Ben Rogers, Louise Watkins and Edith Williams each \$50 for working in the strike shop of Watkins & Palmer and below the bill of prices. Vote—Affirmative, 7.

Approved the application of 118, Peoria, Ill., to fine Frank McEntee, 35568, and Frank J. Minor, 35975, each \$50 for going to work in the Lewis cigar factory, and to fine John H. Volz, 97260, \$200 for taking a job guarding strike breakers in the P. & P. U. shop in the carmen's strike. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member disapproved the fine on Mr. Volz.

Approved the application of 224, Salt Lake City, Utah, to fine J. Wetzel \$100 for working in the non-union shop of the Columbia Club Cigar Shop at Ogden. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of 316, McSherrystown, Pa., to fine John F. Roth, 86377, and Chas. M. Gouker, 18243, each \$100 and suspend them for working at the strike shop of the McSherrystown Cigar Company. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved only \$25; one member disapproved the suspension.

Approved application of 4, Cincinnati, Ohio, to fine Mrs. Ella Boyd, 34443, \$25 for going to work in the closed shop of the General Cigar Company. Vote—Affirmative, 7.

Approved application of 129, Denver, Colo., to fine Jerome Yglesia, 84662, \$200 for taking a job in the non-union LaDez Cigar Company shop, and to fine R. Gutierrez \$200 for the same cause. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved \$50 each and one member approved \$50 on Gutierrez.

Approved the application of 97, Boston, Mass., to fine Reuben de Woolf, 91990, for making fifty smokers at Alles & Fisher's on August 12. Vote—Affirmative, 5; two members approved \$50.

Approved the application of 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., to fine Charles Carpenter, J. C. Emmert and M. Gazella \$50 each for working in non-union shops. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved \$25.

Organize the industry. It can be done.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SEPTEMBER 1922

RECEIPTS.

TAX.

1 Baltimore	.....\$100	60 Keokuk	.....\$200
2 Paterson	.....150	62 Richmond	.....100
5 Rochester	.....250	74 Poughkeepsie	.....100
6 Syracuse	.....100	77 Minneapolis	.....300
10 Providence	.....150	85 Eau Claire	.....100
11 St. Albans	.....100	91 Allentown	.....50
13 New York	.....100	92 Worcester	.....100
19 Sault Ste. Marie	50	95 St. Joseph	.....50
23 Springfield	.....150	96 Akron	.....100
27 Toronto	.....300	97 Boston	.....500
28 Westfield	.....100	501 Wheeling	.....500
30 Moberly	.....50	502 Pittsburgh	.....250
43 Urbana	.....100	506 Tampa	.....400
46 Grand Rapids	.....100	510 Fairmont	.....100
54 Evansville	.....100	513 Key West	.....100
57 Champaign	.....100	520 Manchester	.....250

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

1 Baltimore	.....\$1.50	242 York	.....\$ .75
5 Rochester	.....1.50	266 Memphis	.....3.50
23 Springfield	......75	321 New Britain	.....1.90
33 Indianapolis	.....1.75	332 San Diego	......75
41 Aurora	.....1.50	335 Hammond	.....3.55
83 Nashville	.....4.40	372 Marshfield	.....3.10
103 Ansonia	......90	389 New York	.....5.35
110 Washington	.....3.90	450 Enid	.....3.00
118 Peoria	.....11.80	457 Benton Har.	.....2.05
120 Muscatine	.....1.50	462 W. Tampa	.....4.10
125 Norwich	.....3.50	467 Aracibo	.....1.00
161 Denver	.....1.00	483 Gloversville	.....3.70
188 Seattle	.....1.00	500 Tampa	.....4.00
224 Salt L. City	1.00		
334 Saratoga, returned funds	.....\$	217.23	
Interest Liberty Loan	.....	21.25	

Receipts for September\$ 5,511.23
Balance August 31, 19224,595.08

Total\$10,106.31

EXPENDITURES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Office rent	.....\$	200.00
Salary to Int'l President (5 weeks)	.....	300.00
Salary to clerks and stenogs. (5 wks.)	.....	1,030.00
Jas. A. Sullivan, sal. and exp. as org.	.....	300.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as org.	.....	150.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as org.	.....	150.00
Pietro Bianco, sal. and exp. as org.	.....	200.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as org.	.....	200.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as org.	.....	100.00
S. Sontheimer, sal. and exp. as org.	.....	250.00
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as org.	.....	200.00
Chas. Stevens, sal. and exp. as org.	.....	100.00
W. A. Campbell, sal. & exp. as finan.	.....	300.00
W. A. McHale, exp. to Saratoga	.....	12.28
E. V. Deffbaugh, spe. org. work	.....	33.32
A. H. Sidler, spec. org. work	.....	43.40
Tax to A. F. of L. for Sept.	.....	320.00
Tax to U. L. T. Dept. for Sept.	.....	160.00
Exp. Int. Executive Bd., Int. Pres., steno., meeting room at meeting Philadelphia, Pa., Sept.	.....	43.65
Postage for August Journal	.....	23.55
Express on supplies	.....	17.94
Telephone service	.....	6.30
Telegraph service	.....	11.78
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	.....	7.50
Towel service	.....	3.00
Addressograph plates	.....	.48
Exchange on checks	.....	1.86
Carting labels to Union 14, Chicago	.....	.40
Printing—		
August Journal	.....\$	425.14
Application J. A. B., N. Y.	.....	7.00
Notice of vacancy, 7th V. P.	.....	7.00
Spec. strike fund assmt circular	.....	7.00
197 Label record books	.....	175.00
60 M spec. strike fund assmt stamps	.....	25.00
Stationery for local unions	.....	46.50
1,000.000 labels	.....	150.00
Binding 60c dues	.....	3.00
Equity publishers	.....	2.50
Electric light	.....	.63
Labor News service	.....	2.00

One reel rope	.....	10.78
Translation	.....	.21
Postage on letters and supplies	.....	.33

Expenses for September\$ 5,623.63
*Balance Sept. 30, 19225,077.63

Total\$10,106.31

*Included in balance, \$1,200.00 Liberty Bonds.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

103 Ansonia	.....\$100	126 Ephrata	.....\$100
104 Pottsville	.....75	127 Mattoon	.....75
105 Maysville	.....100	128 El Paso	.....50
107 Erie	.....200	129 Denver	.....250
108 Lock Haven	.....75	130 Saginaw	.....200
109 Hoquiam	.....100	131 Jersey City	.....150
110 Washington	.....50	132 Brooklyn	.....150
111 Des Moines	.....250	133 Richmond	.....200
112 Oneonta	.....200	134 La Porte	.....100
113 Tacoma	.....250	135 Appleton	.....200
114 Jacksonville	.....200	137 Massillon	.....50
115 Canton	.....100	138 Newark	.....200
117 Pine Bluff	.....100	140 St. Catharines	.....100
118 Peoria	.....200	142 Lockport	.....100
119 San Juan	.....150	143 Lincoln	.....150
121 Ithaca	.....100	145 Williamsport	.....75
122 Warren	.....250	146 N. Brunswick	.....100
124 Watertown	.....50	147 Union Hill	.....100
125 Norwich	.....50	150 Sioux City	.....200

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., by Julius J. Lechner, of Union 144, New York, N. Y., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows:

Affirmative—None.

Negative—Ornburn, Kennedy, Gonzales, Hall, Ramsey, Stevens, Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was, Union 144 suspended Mrs. Julia Lechner, mother of the appellant, for nonpayment of international assessments. The appellant admits that the member was over the constitutional limit in dues, but pleads that in view of her long membership the limit be waived and she should be reinstated. The Union states that the member was much over the limit and had been retained on the roll a considerable time in view of her long membership, when a strict interpretation of the laws would have required her suspension.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That this member was eleven weeks in arrears on international assessments; that the records show that notwithstanding promises that these would be paid, they were not paid up within the limit fixed; that the action of the Union was in compliance with the constitution, and the International President could not, under the law, reverse such action.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President is sustained.

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,
First Vice President.

Organize the industry. It can be done.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: Mrs. M. Hockler, W. A. Wetsel.
International office—James J. Sherman.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of 97, Boston, as published in the September issue as follows:

The first paragraph of Section 2 of the Constitution shall read: The next convention of the International Union shall be held on the first Monday in the month of May, 1923.

Received the endorsement of Unions 337, Key West, and 274, Pekin.

Union No. 132 offered the following amendment to the Constitution:

Strike out Sections 203-204 up to and including in said locality. Strike out the whole Sections 205-206-207 and insert in lieu thereof: No more than one union shall exist in any locality. Section to read: No more than one union in any locality; District of Porto Rico to remain the same as in the Constitution.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted herein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices,

may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter, in the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 130. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all in-

ternational assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

The amendment to postpone the May, 1922, convention was adopted. Any time after April, 1922, a convention may be called by a majority vote of the membership at large. Any local union may propose that we hold a convention any time after that date, April, 1922.

UNION NOTES

Union Notes by 97, Boston: Better times are coming. Congress has adjourned and the tariff bill has passed.—Any man who endeavors to stifle the expression of free opinions will be condemned by all men who believe in free speech and free opinions.—All special laws will be repealed.—“Preserve what is vital; reject what is outworn and accept that portion of the new which is useful.”—“The inadequate wage paid to millions renders thrift impossible. Rent, food, light, fuel, transportation, insurance, household furniture, medical care, medicine, clothes for the family. Figure what they cost you and see what is left for old age.”—This is why I believe organized labor should add old age pensions.—If I were to give 25 cents to the child of a railroad shopman would I violate the injunction?—Boston's trade union college is a success.—The powers that be would pull down the bars and flood the country with surplus labor.—There is nothing in the constitution of the A. F. of L. that prevents industrial organization.—Boom the label, not only your own, but the other fellow's.—See that your fall hat and your child's satchel for school bear the union label.—City officials in Manchester refuse to permit anyone to address public meetings in aid of textile workers who is not a citizen of New Hampshire.—The powers that believe they are the guardians of the public desire to enact a sue bill, a censor bill and a drastic enactment of Volstead act. On all these amendments we shall vote no on election day.—All hands up for a convention next May.—Boston Central Labor Union will have a ball and entertainment in Mechanics' building next month.—Don't forget the barber shop card.—A long pull and a strong pull; let us all pull together.—Let us take up the question of insurance by some old line company.—We are working five days a week.—Henry Abrahams.

Frank Kraus desires to hear from Frank Kane. Address Waldren, Colo.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of James Edward Murphy, formerly of Seattle, Wash., and last heard of in New York City, is requested to write Union 188, Seattle, Wash.

If Joseph Boleyn will write to Joseph Deckers, care Union 42, Hartford, Conn., he will get some important news from his parents.

Secretaries holding the cards of the following members will please collect private loans and remit to Union 5, Rochester, N. Y.: Edw. Howard, 62778; Jas. Thompson, 55937; Ed. McNerney, 26988; Jerry Lloyd, 97320; Juan Leon, 83914; Martin Stolenbach, 30217; James Knowlton, 60461.

J. D. O'Brien—Your valise is at union headquarters, Denver, Colo. Left by Ralph Jones.

There are still quite a number of unemployed in Denver, Colo. Traveling members should not come this way for the present.

LOST CARDS

46111, Fred Doxey, Int'l, June, 1922, at 224; lost Sept. 18.

UNION LABELS

To All Organized Labor, Greeting:

There has been much written and a great deal more preached about the value of the union label, card and button to the workers. But all the writing and all the preaching will accomplish very little until concerted action is displayed by every member of organized labor when spending money.

The sale of union labeled products will never exceed that of non-union products until we, the organized workers, stop buying non-union products instead of our own. Unless we make our own products popular they will never be popular. Belief in our own products will create belief in the buying public.

Remember you are boosting your own labor and that of your fellow trades unionists. Get this thought clearly in your mind and then talk the products of organized labor up and not down.

We should feel ashamed whenever we spend money for the products of those who are opposed to us. Each time you fail to patronize union labor is a loss to us and a gain for those opposed to us. Of course, this is a great disadvantage to us. If you have made that mistake in the past, resolve right now that you will never again be placed at a disadvantage by your own thoughtless action.

You will find that many of the buying public will change from non-union to union products when you set them the example. Most people like to help those who know enough to help themselves.

Remind yourself and those dependent on you that if your employer should show a preference for the services of those not organized, your power of purchase would be curtailed. Give your fellow trades unionist a square deal by purchasing the products of his labor, so that his power of purchase will not be curtailed, and he in turn will be in a position to purchase the products of your labor.

You know the old saying, “Money Talks.” Think it over. Let all union earned money talk in the future and ask for union label, card and button.

JOHN J. MANNING,
Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.

Life insurance for members of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks at reasonable rates is announced by President Hyatt and Secretary-Treasurer Flaherty of that organization.

All good-standing members, between the ages of 18 and 60 years, who are in good health will be insured without a medical examination. The benefit will be \$500, and the cost \$8 a year. The benefit applies to both male and female members. The contract is entered into with a Dayton, Ohio, life insurance company, and has been approved by the Ohio superintendent of insurance.

Satisfactory arrangements will be made to carry the benefits of members who leave the service or whose service promotions deprive them of active membership.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) ..	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) ..	.25

*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x4 $\frac{1}{2}$, duplicate	1.00
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	.75
Year date for label canceler .....	.20
Typeholder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps..	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. .....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. .....	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ....	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.25
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200-page label record	1.40
1-100-page label record .....	.85

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)
Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and Ledgers.			Ledgers only.		
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3rd zone, 150 to 350 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 350 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:
The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

200-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.
Label; 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks, blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of

work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

The mother of Owen Muldowney is very anxious to hear from him. By Union 471, Macon, Ga.

Harry Douglas would like to hear from E. O. Schoults. Address care Duluth Cigar Company, Duluth, Minn.

The mother of J. Boyd, No. 34300, would like to hear from him. By 133, Richmond, Va.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Leon Aubrey Fish, better known as Al Fish, last heard of at Rutland, Vermont, please notify his brother, J. B. Fish, care Union 19, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

This will notify J. D. O'Brien that his valise is at union headquarters, Denver, Colo.

F. W. Herman requests any secretary holding the card of F. H. Herman, his brother, to notify him. Address F. W. Herman, care Capital Hotel, Little Rock, Ark.

Mike Gordenstein, Eagle Hotel, Quakertown, Pa., notifies Billy O'Hare that if he wants his suitcase to let him know.

J. J. Nolan would be pleased to hear from Jos. Varno, 106480, as soon as possible.

Rudy Wagner, 501 Abend St., Belleville, Ill., would like to hear from Bob Panack.

Alfred Turmel desires to receive news from his brother, Leon Turmel. Address 18a Rivard St., Montreal, Can.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and necessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 148 to 149, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 72, Burlington, Ia.—Jake Williams, who died August 16, 1922.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Ralph Jones, who died August 25, 1922.

PRIVATE LOANS

The following members owe private loans to Union 37, Ft. Wayne, Ind.: Frank Dupont, No. 84594, \$10; E. Paquin, No. 36960, \$5; J. F. Deacon, No. 26872, \$10; Geo. L. Krieg, No. 81769, 75c; F. A. Heaker, No. 109901, 75c; Tom Thoroldson, No. 1166, 75c; H. C. Boyle, No. 93196, 75c; C. D. Rhoades, No. 73389, 75c. Union 37 would like to hear from these members before the next issue of the October Journal.

Union 38, Springfield, Ill., would like to hear from John Mahoney, 40856, in regard to private loan granted him Oct. 4, 1921.

Union 484, Meriden, Conn., notifies all members owing private loans to pay up or their names will be published in the next issue of the Journal. Some of the loans are fifteen years old, and there are good men coming through every day who need these loans.

Organize the industry. It can be done.

Union.	Card	Date	Length By member-		Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount
			Union	ship.			
No.	Name of member.	No.	Initiated.	No. Yr. M.			
1	Wife Louis Gauer.....	17210	April, 1891	1 31 ..	Exhaustion	75	\$ 40.00
4	A. Fresh	34655	Oct., 1914	187 6 ..	Asthma	72	75.00
4	Frank Becker	10977	June, 1892	4 30 1	Cancer throat	64	550.00
5	J. P. Hughes	74525	Nov., 1893	5 28 7	R. R. accident	53	350.00
9	Joe Loeffler	530	Mar., 1880	9 29 3	Old age	80	550.00
12	Wife Harry Mulhall	87532	Feb., 1900	317 21 5	Complication dis.	44	40.00
17	Chas. Ebert	2668	Dec., 1888	17 33 7	Cancer	56	550.00
28	John Struliste	22769	Aug., 1910	28 12 ..	Diabetes	52	275.00
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00
32	H. A. Horn	8863	Aug., 1897	32 24 2	Angina pectoris	77	550.00
39	Chas. E. Gross	87467	July, 1902	428 20 1	Total disability	64	350.00
39	Geo. Hart	36770	May, 1910	39 10 2	Tub. Pul.	27	275.00
42	Al. Gutekunst	69742	Sept., 1894	68 20 10	Consumption	52	550.00
45	Jno. Rusing	70588	April, 1892	45 30 3	Bright's disease	68	550.00
46	C. E. Hertzler	65749	May, 1890	312 32 2	Tuberculosis	54	550.00
49	F. A. Nagler	16891	Jan., 1881	144 41 7	Mental breakdown	68	550.00
58	Mother O. Lemieux	29436	Mar., 1912	58 9 1	Complications	59	40.00
58	Mother O. Lanthier	78290	Aug., 1896	58 25 11	Myocarditis	82	40.00
68	Ferd. Runge	2844	Oct., 1879	68	Total disability	70	350.00
77	Wife Jno. Ekre	32039	Oct., 1897	77 24 9	Oper. gallstones	45	40.00
87	Mother H. Kastner	33846	Aug., 1889	87 33 ..	Arterio sclerosis	78	40.00
87	John Murphy	41455	Aug., 1895	149 26 8	Paralysis	70	550.00
90	Gabriel Offenbergl	57363	April, 1903	90 19 3	Nephritis	60	475.00
90	Franz Czermak	40887	July, 1882	10 40 ..	Cancer bladder	74	550.00
97	V. Gelan	30546	Oct., 1914	97 5 7	Cancer	57	125.00
97	Chris Wedemeyer	70209	Sept., 1916	97 5 5	Erysipelas	63	75.00
97	A. Andries	110057	Mar., 1909	97 13 3	Intest. nephritis	58	275.00
97	H. Dohne	30884	Dec., 1883	6 38 6	Suicide	72	550.00
97	B. Glasser	49784	Mar., 1894	100 28 2	Cancer	47	550.00
97	L. Pennamacoor	70472	Mar., 1892	13 30 4	Cardiac insufficiency ..	60	550.00
97	Wife J. Geduz	41549	Sept., 1882	128 39 10	Cancer	57	40.00
118	W. H. Gaul	67006	July, 1899	118 23 8	Dilation heart	51	550.00
120	Henry Kern	7819	Oct., 1880	111 41 9	Bowel obstruction	61	550.00
138	Wm. Osman	46736	May, 1886	138 36 ..	.....	.....	550.00
141	Josefa Mikanek	53554	July, 1891	141 30 11	Nephritis	66	550.00
141	Johan Bohn	42906	June, 1894	141 27 11	Oedema lungs	73	550.00
149	Hugo Vetter	67216	July, 1891	149 31 ..	Tuberculosis	66	550.00
165	Ben Bendon	98158	June, 1902	100 19 11	Complications	64	475.00
165	S. T. Williams	80589	Dec., 1896	29 25 3	Paralysis	64	550.00
165	Andrew Nells	65487	.....	.....	Total disability .....	.....	350.00
165	Henry Ducka	42309	.....	.....	Total disability .....	.....	350.00
165	Jacob Poons	48296	.....	.....	Bal. on total dis.....	.....	50.00
220	Louis Tio	97589	Nov., 1901	220 20 9	Heart disease	60	550.00
228	Silverio Ferreira	24658	Jan., 1911	228 11 7	Heart disease	48	275.00
251	Wife Harry Brother	66323	Oct., 1917	251 3 9	Cerebral trouble	41	40.00
257	Michael Pershing	64715	Nov., 1891	257 30 3	Total disability	72	350.00
282	J. W. Lynch	80679	Oct., 1898	282 20 7	Cerebral hemorrhage....	59	550.00
297	J. H. Scott	82889	Sept., 1903	297 19 8	Apoplexy	62	475.00
314	Frank Meyers	66254	June, 1890	314 31 11	Pneumonia	50	550.00
316	Wife J. A. Eline, Sr....	76904	Feb., 1900	316 22 6	Complications	69	40.00
316	Chas. Hagerman	73022	Jan., 1895	316 27 ..	.....	.....	75.00
324	A. C. Thurston	27265	May, 1912	324 10 3	.....	61	75.00
333	Juan Millan	19779	.....	.....	Balance .....	.....	25.00
336	Mother Gavino Bueno....	9754	Sept., 1909	336 12 11	Apoplexy	72	40.00
337	Eladio Castillo	6084	Aug., 1919	337 3 ..	Laryngitis tub.	27	75.00
339	H. C. Botkin	87793	.....	.....	Balance .....	.....	150.00
393	Henry Zieres	12177	April, 1881	101 41 2	Suicide	63	550.00
395	Jas. T. Dolan	4916	May, 1885	103 29 8	Balance on tot. dis....	58	50.00
443	Bert Lindsay	20614	April, 1910	423 12 3	Tuberculosis	33	275.00
462	Luis Gonzalez	10788	Sept., 1916	462 5 9	Pul. Tub.	33	125.00
470	S. Sterns	84730	July, 1899	97 20 11	Intestinal trouble	47	550.00
501	John Hess	268	April, 1915	501 7 3	Heart trouble	66	125.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

- *Will NOT grant loans during working hours.
- †Have regular headquarters.
- ‡Are cigar packers.
- §Are selectors.
- §Stogie makers.
- aAre strippers.
- bAre banders.
- cAre cigar-factory employees.
- dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Leland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
- Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
- *405 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
- *433 Chas. Peterson, S. E., Scott and Savannah sts., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
- 203 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
- *128 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
- Ildor Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
- 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
- 253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
- 291 D. C. Stroup, 684½ 12th st., San Pedro.
- 332 Joseph Long, 951 4th st., San Diego.
- 338 G. E. Pierson, Box 284, Eureka.
- 341 R. H. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
- 490 A. H. Sidler, 620 Humboldt st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
- John Pamphill, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
- *55 Roselle Theoret, 156 Gibson av., Hamilton, Ont.
- *58 A. Garipey, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
- 140 D. W. Kennedy, 73 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
- 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
- 349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
- 357 Frank Brown, 32-25 Ave. E., Vancouver, B. C.
- *73 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
- 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
- 450 W. B. Rose, 320 Av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
- 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
- 486 A. G. Miller, 243 Boyne st., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
- *306 J. Listerman, 608 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
- 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
- 409 Elmer E. East, 420 W. Topeka av., Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 11 Couch st., S. Norwalk.
- †39 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
- *43 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
- †03 J. Zeigler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
- 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
- 154 Fred Welch, Windsor Locks.
- *190 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
- *282 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
- *290 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.

- *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
- *395 Frank N. Smith, Box 560, Waterbury.
- *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
- *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon bldg., Norwich.
- *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
- Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
- 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
- Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
- *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1831 E. Union st., Jacksonville.
- 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
- B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
- †336 Manuel Gonzalez, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
- 337 Manuel Marrero, 301 Eliz. st., Box 65, Key West.
- *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
- 462 B. Gonzalez, Box 135, W. Tampa.
- 464 Salvatore Chillura, Box 116, Ybor City Sta., Tampa.
- †474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
- *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
- 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
- a506 America Puig, Box 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
- b512 Delores Gonzalez, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
- a513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
- L. Carstens, Box 135, Key West.
- c514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
- Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
- 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Alex Cheyne, Box 627, Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
- *20 D. O. Nelhart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
- *38 J. E. Jacobsen, 812½ N. 7th st., Springfield.
- 41 John H. May, 449 New York st., Aurora.
- Frank A. Assell, 238 Pierce st., Aurora.
- *47 Leo Schmitt, 1000 Washington st.
- Hy Henker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.

- *87 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *78 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington av., Alton.
 *80 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elzer, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Philip Siefert, 419 Leand st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zieler, 134 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.

- *118 Louis Stroeble, 1406 N. Perry st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 154 Geo. Auer, 316 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kauffman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 174 A. C. Martin, 407 Richards st., Joliet.
 *183 Jas. E. Williams, Jefferson st., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 78 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 John H. Russ, 1030 First av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Trout, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 222 James Knudtson, Box 95, Peru.
 243 Chas. Mazur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolff, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 308 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 *366 Geo. Saults, 311½ W. Main st., Havana.
 384 J. W. Humphrey, 317 E. Sycamore st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Obancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochndel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 713 Spring st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 730½ Barr st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Belssman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birz, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 824 W. 1st st., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 306 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *835 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 839 Chas. L. Jacobs, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 *879 Chas. Sholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed Gantner, 215 W. 8th st., Rushville.
 896 Henry Yungbans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *89 Ed Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1202 W. 28th st., Des Moines.
 120 John Hartman, 1501 E. 5th st., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 G. Peterson, 302 S. Concord st., Davenport.
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A terrific waste in industry is indisputable. Doctrinaires, laymen, and many others, while admitting this, differ as to what is wastage. Hand or **Waste and Profiteering.** brain wealth producers are each entitled to a just and equitable share of the wealth they produce. The workers are entitled to wages that will give them a decent and comfortable living such as would embrace comfortable clothes, proper nutritious food, a good home, books, travel, art, music, amusement, and an amount to take care of them during the lean years associated with old age.

Waste is not the paramount issue, is not the greatest drawback to a proper system of production and distribution. Profiteering is its partner in crime and is the greatest contributing force to unrest, discontent, and a condition bordering on poverty for the great mass of the people. For the good of mankind, civilization, and the perpetuity of our institutions both should be eliminated.

Co-operation and co-ordination on the part of all concerned can bring about a more just and equitable system than now exists. During the world war our country as well as all others showed what co-operation and co-ordination could do in the matter of production and distribution. Despite the terrific call made upon industry, we through co-ordination, were able to and did successfully meet all demands. During that period there was no shortage of coal, of trains, of food stuffs, munitions, or other necessary things to maintain those in the trenches as well as those at home. If we could do all of this in a frightful, destructive, devastating war there is no good reason why we should not do it in times of peace, and if we do not it will be to our everlasting disgrace and regrets which may come too late.

To serve the best interests of the living in

this period of rehabilitation deserves the best thought, attention, and action of all right-thinking men and women. We co-ordinated in the effort to kill and destroy; let us now co-ordinate in the effort to build up and benefit the living.

Waste in industry is by no means due to the things used which we could get along without, and should not be measured from that standpoint. The paramount waste in industry is due to the turnover system, mismanagement, false economy, and obsolete methods of production, profiteering, excessive overhead charges, and destruction of food of all kinds, that is relegated to the garbage heap or left to rot on the trees or decay in the ground, which results in increasing the cost of the article consumed by the public and increasing the profit of the middlemen and retailers.

The unnecessary waste in production and distribution if saved would pay all city, state, and federal taxes, plus enough to reclaim acres and acres of non-productive desert land and desolate swamps and turn them into productive land worth billions of dollars.

All of this can be remedied by the organization of the workers on the one hand and the producers and distributors on the other and less interference by fussy, incompetent boards and commissions functioning under government appointment and control.

Let us seek out and dispassionately consider methods and means best calculated to promote and advance the **Defects and Remedies.** task of more completely organizing those engaged in the cigar industry. Let us first consider some of the causes that militate against more effective organization work.

Too often some of our own members criticize the union and its laws, methods and activities, all to the detriment of the growth and stability of the union. Just criticism and well-grounded fault-finding are always permissible and should be encouraged within the confines of union meeting rooms. We believe in free speech and an open expression of thoughts and ideas, but we hold that unjust, unfair, and captious criticism of the union and its laws by our own members if indulged in in the presence of non-unionists is an abuse of free speech and is in violation of that fraternal spirit and faith in our union so absolutely necessary to increase the membership and promote the stability of the union. We, moreover, hold that this abuse is partly responsible for the fact that greater headway has not been made in organization work.

Let us next seek the remedy. Officers and members should dispute with facts the claim of non-unionists that high dues is one of the reasons that they don't join the union. This can be done by distributing wherever possible the circular supplied in any quantities by the International Union under the caption "To the Wage Earners in the Cigar Industry," and which was also published in the October issue of the Official Journal.

Let us resolve and then live up to the declaration that optimism and faith in the Cigar Makers International Union should take the place of pessimism and fault-finding in public and in the presence of non-unionists. A more persistent agitation for the exploitation and use of the union label should be indulged in. It would be helpful. The trade can be fully organized and with just a little energetic, systematic activity on the part of all concerned.

Census reports show a large percentage of increase in the number of women in industry. The war and its necessities were responsible to some extent, although there appears to be very little if any reduction in the ranks of women workers, even now when war's demand is over.

Aside from the wage question, much has been done and much more is demanded for the safety and comfort of our women workers. For all that has been done in the way of remedial legislation and for all that may be done in the future that may tend to make their lot easier and their conditions of labor more endurable women are indebted to organized labor.

Active co-operation of the workers themselves by their affiliation with the trade union of their particular craft will speed the day of still better and more equitable working conditions for them. The labor movement is the natural haven of the woman worker, and whether she remains in industry a few months, a few years, or a lifetime, it is to her best advantage to avail herself of its protection.

The successes of co-operative enterprise get very little space in the average newspaper, although its few failures are invariably given the widest publicity. Many captains of private enterprise have in the past loudly mouthed the sentiment that co-operation could not stand hard times.

The facts are that the percentage of failures during the past two years has been

much lower in co-operative enterprises than it has been in private business. Failures in private business in 1922 will exceed 22,000. Co-operation is standing the business strain and has weathered the storm very nicely indeed.

We find among the many striking successes of co-operation the following which are especially interesting. Forty-five thousand wool growers saved approximately a million dollars last year by co-operative marketing. Co-operative apple growers of New York increased their receipts by almost one hundred per cent, and co-operative raisin growers in California get 49 cents on each dollar's worth sold where they formerly got but 37 cents.

Co-operative enterprise when organized and conducted in accordance with the principles of the Rochdale System and sound business, and not depending wholly on profit for its life, will succeed and much good will be accomplished for both producer and consumer.

The theory that a country can benefit from a reduction of wages is a mistake and the sooner it is discarded the better off we shall be collectively and individually. The supremacy of American products is not due to cheap labor. The skill, productivity and general excellence of American labor is due to the fact that his standard of living is high and that his wages are made to conform, in some measure at least, to that standard.

A general reduction in wages means an enormous economic loss to the nation and a reduction below a living wage, just and reasonable, strikes at the root of our national life. Seventy-three per cent of those gainfully employed in the United States are wage workers. Reducing the wages of this percentage of our population below the level demanded for a decent standard of living means retrogression instead of progress.

We recently heard a witty individual say that he was quite sure that he belonged to the Dubb family, that he had just paid Mr. Dough \$12.00 for \$2.00 worth of coal. It is said that out of every dollar spent by the consuming public for agricultural products approximately eighteen cents will go into the pockets of the farmer, leaving eighty-two cents for other purposes. The cost of hauling, a

legitimate commission, and a fair profit on the part of the retailer will probably amount to, say, thirty cents, which leaves fifty-two cents, which goes into the pocket and bank account of pure, unadulterated profiteering.

Co-operation under the Rochedale system would save the most of this fifty-two cents which now goes to the profiteers, which could be divided between the farmer and the consuming public. Co-operation presents a ready and easy means whereby this widespread profiteering can be stopped. There are few countries in the world where co-operation has been less used and tried out than right here in our own country. We grumble and growl about profiteering, which increases the cost of living, robs us of our hard-earned money, and keeps us only a few jumps ahead of poverty, yet we neglect to put into operation the means that would rescue us from this degrading, frightfully unfair, foolish, and unnecessary robbery.

The outstanding point in the off-year election just held is the stinging rebuke of the electorate given those **Straws that Show who championed the the Veering principles of reactionary of the Winds.** privilege and oppression and incidentally the unmistakable demand for modification of the Volstead law.

Even the most ardent friend of recent congressional action will have a hard task in making the results, as shown by the ballots, conform to his hopes for future high-handed bureaucratic administration.

Labor has seemingly lost no friends in Congress and will without doubt gain added strength, if for no other reason than the fear that is engendered by its power as expressed in its determination to elect its friends and defeat its enemies. Legislators in both houses of Congress will heed the sentiment as expressed on November 7, 1922.

Our duty is now to watch carefully the action of the newly elected, as well as the hold-overs, on all measures that are appertaining to our cause, and, furthermore, to resolve that two years hence we shall use our every effort to complete the good work so well started, to the end that justice may reign over all branches of our government.

"The fact has been burned into our hearts that the only time a working man has the 'right to work' guaranteed him by the government is when he is under the protection

of a strike-breaking agency," says the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators.

"If this were not true, and if Mr. Harding really meant what he said, the government would have enforced the 'right to work' of the thousands, yes, millions, of jobless men who were compelled last winter to tramp the streets, because they did not have the 'consent' of a small set of men. At that time Mr. Harding and his imitators did nothing about sustaining the sacred right of those hungry and desperate men to work, eat and live.

"All this cant about a workers' 'right to work' is simply an attempt to uphold the disgraceful act of scabbing, make a strike-breaking agency out of the federal government and pave the road and try to take away his right to quit—to strike,

"So we must drive home to every wage-earner that the only rights he possesses are those he is strong enough to get and to keep—no more. At all times it is a question of organization."

Distributive co-operation if conducted under the Rochedale system is simple and safe. There are several people and concerns masquerading under the name of the co-operative movement, which are in reality stock jobbers and get-rich-quick concerns. Nobody ever gets rich or gains anything in these fake concerns except the promoters. It is true that the chap who closes his eyes and his mind's reason and blindly goes into these concerns reaps a whirlwind of regrets and sad experiences.

The public press, generally speaking, are or pretend to be always defending the rights and interests of the dear public. So much is said about the G. P.'s interests that the great public as a body have commenced to believe that what is said in advocacy of their interests is true. So much has been said about high wages that the public or a big portion of them actually believe that labor is to blame for all of their troubles. As a matter of fact coal dealers get two prices for the coal they sell. The public pay one price, while large concerns, railroads, public utilities, trusts, and so forth pay another price, which is always much lower than the price charged and which the general public pay. The dear public help to make up and pay for the difference in the price of coal supplied to those who can best afford and should pay as much if not more than the public pay.

The railroad labor board, whose members draw a salary of \$10,000 per annum from the government, declares that a living wage is "a bit of mellifluous phraseology well calculated to deceive the unthinking."

Were its members personally subjected to a wage of twenty-three cents per hour and from such meager pay had they to raise a family, it's a pretty good guess that they would not long remain among those classified as "unthinking nor would they be "deceived" as to the rottenness of the wage decision forced upon them.

TRADE NOTES.

The No Tobacco League, recently in conference, found, among other things, that tobacco interests are "unpatriotic in time of war, deceiving people and destroying the efficiency of our men in arms for their own profit." The league's resolution went further by saying that the filthy weed "degenerates the whole human race" and asks that laws be passed banning it from restaurants, elevators and railways and prohibiting advertisements of it in magazines and newspapers.

Florida revenue stamp sales during September, 1922, were as follows:

Class—	Sales.	No. Cigars.
A.....	\$ 36,560.86	9,140,330
B.....	16,659.18	2,776,530
C.....	197,165.57	21,907,286
D.....	64,764.64	5,397,054
E.....	3,630.92	242,062

The total stock of leaf tobacco for cigar wrappers and fillers held in bonded warehouses of the United States on August 31, 1922, was 5,676,751 pounds as compared with 5,806,998 held in the same period last year, a decrease of 530,247 pounds.

The 1922 production of tobacco in all districts of Cuba has been officially estimated at 304,000 bales, a decline of 50,000 bales, as compared with the 1921 crop, which totaled 355,000 bales. In addition, the present stock in Cuba is approximately 150,000 bales less than the amount of the holdings at this time last year. There are now about 300,000 bales in stock, against 450,000 bales held on September 15, 1921. The latter figure included 115,000 bales of the 1920 crop.

It is stated that the 1921 and 1922 crops are placed at 50 per cent and 57 per cent, respectively, below the 1920 crop, which consisted of approximately 700,000 bales.

The following comparative data of tax paid products as indicated by the sale of revenue stamps shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of September, 1922, as compared with the corresponding month of 1921.

Cigars (large)—	Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1922.
Class A, No.	201,073,775	251,864,240
Class B, No.	165,818,445	140,737,622
Class C, No.	231,028,592	220,027,826
Class D, No.	11,100,720	10,607,520
Class E, No.	2,411,597	2,535,258
Total	614,427,839	625,771,966

Tax-paid products from Porto Rico for the month of September:

Cigars (large)—	Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1922.
Class A, No.	5,236,070	8,729,360
Class B, No.	647,000	2,074,975
Class C, No.	5,380,900	4,848,600
Class D, No.	253,550	2,600
Total	11,517,520	15,655,535

Tax-paid products from the Philippine Islands for the month of September:

Cigars (large)—	Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1922.
Class A, No.	6,158,215	15,937,822
Class B, No.	964,470	275,870
Class C, No.	82,078	51,865
Class D, No.	1,000	50
Class E, No.	250	91
Total	7,206,013	16,265,292

The following table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of Sept., 1922, as compared with the number manufactured during the previous month of Aug., 1922:

	Sept., 1922.	Aug., 1922.
Class A	251,864,240	261,671,892
Class B	140,737,622	143,480,922
Class C	220,027,826	223,782,597
Class D	10,607,520	9,667,862
Class E	2,535,258	2,660,996

Totals

Analysis of the above table shows a total loss for the month when compared with the previous month of 15,392,215. This loss is distributed over all classifications with the exception of Class D, which shows a gain of 939,657. Losses in other classifications are as follows: Class A, 9,807,653; Class B, 2,743,300; Class C, 3,655,271, and Class E, 125,738.

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various revenue districts, as shown by the sale of revenue stamps, for the month of Sept., 1922, as compared with the previous month:

	Sept., 1922.	Aug., 1922.	Inc. or dec.*
Alabama	256,900	297,100	*40,200
Arizona	17,250	↑	.....
Arkansas	122,600	↑	.....
6th California ..	2,447,250	2,360,121	87,129
Colorado	1,706,590	1,286,010	420,580
Connecticut	3,696,525	3,972,801	*276,276
Florida	76,463,001	49,252,845	27,210,156
Georgia	2,286,806	2,173,425	112,481
Idaho	112,700	95,150	16,550
1st Illinois	9,493,621	9,995,933	*502,312
Iowa	5,442,700	5,433,125	9,575
5th Kentucky ..	6,620,536	↑	.....
Louisiana	5,623,880	↑	.....
Maryland	9,661,840	10,321,153	*659,313
Massachusetts ..	8,270,875	12,929,336	*4,658,461
4th Michigan ..	6,348,636	7,711,895	*1,363,159
Minnesota	3,983,793	4,396,695	*407,897
6th Missouri ..	3,260,168	2,837,440	422,728
New Hampshire ..	4,737,500	6,238,500	*1,501,000
1st New Jersey ..	8,596,254	9,534,580	*938,326
5th New Jersey ..	38,910,091	40,707,977	*1,797,886
New Mexico	11,700	↑	.....
1st New York ..	15,801,551	↑	.....
21st New York ..	10,339,290	11,486,632	*1,147,342
28th New York ..	2,104,750	↑	.....
N. Dakota	62,500	84,500	*22,000
Nebraska	1,385,095	1,621,150	*236,055
1st Ohio	15,971,210	18,175,958	*2,204,748
10th Ohio	21,560,110	18,449,720	3,110,390
11th Ohio	15,006,925	15,277,850	*270,925
18th Ohio	13,859,730	12,631,145	1,228,585
Oklahoma	396,700	425,500	*28,800
Oregon	624,025	434,650	*10,525
1st Penna.	157,547,030	156,368,638	1,178,392
12th Penna.	16,233,300	16,250,480	*17,180
23rd Penna.	12,763,225	18,851,710	*6,088,485
Tennessee	469,950	↑	.....
Vermont	137,860	↑	.....
Washington	469,675	470,650	*975
†Not reported.			

The label is just as much a part of your union as your card. You wouldn't think of not carrying a card, would you? Then why not demand the label?

Eternity is almost beyond human comprehension; imagine, if you can, a period so long that it would allow a man to save enough cigar coupons to get a plane or a motorcycle.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

Enslave a man and you destroy his ambitions, his enterprise, his capacity. In the constitution of human nature the desire of bettering one's condition is the mainspring of effort. The first touch of slavery snaps this spring.—Horace Mann.

If discipline is essential to an army's success, it is equally so to the success of trade unionism. The wage earners' only hope of successfully meeting the problems which confront them lies in their ability to act collectively. The greatest devotion to a cause, the clearest understanding of the principles involved, the soundest policy of action would all be of no value unless wage earners could act collectively, and wage earners' collective action is nothing more or less than obedience to the law, which trade unionists have enacted, and this obedience to the law is discipline.—Int. Molders' Journal.

CORRESPONDENCE

To Local Unions, Greeting:

Oneida, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1922.
 Union No. 12, Oneida, has received many inquiries of late by sister unions regarding conditions existing here at this time—after 16 months of locked out and forced out idleness on the part of the cigar manufacturers of this city.

The story is quickly and truthfully told:

We have two "scab" concerns in Oneida to contend against. With their doors wide open, beckoning and influencing union members to fall for them by promises of steady employment (on bunch machines) and a "group insurance" (for 25c per month, compulsory) IN LIEU OF A UNION CARD, and international death benefits as guaranteed by our Int'l Constitution. They (our scab manufacturers) also "jeer" at our members walking the street with union cards, which they claim will become "void" at the end of this year (1922). It is true that the benefits accruing after the 16 weeks limit are not very burdensome, but with all the above odds against us we are still making the supreme sacrifice for union principles and union conditions.

From the original number of 96 men that were locked out by one concern on July 14, 1921, only four scabs went back; and out of the 20 men locked out by the other concern only six scabs went back. Just think of this—only 10 scabs netted by our unfair bosses in 16 months of privation for unionism. Brothers, what does the above teach?

Yours against the open shop.

JACOB MORGENSTEIN, Pres.
 PETER ROGERS, Fin. Sec.
 Union No. 12, Oneida, N. Y.

Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 26, 1922.

To All Organized Labor, Greetings:

We desire to say to the members of your union that the firm of Janeway & Carpenter, manufacturers of wall paper, of New Brunswick, N. J., that our members employed by this concern have been locked out since August 1st and are still out fighting for recognition of their union.

We were advised by Mr. Janeway that he strongly favors the anti-union shop and will not recognize our union in any way.

We therefore call upon organized labor to give us their moral support in this fight. When purchasing or using wall paper insist upon union made wall paper.

National Print Cutters' Ass'n of America,
 R. Heini, National Secretary

Boston, Mass., Oct. 31, 1922.

Enclosed find circular the Union Label Section is sending to the local unions of Boston and the Central Labor Unions of the state of Massachusetts.

With best wishes, I am,

JAMES A. DOWD, Rec. Sec.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions.

Greetings: Trade unionists, awake! Throw off this lethargy! Be consistent. You have a weapon in the Union Label that will organize the worker, maintain the shorter work day and improve not only your standard of living, but provide for your old age.

When you buy a cigar see that the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union is upon the box. (The color is light blue.) They do not cost any more. Look for it! Ask for it! Trade unionism means more than paying your dues.

Fraternally and sincerely yours,
 Union Label Section of the Boston Central Labor Union, James A. Dowd, Rec. Sec.

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 31, 1922.

In proposing the amendment that appears in this issue of the Journal, Local Union No. 549 feels that by adopting same it would cause the endorsement and passage of a good number of necessary amendments to the Constitution, Sec. 213 as it now reads contradicts itself. We believe this amendment to be a proper one if the unions are to take the interest they should on all amendments proposed, by taking action on same whether in favor or against them, and so reporting.

M. G. GARCIA,
 Cor. Sec.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1922.

I started my work in Buffalo with the object in view of creating a better demand for union label cigars. I visited union meetings, addressing them and requesting them to purchase union label cigars. The meetings were not well attended owing to the street car strike, which has been in existence since July 1st, the jitney service being crippled by the judges fining the operators from \$50 to \$250, and also by court injunctions. I also visited the retail cigar dealers and succeeded in getting quite a number of them to again place the union label cigar on sale. I spoke at meetings of the striking street car men and the railway shop crafts. In making the rounds of the retail cigar dealers in the last few days quite a few of them tell me that there is an increased demand for union label cigars, which is surely gratifying. When the shop crafts' strike and the street car men's strike are settled I am sure that there will be a great improvement as far as union labeled cigars are concerned in this city of Buffalo.

Yours fraternally,

CHARLES H. STEVENS,
 General Organizer.

Organizers Sol Sontheimer and J. P. Keenen have resigned.

To have the respect of your fellows you must have self-respect. Demand the union label.

The union label is a protest against the exploitation of women and children.

Spend money earned under union conditions only for union-labeled goods.

Trades-unionists always give preference to the union label, shop card and working button.

Do you believe in collective bargaining? Then demand the union label.

REFERENDUM VOTE FOR SEVENTH VICE-PRESIDENT.

Total number of votes cast, 5,043. Number of votes cast for E. J. Stack, 2,360; number of votes cast for E. V. Defibaugh, 1,113. As no candidate received a majority of all votes cast a second election was ordered. In compliance with the law (Section 46), Messrs. E. J. Stack of Portland, Ore., and E. V. Defibaugh of Wheeling, W. Va., having received the greatest number of votes, were placed on the second ballot.

The reports of the following unions were received too late to be counted: 229, 324, 219, 218, 146, 142, 112, 107, 45, 297, 325, 251, 46, 95, 336, 376, 468, 472. The votes from these unions would have changed the result if received in time.

Unions.	E. J. Stack, Portland, Ore.	E. V. Debaugh, Wheeling, W. Va.	Jos. H. Rackmann, Bangor, Me.	Louis Beer, Pittsburgh, Pa.	H. D. Blanchard, Toledo, O.	A. P. Bower, Reading, Pa.	Theo. Burger, Louisville, Ky.	H. P. Denny, San Diego, Cal.	Thos. F. Garvey, Lowell, Mass.	L. Hemfeld, Philadelphia, Pa.	F. J. Janda, Oshkosh, Wis.	John Jockims, Union Hill.	Abe Kochel, Vancouver, B. C.	Sam. H. Randolph, Fort Wayne, Ind.	John H. Riley, Danbury.	R. Saltzman, Bloomington.	L. E. Sipes, St. Joseph.	W. E. Stacey, Peoria, Ill.	Thos. Steigerwald, San Diego, Cal.	D. Sugden, Salt Lake City.	Aaron Velleman, Boston, Mass.	Wm. Warner, Saginaw, Mich.	R. T. Wood, Springfield.
1.	1	42	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2.	3	27	3	1	9	3	1	3	3	1	11	29	1	1	12	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
3.	44	23	1	1	15	1	40	4	4	1	9	10	1	3	1	14	3	2	1	1	6	23	1
4.	5	1	9	1	1	3	25	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5.	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6.	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7.	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8.	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9.	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10.	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11.	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12.	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13.	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14.	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15.	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16.	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17.	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18.	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19.	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20.	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21.	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22.	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23.	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24.	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25.	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26.	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27.	28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28.	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29.	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30.	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31.	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32.	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33.	34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34.	35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35.	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36.	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37.	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38.	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39.	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40.	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
41.	42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
42.	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43.	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
44.	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45.	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</	

Union.	E. J. Stack, Portland, Ore.	El. V. Dedbaugh, Wheeling, W. Va.	Joe. H. Beckmann, Bangor, Me.	Louis Baer, Pittsburgh, Pa.	H. D. Blanchard, Toledo, O.	A. P. Bower, Reading, Pa.	Theo. Burger, Louisville, Ky.	H. P. Denny, San Diego, Cal.	Thos. F. Garvey, Lowell, Mass.	L. Herufeld, Philadelphia, Pa.	F. J. Janda, Oshkosh, Wis.	John Jockims, Union Hill.	Abe Kochel, Vancouver, B. C.	Sam. H. Randolph, Fort Wayne, Ind.	John H. Riley, Danbury.	R. Saltzman, Bloomington.	L. El. Sipes, St. Joseph.	W. E. Stacey, Peoria, Ill.	Thos. Stelgerwald, San Diego, Cal.	D. Sugden, Salt Lake City.	Aaron Velleman, Boston, Mass.	Wm. Warner, Saginaw, Mich.	R. T. Wood, Springfield.
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Union.	El. J. Stack, Portland, Ore.	El. V. Debaugh, Wheeling, W. Va.	Jos. H. Backmann, Bangor, Me.	Louis Baer, Pittsburgh, Pa.	H. D. Blanchard, Toledo, O.	A. P. Bower, Reading, Pa.	Theo. Burger, Louisville, Ky.	H. P. Dennery, San Diego, Cal.	Thos. F. Garvey, Lowell, Mass.	L. Hernfeld, Philadelphia, Pa.	F. J. Janda, Oakbrook, Wis.	John Jockims, Union Hill.	Abe Kochel, Vancouver, B. C.	Sam. H. Randolph, Fort Wayne, Ind.	John H. Riley, Danbury.	R. Saltzman, Bloomington.	L. E. Sipes, St. Joseph.	W. E. Stracy, Peoria, Ill.	Thos. Steigewald, San Diego, Cal.	D. Sugden, Salt Lake City.	Aaron Velleman, Boston, Mass.	Wm. Warner, Saginaw, Mich.	R. T. Wood, Springfield.
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Union.	E. J. Stack, Portland, Ore.	E. V. Denbaugh, Wheeling, W. Va.	Jos. H. Backmann, Bangor, Me.	Louis Baer, Pittsburgh, Pa.	H. D. Blanchard, Toledo, O.	A. P. Bower, Reading, Pa.	Theo. Burger, Louisville, Ky.	H. P. Denny, San Diego, Cal.	Thos. F. Garvey, Lowell, Mass.	L. Hermsfeld, Philadelphia, Pa.	F. J. Janda, Oshkosh, Wis.	John Jockims, Union Hill.	Abe Kochel, Vancouver, B. C.	Sam. H. Randolph, Fort Wayne, Ind.	John H. Riley, Danbury.	R. Saltzman, Bloomington.	L. E. Sipes, St. Joseph.	W. E. Stacey, Peoria, Ill.	Thos. Steigervald, San Diego, Cal.	D. Sugden, Salt Lake City	Aaron Velleman, Boston, Mass.	Wm. Warner, Saginaw, Mich.	R. T. Wood, Springfield.
506.....	275
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Total ..	2360	1113	36	44	41	95	70	46	11	29	133	40	18	87	162	31	2	73	81	29	480	37	75

The Proposed New State Constitution.
The proposed new state constitution as drafted by constitutional convention of Illinois is a document replete with covert phrases and hidden meanings.

In 1870, when the present constitution was adopted, the people were given an opportunity to vote on nine separate propositions, any of which they might accept or reject. No such latitude of choice is offered to the people now, however, and when they enter the polls on Dec. 12 they may only decide on the single issue of adopting as a whole or defeating as a whole, the proposed new constitution.

If the voters of Illinois ratify the proposed new constitution, all the people of our state will soon find themselves enmeshed in a net work of legalism beyond the understanding of any person except the nine individuals who, as members of the supreme court, will be the sovereigns of Illinois—except insofar as they will be controlled by political bosses to whose desires they must give most careful attention unless they themselves can become the political party dictators.

Unequal representation in the state legislature is provided for in the proposed new draft, effecting not only the representation of Cook county in the senate, but also representation in every industrial center throughout the state in the lower house by a peculiar and unstable and insecure method of apportionment on the basis of votes cast in a given election instead of population, citizenship or registered voters.

The New Sovereign Power.

The members of the judiciary department will be made the sovereign rulers of the people of Illinois if the proposed new constitution is ratified. The grant of power proposed for the judges of the state is far greater than that ever suggested in any other American state and even greater than any judicial power exercised in any country in the world since the middle ages. The nine men who are to serve as members of the supreme court may assume jurisdiction in any sort of controversy which may arise between citizens, and may appoint assistants (Sec. 110) who will have such judicial and other powers as the supreme court may prescribe. What is the limit of this peculiar extension of judicial jurisdiction? That is a question that those who are to exercise the power—that is to say, the judges—will decide for themselves and against their decision the people will have no appeal.

In another section of the proposed new constitution (Sec. 123) it confers upon the judiciary department a new and strange jurisdiction which has never been conferred by any constitution. It is a section which gives to the courts the unrestricted authority to go as far as the supreme court may please in the making of so-called declaratory judgments in which no consequential relief is sought and upon this basis to make binding declarations of right. Thus the supreme court can at any moment authorize the judges of the state to take jurisdiction in great numbers of disputes and controversies between citizens which are not now regarded as the proper subject of judicial action and the supreme court may further authorize the local courts as well as itself assuming authority to

pass judgment on the basis of controversies that some one believes may arise at some future time but which have not actually taken place. No more cunning scheme to enable the predatory interests of the state to shackle the people could be devised. The power to do this is conferred upon the court without any restriction whatsoever.

Taxes.

It is agreed on all sides that the main reason which brought about the calling of a constitutional convention was the widespread dissatisfaction with the rigid and inflexible uniformity provision of the present constitution as affecting the power of taxation. Despite the fact that some years ago the voters of Illinois, by an overwhelming majority, decided in favor of extending the power of the state legislature in the matter of taxation so as to permit classification of property for taxation purposes, the constitutional convention adopted the precise language (Sec. 141) of that part of the present taxation section against which the people complained. No income tax can be levied against the huge incomes of the great corporations under the proposed new constitution unless the meager earnings of the workers be also taxed. An arbitrary limited exemption of \$1,000 for the head of a family, plus \$200 for each child under the age of 16 years, is all that is allowed the man of family. In case of other persons the exemption to the wage earner is limited to \$500. Thus no law providing for the taxing of huge incomes of great mercantile corporations would be constitutional unless that law also provides for a tax on the income of the \$12 a week sales girls.

Banks.

A section of the proposed new constitution which prohibits the state from assuming any liability for any banking business (Sec. 49) is designed to prevent the state legislature from enacting laws to protect bank depositors. Its purpose is clearly to prevent the passage of legislation in Illinois already enacted in several states which provides for guaranty funds to be deposited with the state authorities for the protection of bank depositors.

Three times the citizens of Illinois have by an overwhelming majority declared in favor of the initiative and referendum. The legislature declined to act under the present constitution and the legislature may continue to decline to act under the proposed new constitution. Thus the relationship of the people to constitutional amendments remains unchanged by any provision of the proposed new constitution.

Other Dangerous Provisions.

The Bill of Rights, the most precious heritage of the common people has been seriously multiplied by the constitutional convention. As previously stated, one section has been used to convey limitless power to the judges. Another section (Sec. 8) has been changed so as to empower the attorney general to seize and hold citizens at will by merely filing information without even being required to show probable cause in a court of record. The section which now provides the right of bail has been changed (Sec. 7) so as to leave that right entirely to the discretion of the judge. Through the strik-

ing out of one word in the sentence on the right of trial by jury—the word "heretofore," (Sec. 5). The supreme court under its rule making power in another part of the constitution, is given power (Sec. 93) to authorize judges to intrude themselves upon the juries and to alter the methods of jury trial in many respects.

The right to the writ of habeas corpus (Sec. 7) in which the question of procedure figures very largely, is also seriously limited by the powers granted to the courts in the sections empowering the courts to prescribe their own regulations without restriction by statute law.

We also regard as extremely unwise the qualifying clause which has been attached to that section of the bill of rights providing for the freedom of conscience and which proposed to authorize the reading of any version of the old or new testament in the public schools (Sec. 3) without comment. It is significant to note that the change in this respect was inserted as a qualification upon religious liberty and was not attached to the article on public education. Its effect can only be to arouse religious controversy which the courts would sooner or later be called upon to decide under the vast accord of jurisdiction to the judiciary department. There are many versions of the old and new testaments, some of them used exclusively by certain denominations to the exclusion of other versions with substantial differences in text. In the course of time it is certain that the use of some version of the Bible by some teacher will be questioned and then will begin the entry of the judiciary department upon the religious field.

There are some significant omissions in the proposed new constitution as compared with the present constitution. Some of these affect the power of the legislature to regulate corporations whether as organized under the laws of Illinois or the laws of other states and doing business in Illinois. One of those omitted sections relates to the power of eminent domain over railroads and other corporations. Others are those which now prohibit creation of purely fictitious values. Such omissions furnish ample evidence that the constitutional convention has given little real consideration to the people of Illinois. The legislative power has been seriously limited in other respects and legislation providing for old age pensions or pensions of any kind in which state funds are to be used, will not be constitutional (Sec. 157) if the new draft is ratified. We believe also that no law providing for any state insurance fund in connection with the workmen's compensation act can be enacted under the proposed new constitution.

There are many other points which require the most careful scrutiny of the citizens of Illinois. We have, however, covered some of the most dangerous provisions of the proposed new basic law. In doing this we have used the present constitution as the measure by which to pass judgment upon the proposed new constitution and we have no hesitancy in saying that it is infinitely better for the citizens of Illinois to uphold the present constitution with all its faults than to accept the fearful proposals offered to them by the constitutional convention. Here and there in the new draft we find sections which, standing alone, seem to offer some slight improvements, but even those are restricted and in some cases nullified by other sections.

Action by Local Unions and Central Bodies.

The freedom of the citizens of Illinois is in serious danger. It therefore becomes the duty of every trade unionist in the state to enter the fight against the proposed new constitution and to subordinate all other activities in one supreme effort to save the people of the state.

Every local union should hold special meetings as quickly as possible for the purpose of discussing the terms of the proposed new constitution as compared with the provisions of the present basic law and should undertake the printing of notices and other circulars advising their members and all other liberty loving citizens to go to the polls on Dec. 12 for the purpose of defeating the proposed new law.



Help Her to Save More Lives

Last year over 100,000 lives were saved with the aid of Tuberculosis Christmas Seals. Tuberculosis is being controlled. The death rate has been cut in half. If you and others join the fight, it can be stamped out.

Buy Christmas Seals. When you see someone selling them, help the fight along by buying all you can.

Your help, the help of every happy, healthy person, is needed; and it will count.

Stamp out
Tuberculosis
with
Christmas
Seals



THE NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL
TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATIONS OF
THE UNITED STATES

Special Financier's Examination of Union 365, Havana, Ill.

The books and accounts of this union are in a bad condition, due to indifference and lack of interest in union affairs by the few members remaining here. No meetings have been held for some time and as a result the secretary was at liberty to conduct the business of the union to suit himself. On account of this carelessness the funds of the union are short, as shown below:

Balance Nov. 1, 1920.....\$269.01
Receipts to August 1, 1922..... 670.30
Expended over percentage in 1921..... 14.09
Due to International Union on this examination 34.20

Total\$987.60
Expense to August 1, 1922..... 815.90

Balance should be August 1, 1922.....\$171.70
Funds of Union August 1, 1922:
In Havana National Bank.....\$ 56 41

Deficiency of union August 1, 1922.....\$115.29
This deficiency is accounted for as follows:
Expended over percentage in 1921.....\$ 14.09
Due to Int. Union on this examination.. 34.20
Cash reported on hand and not accounted for by ex-Sec. W. Hughes..... 67.00

Total\$115.29
The amount charged as due to the International Union on this examination includes \$6 dues collected by Mr. Hughes and not reported and \$28.20 stamp shortage in 60-cent dues. To this must be added the cash shortage of \$67, making total due from Mr. Hughes \$101.80 plus his pro rata share of the \$14.09 charged to local union as expended over percentage in 1921.

OTTO DEHN,
Special Financier.

REPORT OF SPECIAL FINANCIER.

Union No. 488, Middletown, N. Y.
Middletown, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1922.

The books and accounts of this union were pretty much jumbled. The year 1917 was nicely conducted; after that there were many errors, commissions and omissions, that appeared questionable. Reports sent to Int. office were misleading and caused some serious troubles. All this could have been avoided had the finance committee done their duty. They were such in name only. All vouchers were properly executed, but remained in their original book form and none signed by recipient of benefits or other expense. Ledger not posted properly and no accounts kept of several members, some running over two years. No treasurer's account book kept for about two years. Gave the officers proper instructions as to their duties, how to post the ledger and other financial books. I received the promises of better work in the future.

Statement as follows:
Balance on hand last exam., Jan. 1, 1917.\$ 267.94
Reported receipts to Oct. 1, 1922 8,448.82
Due to Int. Union on this exam..... 56.37

Total\$8,768.13
Expense to Oct. 1, 1922 8,291.18

Int. balance should be Oct. 1, 1922\$ 476 95
Funds of union Oct. 1, 1922:
Deposited in Middletown Trust Co.\$403.19
In possession Treas. J. H. Yaeger 17.39

Total 420.58

Deficiency Oct. 1, 1922\$ 56.37

Yours fraternally,

GEO. F. HITZ,
Special Financier.

Distant Pastures Look Green to Organized Labor's Critics.

"Most of our radicals, even those who derive their entire socialist gospel from the columns of the New York Nation and the New Republic, are accustomed to gauge the American labor

movement by the European yardstick," says D. N. Shub, writing in Justice, official magazine of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, on "The A. F. of L. and Its Radical Critics."

"They will not understand that the American labor movement is developing according to its own laws; that the problems which confront the American labor movement are different from the European and must be solved in a totally different manner.

"Not only the communists, but many of the 'right' socialists in America cannot still wear themselves away from the idea that the labor movement is not a self-sufficing phenomenon with an objective of its own, but that it is a means for another end. In the eyes of the first, this end is socialism, while the others believe it to be socialism.

"No matter what we may think of the trade union movement and the role the unions might play in the reconstruction process of society upon socialist precepts, it is time, nevertheless, that we recognize the fact once and for all that the object for which unions are formed and maintained by the masses of their members is not to reconstruct society but to improve the condition of the working masses today.

"Individual leaders and theoreticians of the labor movement will have the right to think and believe that the ultimate aim of the labor movement is the abolition of wage slavery. They may even write this down in black and white in the by-laws of the trade unions. The working masses who belong to the union, however, care little for the distant future. To them the union is valuable inasmuch as it improves their conditions right here and now, or at least in the very near future.

"Such is the point of view with regard to labor unions not only of the conservative workers of America, but also of the socialist workers of Germany, France and other capitalistic countries in Europe.

"Whoever recognizes the importance of improving the condition of the workers today—and this is recognized now by even the extreme radicals—must accept the trade union movement as it is and judge it inasmuch as it fulfills its own purpose.

"That union is progressive which can best defend the interests of the workers in a given industry, regardless whether its secretary or president believe in the dictatorship of the proletariat or not."

State of Trade Nov. 1, 1922.

GOOD.	32 Louisville	209 Coldwater
	84 Chippewa Falls	210 Rome
	46 Grand Rapids	221 South Bend
	47 Quincy	231 Amsterdam
	56 Leavenworth	233 Sedalia
	57 Champaign	250 Belleville
	60 Keokuk	274 Pekin
	61 La Crosse	279 Plattsburg
	69 Three Rivers	280 Owego
	72 Burlington	283 Geneva
FAIR.	73 Alton	286 Wichita
	85 Eau Claire	287 Marinette
	86 Mansfield	300 Michigan City
	88 Dubuque	310 Manistee
	92 Worcester	311 Auburn
	94 Pawtucket	315 St. Cloud
	98 St. Paul	323 Sheboygan
	107 Erie	331 Crookston
	112 Oneonta	345 Rapid City
	114 Jacksonville	366 Ann Arbor
DULL.	115 Canton	372 Marshfield
	121 Ithaca	381 Watertown
	124 Watertown	406 Crawfordville
	125 Norwich	409 Kewanee
	130 Saginaw	410 Centralia
	135 Appleton	483 Mobile
	140 Niagara Falls	435 Kenton
	150 Sioux City	444 Walla Walla
	154 Lincoln	447 Kenosha
	158 Lafayette	457 Benton Harbor
	161 Denver	466 Easton
	168 Oshkosh	469 Bakersfield
	193 Jefferson City	476 Pontiac
	201 Rock Island	477 Manitowoc
	206 North Adams	479 Wheeling
	5 Rochester	
	6 Syracuse	
	7 Utica	
	20 Decatur	
	24 Muskegon	
	25 Milwaukee	
	26 Norwalk	
	27 Toronto	

But She Shall Yet Prevail

BY COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST



OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President,
503 So. Dearborn St., Chicago.
SAMUEL GOMPERS, 218 W. 51st St., New
York City, First Vice President.
I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven,
Conn., Second Vice President.
D. W. KENNEDY, 73 Clifton Ave., Niagara
Falls, Ont., Third Vice President.
MANUEL GONZALEZ, Box 396, Ybor City,
Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.
E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis,
Minn., Fifth Vice President.
CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo,
N. Y., Sixth Vice President.
GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C,
Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also, as per section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinct-

ly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member, if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Notice of the special assessment of \$1 on all 30c and 60c members and 50c on Class B members, in compliance with Section 92 (a) of the Constitution, is herewith given. This assessment takes effect September 25, 1922, and may be paid in two weekly installments. New initiates who have not been members for four months are exempt from all assessments. All who join after September 25 are exempt from payment of the September assessment. Class B members don't have to pay any International assessments until they have been members for six months. Forty-cent beneficiary members don't have to pay the special strike fund assessment. Members out of work are not exempt from this assessment.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 10, Providence, to suspend F. H. Johnson, 43028, and fine him \$50 for working in the non-union shop of F. J. Houston. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved only \$25, and one member disapproved the suspension.

Approved the application of 107, Erie, to fine John S. Jake, 93809, and Raymond Schillinger, 34693, each \$100 for working in the strike shop of George B. Wingerter & Son. Vote—Affirmative, 6; one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of 12, Oneida, to suspend and fine the following \$50 each: George Clark, 52442; Albert Lavine, 46574; Wm. Loosman, 641; Herbert Taylor, 106913; Wm. Dennison, 76119; Peter Myer, 62972; John Rosenberg, 8167; Chas. Stevener, 82216, and Wm. Padgett, 34622, for working in the non-union shop of J. M. Bennett & Son, and Leo. Bruns, 33916, for working in the non-union shop of Powell and Goldstein. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved only \$25, and one member disapproved the suspensions.

In the October journal the amount of the fine imposed by 97, Boston, on Reuben de Woolf, 91990, was omitted. It was \$100.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Frank Kraus desires to hear from Frank Kane. Address Waldren, Colo.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of James Edw. Murphy, formerly of Seattle, Wash., and last heard of in New York City, is requested to write Union 138, Seattle, Wash.

If Joseph Boleyn will write to Joseph Deckers, care Union 42, Hartford, Conn., he will get some important news from his parents.

John Klevering, 35 Oak street, Muskegon, Mich., would like to hear from Chas. Jansen.

Mrs. Retta Burch, 81 W. Baker street, Atlanta, Ga., desires to hear from J. J. Burch.

Wm. F. Glaub is notified that the address of his old pal is 504 Estell street, Tampa, Fla. By Union 336, Tampa, Fla.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OCTOBER 1922

RECEIPTS—TAX.

16 Binghamton	\$100	80 Danbury	\$100
39 New Haven	250	84 Saugerties	100
40 Bldeford	250	86 Mansfield	100
44 St. Louis	350	88 Dubuque	150
48 Toledo	100	89 Schenectady	50
53 New Orleans	200	94 Pawtucket	100
56 Leavenworth	100	100 Milbank	50
58 Montreal	400	111 Des Moines	250
66 Lewiston	100	115 Canton	100
69 Three Rivers	100	117 Pine Bluff	100
70 Winona	100	124 Watertown	50
72 Burlington	100	125 Norwich	50
73 Alton	200	135 Appleton	200
75 Columbus	50	187 Massillon	50
76 Hannibal	200		

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

2 Buffalo	\$ 3.90	225 Los Angeles	\$ 1.75
5 Rochester	5.40	236 Reading	.75
8 Hoboken	.75	258 Streator	1.35
25 Milwaukee	1.50	292 Brooklyn	4.00
26 S. Norwalk	1.75	300 Michigan City	3.50
41 Aurora	.75	306 Pueblo	1.70
42 Hartford	4.10	311 Auburn	1.60
46 Springfield	3.50	342 Batavia	1.00
61 LaCrosse	1.00	380 Wallace	2.35
85 Eau Claire	.75	503 Urichsville	10.00
126 Ephrata	6.20	187 Covington	5.55
160 Milford	3.00	204 New Albany	1.25
165 Philadelphia	6.00		
B. Selden, on shortage of 526, Philadelphia (dissolved)			10.00
W. H. Buhles, on shortage of 334, Saratoga (dissolved)			82.10

Receipts for October	\$4,215.60
Balance September 30, 1922	5,077.68

Total \$9,293.28

EXPENDITURES FOR OCTOBER.

Office rent	\$ 200.00
Salary to Int'l. President	240.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers	864.50
Pietro Bianco, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
A. Garlepy, sal. and exp. as org.	80.00
J. P. Keenen, bal. sal. and exp. as org.	115.22
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as org.	150.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
Sol Sontheimer, bal. sal. and exp. as org.	104.41
C. H. Stevens, sal. and exp. as org.	100.00
J. A. Sullivan, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as org.	231.94
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as sub-org.	200.00
John Kammer, services at 329, Fond du Lac	12.52
O. T. Leach, services at 456, Albia	24.44
G. F. Hiltz, services at 488, Middletown	46.05
Int'l. Pres., expense to Milwaukee	9.87
General counsel, expense to Milwaukee	12.02
W. A. Campbell, sal. & exp. as financier	200.00
Tax A. F. of L. for October	320.00
Tax U. L. T. Dept. for October	160.00
Express on supplies	12.36
Telephone service	5.70
Telegraph service	14.39
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	18.50
Towel service	3.75
Plates for addressograph	.48
Light	.80
Office supplies	9.15
Exchange on checks	1.04
Carrying labels to Union 14	.80
Printing:	
September Journal	284.83
Circular ref. elec. 7th V. P.	7.50
Ballots for elec. 7th V. P.	8.50
Stationery for local unions & 5th V. P.	23.65
Letterheads for Int'l. office	3.00
2,000,000 labels	800.00
133 ledgers	760.00
5,000 due books	150.00
Postage on September Journals	17.23
Postage on letters and supplies	67.34
Labor News Service for October	2.00

75 148/500 reams Journal paper 457.53

Expenses for October \$5,362.93
 *Balance October 31, 1922 2,924.35

Total \$9,293.28

*Included in balance \$1,200 Liberty Bonds.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

153 Sioux Falls	\$200	182 Madison	150
154 Lincoln	100	184 Bay City	150
155 Mt. Pleasant	100	185 Paducah	50
156 Sumfield	100	186 Flint	100
157 Rockford	50	187 Covington	200
160 Milford	100	188 Seattle	200
161 Denver	100	191 Morris	150
162 Green Bay	150	192 Manchester	500
163 Marysville	50	199 Atlantic City	100
167 Oswego	200	200 Galesburg	100
168 Oshkosh	200	201 Rock Island	100
170 W. Palm Beach	150	202 Portland	250
171 E. Greenville	150	203 Camden	150
172 Davenport	200	204 New Albany	150
173 Zanesville	100	206 No. Adams	100
175 Kingston	50	207 Carthage	50
176 Newark	75	208 Kalamazoo	100
179 Bangor	200	210 Rome	100
180 Danbury	150	212 Superior	150
181 Fort Madison	100	213 New York	150
		218 Binghamton	150

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

Wm. Standcumbe appealed against 97, Boston, for limiting the week's work to five days. The constitution, in Section 195, provides that "Every local union shall have power to regulate the hours of labor in its respective locality, but in no case shall they exceed eight hours per day." While this section gives the right to local unions to limit the hours per day not to exceed eight, it in no wise gives any local union the right to limit the days per week that members may work. The appeal is sustained.

Wm. Standcumbe appealed against Union 97, Boston, reference the manner of calling a special meeting, and the action of the president thereon, for the purpose of voting upon an amendment to the by-laws limiting the working days of the union to five per week. Since the question is settled in the foregoing decision no action seems necessary upon this appeal.

Jacob Meese appealed against 97, Boston, for suspending him for non-payment of dues. The member presents extenuating circumstances which warrant the sustaining of his appeal. This is done without prejudice to the secretary, who performed his duty in the matter.

F. E. Bardsley appealed against 297, Canton, for refusing his claim for strike benefit. The appeal is not sustained.

Charles Huberman appealed against 97, Boston, for refusing to permit the men employed in his shop to work on Saturday. The appeal is sustained.

Fred A. Goulet appealed against 49, Springfield, for compelling him to return illegal kick benefit drawn. The appeal is not sustained.

LOST CARDS

13476, Celestino Rio, Init. Dec. 1, 1919, at 474, Lost Sept. 25.
 36125, Jas. O'Hearn, Init. June 6, 1920, at 21, Lost Oct. 27.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of 97, Boston, as published in the September issue, as follows:

The first paragraph of Section 2 of the Constitution shall read: The next convention of the International Union shall be held on the first Monday in the month of May, 1923.

Received the endorsement of Unions 337, Key West; 374, Pekin; 251, New York; 107, Erie; 399, Vincennes; 118, Peoria; 130, Saginaw; 12, Oneida, and 389, New York.

Not having received the required number of endorsements it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 133, Brooklyn, as published in the October issue, as follows:

Strike out Sections 203-204 up to and including in said locality. Strike out the whole Sections 206-206-207 and insert in lieu thereof: No more than one union shall exist in any locality. Section to read: No more than one union in any locality: District of Porto Rico to remain the same as in the Constitution.

Received the endorsement of 44, St. Louis, and 339, New York.

Union No. 500, Tampa, proposes the following amendment: Amend Sec. 213 of the Constitution by inserting after the words "International President" on line six, the following: Their endorsement or not of each and all amendments proposed. Strike out all on line seven from the words "but no unions" up to "by circular" on line nine, and insert: Union shall be fined \$5.00 also for not taking action on an amendment submitted by the International President by circular. No other change. Sec. 213 as amended would read: Sec. 213. Each local union shall have the right to propose, through the columns of the Official Journal, amendments to the International Constitution. Each union is required to act upon every amendment at their meeting next following the receipt of the Journal containing such amendments and report to the International President "their endorsement or not of each and all amendments proposed." Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be fined \$5.00. Unions shall be fined \$5.00 also for not taking action on an amendment submitted by the International President by circular. Any amendment receiving the endorsement of at least twenty unions shall be submitted to a vote of local unions within thirty days, and if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue in color. All labels

issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted herein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter, in the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the consti-

tution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec 130. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all international assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

The amendment to postpone the May, 1922, convention was adopted. Any time after April, 1922, a convention may be called by a majority vote of the membership at large. Any local union may propose that we hold a convention any time after that date, April, 1922.

PRIVATE LOANS

Secretaries holding the cards of the following members will please collect private loans and remit to Union 5, Rochester, N. Y.: Edward Howard (62778), James Thompson (55937), Ed. McNerney (26988), Jerry Lloyd (97320), Juan Leon (83914), Martin Stolenbach (30217), Jas. Knowlton (60461).

The following members owing \$3.00 private loans to Union 248 of Jacksonville are requested to pay or the union will take action as the constitution provides for: Adelard Paquin (86980), A. Reachard (69378), Geo. C. Kane (28447), John Purtell (8850), J. M. Chenault (25765).

Members owing private loans to Union 24. Pawtucket, R. I., are requested to make payment.

Members owing private loans to Union 218, Binghamton, N. Y., are requested to remit. The local fund is depleted and the outstanding money is needed to assist others in need.

Secretaries holding cards of the following please collect 50 cents from each and remit to Union 306, Pueblo, Colo.: Louis Knocke (79150), Jas. Bybee (23694), L. J. Ririe (80991), Frank Wilson (31713), Tom Thoraldson (1166), and F. E. Hauman (88030).

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: None.

Union 5, Rochester, N. Y.—For George Fischer, at 585 Main street, W. Rochester.

International Office—For Joe Martel.

UNION NOTES

Union notes by 97, Boston: Have you read and analyzed the circular issued by our International President?—We need a convention; never was there a greater need of an exchange of views on conditions and a means of getting back all we lost than now.—Second our amendment.—Editorial in November Journal under the caption of "A Sick Industrial System" should be read by every member of the C. M. I. U. of A.—The weather affects sales of cigars.—Strippers should have a charter from the C. M. I. U. of A.; it would bring all parties in interest into closer relation.—The blue label is a means toward an end. Can't you see it?—If every member of our organization would realize the future welfare of his craft depended on himself we would soon be better off.—If all funds of local unions were deposited in the International office the interest would be a great help and there would be less deficiencies.—If restrictions on immigration laws are repealed the protective tariff will go with it.—If my boss is protected I want to be protected, too.—Industries with a protective tariff please take notice.—The wonderful things that the correspondents of one of the tobacco papers don't know about Boston union are surprising to our membership.—Boston Central Labor Union had a ball in the largest hall in the city; cost of hall \$600, and was a brilliant success.—Boston has a credit union run by 97, one of the best in the state.—Label Section of the Boston Central Labor Union has sent out a strong circular to all affiliated unions to look for and demand our blue label.—Massachusetts will have a free state university. State Board of Education and most college professors favor it. The movement is growing by leaps and bounds.—Judge-made law must go if democracy is to be preserved.—Boston Central Labor Union established the first Trade Union College and has as good a faculty as Harvard.—And don't forget when commodities are raised 100 per cent and wages 50 per cent that is counterfeit wages.—Union 97 gave \$400 a week to the Textile Workers of Manchester. Their fight is the fight of organized labor. Manchester Union gave them \$1,500 a week. That is going some. 192 is on the map.—Throw your broad upon the waters and it will return ten fold.—School bags and traveling satchels have a union label on them when union made.—Election day should be a legal holiday or be held on a legal holiday. Think it over.—Read the Journal, and read it all, and then you will be sure to read my screed.—This is modest.—Henry Abrahams.

Adam Lansche is requested to communicate with Union 165, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and necessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 120 to 145, inclusive. Send in a death blank, properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Stefano Didia, who died Sept. 26.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.	
Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) .....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) .....	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.10
When ordering state size wanted.	
Year date for label canceler .....	.30
Typeholder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.50
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. .....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. .....	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ....	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.25
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200-page label record	1.40
1-100-page label record .....	.85

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and Ledgers.			Ledgers only.		
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3rd zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:
The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
500 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.
LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks, blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. eds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

Make It a "Merry Christmas" for
Organized Labor.

November, 1922.

To All Organized Labor, Greeting:

During this season of the year every one is more or less interested in Christmas shopping. A great amount of money will be spent. This fact gives the wide-awake trades unionists food for thought, as they realize the golden opportunity to expend their Christmas savings for the products of organized labor.

Cigars, tobacco, cigarettes, writing paper, slippers, collars, shirts, underwear, gloves, hosiery, suspenders, belts and neckties can all be obtained with the union label, and always prove most acceptable gifts.

Father may need a new overcoat, raincoat, a new hat or pair of shoes. Supply his need and watch for his look of pleasure when he sees the union label. That will make the gift doubly precious to him.

Brother may long for a new razor, a new traveling bag, or a musical instrument of some kind. Many housewives would appreciate a new stove or range or a new mattress. The thrifty housekeeper would appreciate a barrel of union flour. A union-made desk or table will supply a long-felt want of many.

In making all purchases your patronage should be given to those stores employing union clerks and union drivers.

Many churches engage an orchestra to assist the choir at Christmas. If you have the true trade union spirit you will see that union musicians are engaged by those in charge.

You will see that all Christmas programs are printed on union water-marked paper and that the label of the Allied Printing Trades appears on them.

Should any of the Christmas season entertainments include refreshments, see that union bread, cake, meat and soft drinks are served by a union waiter.

By carrying out these suggestions you will make it a "Merry Christmas" for many of your fellow workers in the American labor movement, as by reason of your patronage more of the organized workers will be employed.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternal yours,

JOHN J. MANNING,

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.

Union Label Section. Boston Central Labor
Union.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions.

Greetings—Trade unionists, awake! Throw off this lethargy! Be consistent! You have a weapon in the union label that will organize the worker, maintain the shorter workday and improve not only your standard of living but provide for your old age. When you buy a cigar see that the blue label of the Cigarmakers' International Union is upon the box. The color is light blue. They do not cost any more. Look for it! Ask for it! Trades unionism means more than paying your dues.

UNION LABEL SECTION OF THE BOSTON
CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

James A. Dowd, Rec. Sec.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID SEPTEMBER, 1922.

Union	Card	Date	By member-			Cause of Death.	Amount
			Union	ship.	Length		
No. Name of member.	No.	initiated.	No.	Yr.	M.	Age.	paid.
1 Thos. Snyder	12403	April, 1883	1	39	3	Gallstones	80 \$550.00
2 Jos. Feuerbach	477	Mar., 1880	2	42	5	Diabetes	63 550.00
2 Wife H. Schroeder	41423	May, 1902	2	20	3	Bronchitis	64 40.00
4 John Rauh	6890	Feb., 1898	4	24	5	Apoplexy	66 550.00
4 Ed. Wuest	8890	Mar., 1886	100	36	3	Cancer stomach	65 550.00
4 A. Warndorf	20923	June, 1910	4	12	2	Accident	53 275.00
5 Fred Gillbrick	59117	Jan., 1898	5	..	..	.....	.. 200.00
6 Wm. Ladendorf	1186	May, 1902	6	20	2	Endocarditis	70 550.00
8 Paul Schunke	55732	May, 1890	90	30	1	Cancer throat	65 550.00
14 J. B. Pierce	70812	Oct., 1892	45	29	11	Bright's disease	54 550.00
14 Fred Meler	39642	Nov., 1885	226	37	..	Carcinoma prostate ...	75 550.00
14 Frank Kumesch	81138	Oct., 1904	14	12	6	Insanity	36 200.00
20 H. D. Hansen	89232	Feb., 1917	20	5	6	Ulcerated stomach	39 125.00
22 Thos. M. Dolan	2405	Aug., 1863	23	59	..	Old age	90 550.00
28 Jas. P. Barry	28132	June, 1885	28	37	2	Total disability (bal.) ..	60 300.00
28 Wife M. Green	31443	Jan., 1884	169	38	9	Heart trouble	66 40.00
33 Jno. Alsmeyer	68835	July, 1897	33	25	1	Pneumonia	43 550.00
39 Aaron Mendoza	565	Oct., 1877	39	44	10	Interstitial nephritis ..	84 550.00
69 Wife Wm. Hoffman.....	64343	Sept., 1891	69	21	..	.....	.. 40.00
90 Louis Schroeder	40435	July, 1883	90	39	1	Arterio sclerosis	75 550.00
90 Marie Jindrich	56227	June, 1890	90	22	2	Chro. myocarditis	84 550.00
90 Wife Richard Kleinkauf	58464	July, 1882	90	40	..	Cancer intestines	72 40.00
93 Fred Dickman	31120	Mar., 1885	93	37	3	Cancer stomach	73 250.00
97 Robt. Knoblauch	60889	Mar., 1888	6	34	5	Total disability	76 350.00
97 Jas. M. Jackson	48408	Aug., 1886	87	36	1	Arterio sclerosis	75 550.00
97 M. Fitzgerald	83013	June, 1896	68	23	2	Cerebral hemorrhage ..	45 450.00
102 Jno. King	86988	July, 1903	102	19	..	Total disability	59 400.00
125 Antha Ingraham	50334	May, 1886	125	36	2	Cancer	73 550.00
129 Ralph Jones	110670	Jan., 1905	295	14	..	Pul. tub.	40 275.00
138 Isaac Axebroth	65995	Sept., 1902	251	19	9	Suicide	41 475.00
141 Jno. Rcek	44238	Aug., 1890	141	32	1	Gas poisoning	64 550.00
141 Frank Pelikan	28333	Oct., 1885	144	29	1	Pneumonia	71 550.00
141 Josef Zoubek	3634*	Aug., 1890	141	31	11	Pul. tub.	57 550.00
141 Mary Samuel	90796	Oct., 1906	141	15	9	Oedema lungs	64 475.00
144 Jos. Maesfrank	113672	Sept., 1907	97	14	4	Illuminating gas	45 100.00
148 Francisco Melendez	47511	Nov., 1916	148	5	6	Dyspepsia	26 125.00
192 Wife F. Heyman	114098	July, 1906	97	16	1	Dilation heart	40 40.00
220 Wife Dumas Auguste ...	48560	July, 1901	220	21	9	Apoplexy	48 40.00
225 Andrew Merrero	97687	Dec., 1901	220	21	8	Hemorrhage	59 550.00
225 Chas. Buhrmelster	67542	Nov., 1890	215	31	10	Heart trouble	68 550.00
257 Wife Jacob Warfel	17319	Feb., 1899	100	23	7	Complication diseases ..	57 40.00
311 B. J. Baker	37199	May, 1885	65	37	3	Heart trouble	55 550.00
311 F. Stahlberger	64800	Mar., 1897	311	23	5	Heart trouble	75 550.00
316 Laura Sneeringer	86237	Oct., 1899	316	22	11	Acute indigestion	52 550.00
316 Ed Bolin	90644	May, 1900	316	22	3	Cancer	57 550.00
316 Chas. Hagerman	73022	Jan., 1895	316	27	..	.....	.. 475.00
336 Manuel R. Perez	110254	Oct., 1909	336	12	..	Mitral insufficiency ...	47 275.00
449 Felipe Pagen	122989	Apr., 1918	449	4	3	Tuberculosis	35 75.00
462 Ramon Navas	27639	Mar., 1914	462	8	11	Tuberculosis	39 125.00
462 F. P. Sarmilrito	113250	Dec., 1905	449	16	7	Tuberculosis	61 475.00
462 G. Monjlovi	49642	Dec., 1916	462	5	6	Tuberculosis	38 40.00
462 Antonia Arias	10935	Aug., 1909	462	12	11	Tuberculosis	33 275.00
500 M. M. Suarez	110626	Sept., 1904	449	17	11	Arterio sclerosis	67 475.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

‡Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

§Stogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Ialand, 606 Selma st., Mobile.
 ‡Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *405 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, 515 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 298 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 ‡228 Phil Hanlon, 809 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidor Holtzer, 809 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 228 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. O. Stroup, 684½ 12th st., San Pedro.
 332 Joseph Long, 951 4th st., San Diego.
 335 G. M. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 B. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
 409 A. H. Sidler, 620 Humboldt st., Bakersfield.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *35 Roselle Theoret, 156 Gibson av., Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Garlepy, 239 Av. 78 de la Ville, Montreal.
 140 D. W. Kennedy, 73 Clifton av., Niagara Falls, Ont.
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 377 Frank Brown, 53 26th ave., W., Vancouver, B. C.
 *373 J. O. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
 459 W. B. Rose, 820 av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 486 A. G. Miller, 243 Boyne st., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
 *894 J. Listerman, 606 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
 493 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 499 Elmer E. East, 420 W. Topeka av., Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 11 Couch st., S. Norwalk.
 ‡38 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 130 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 136 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 ‡46 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point.
 ‡180 John H. Riley, 12 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
 *232 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *236 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 814 Main st., Middletown.

- *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *395 Frank N. Smith, Box 560, Waterbury.
 *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon bldg., Norwich.
 *484 O. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 P st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1831 E. Union st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 ‡336 Manuel Gonzales, Box 398, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 801 Ellis st., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonzales, Box 185, W. Tampa.
 464 Salvatore Chillura, Box 116, Ybor City Sta., Tampa.
 ‡474 Manuel Munis, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a508 America Pulg. Box 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 b512 Delores Gonzalez, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 L. Carstens, Box 135, Key West.
 c514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 880 Alex Cheyne, Box 627, Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Nelhart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 J. E. Jacobsen, 812½ N. 7th St., Springfield.
 41 John H. May, 449 New York st., Aurora.
 Frank A. Assell, 298 Pierce St., Aurora.
 *47 Leo Schmitt, 1000 Washington st.,
 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.

- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington av., Alton.
 *80 Sterling B. Ford, 807 Clements av., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elzer, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Phillip Steffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zieler, 184 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 Louis Stroeble, 1408 N. Perry st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 816 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kauffman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 174 Frank Suva, 119 Iowa av., Joliet.
 *183 Jas. E. Williams, Jefferson st., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 78 Public sq., Galeburg.
 201 John H. Russ, 1030 First av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Troute, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 222 James Knudtson, Box 95, Peru.
 243 Chas. Mazur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolff, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 253 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 808 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Salzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 879 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E st., Monmouth.
 *365 Geo. Sauts, 311½ W. Main st., Havana.
 394 J. W. Humphrey, 317 N. Sycamore st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
 *410 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 Wm. Hochndel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 83 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 713 Spring st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 730½ Barr st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beissman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birz, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergman, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 824 W. 1st st., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 *308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 339 Chas. L. Jacobs, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 *379 Chas. Sholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed Gantner, 215 W. 18th st., Rushville.
 399 Henry Yungbans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed Schrempf, 371 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1202 W. 28th st., Des Moines.
 120 John Hartman, 1501 E. 5th st., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Geo. Peterson, 802 S. Concord st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 835 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3d st., Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigurd Olson, 427 Ave. E., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Harry Phillips, 323 N. J. st., Okaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 Third av., W. Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 86 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhaver, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *105 W. A. Cole, 151 Bridge st., Maysville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 Theo. Kenneweg, 640 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1835 St. Bernard av., New Orleans.
 * R. B. Pavageau, 1528 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 168 Main st., Biddeford.
 66 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 278 Jas. L. Rogers, 11 James st., Rockland.
 470 Hugh Hadsor, 235½ Middle st., P. O. Box 354, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, 107 E. Virginia av., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *23 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 *49 John W. Russell, 160 White st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
 92 Geo. Apholt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 339, Worcester.
 *97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *160 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 F. B. Lewis, 148 Bracewell av., North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 324 Manuel Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawler, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 89 Snow st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Nicholas Cappuccilli, 208 Le Roy st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E. Labor Temple Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 324 Cottage Grove st., S. E. Grand Rapids.
 69 C. O. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 821 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 *14 V. Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *154 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 205 Wm. White, 214 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
 *208 L. W. Lapp, 1015 Oak st., Kalamazoo.
 *209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *208 Hugo Larson, 228 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *802 E. T. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 810 A. B. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 366 Wm. Luehke, 209 N. First st., Ann Arbor.
 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, Gen. Del., Fort Huron.
 383 J. M. Nagel, 203½ S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 226 Blenhuber av., Marquette.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 215 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 Wm. A. Zick, 809 S. Superior st., Adrian.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 608 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Alex. McEachran, 423 Daily Star bldg., Minneapolis.
 *98 Gust E. Erickson, 406 N. Franklin st., St. Paul.
 271 Bert Joslyn, 219 5th st., N. W. Rochester.
 294 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *815 J. M. Scharenbroch, 233 14th av., S. St. Cloud.
 821 J. C. Pratt, Box 230, Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 434 John Miller, 113 W. 3rd st., Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 22 W. H. Grant, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 80 R. M. Bradley, 210 N. 4th st., Moberly.
 †44 Ed Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 John Eichenberger, 808 Broadway, Hannibal.
 86 L. L. Jacobs, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 Isaac N. Weille, 424 New Nelson bldg., Missouri
 Main st., Kansas City.
 198 Fred J. Neutzier, 206 Madison st., Jefferson City.
 238 John D. Meyer, 608 N. Quincy st., Sedalia.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 822 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., S., Great Falls.
 376 Joseph Turtle, 221 Commercial av., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *98 J. B. Schupp, 2537 S. 10th st., Omaha.
 144 John Steimer, 945 N. 22d av., Lincoln.
 *776 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 353 Wm. Feinauer, 64 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- *192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg.,
 Manchester.
 *290 Daniel Sullivan, 109 Ash st., Box 260, Nashua.
 4518 John F. Howe, 830 Auburn st., Manchester.
 4520 Mrs. Elizabeth Foley, 298 S. Main st., Man-
 chester.

NEW JERSEY.

- 8 Edw. Peters, 57 N. First st., Paterson.
 John Etkensour, 15 16th av., Paterson.
 *8 Max Schuencke, 183 Bowers st., Jersey City
 Heights (Hoboken).
 *131 Henry J. Hush, 25 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 Gustave Schweitzer, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 *146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland
 Park, New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koeffig, 523 Monastery st., W. Hoboken
 (Union Hill).
 190 W. P. Nelson, 149 St. James place, Atlantic City.
 *203 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23d st., Camden.
 *428 Alois Klalber, 1009 Lyndale av., Trenton.
 534 Mrs. H. Schroeder, Carteret (Chrome).
 Mary Planke, Carteret (Chrome).

NEW MEXICO.

- 448 Julius De Gryse, 1032 N. 8th st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 John Hadida, 850 Broadway, Buffalo.
 15 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 16 Jacob B. Sigel, 224 Bastable blk., Syracuse.
 7 Alex Rosenthal, 308 Mary st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Troy.
 * Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Troy.
 *112 Peter Rogers, 68 N. Willow st., Oneida.
 *113 H. Michaels, 610 W. 178th st., New York City.
 *116 Jas. Dundon, 5 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *91 E. G. Cuthbert, 730 1/4 Livingston st., W., Elmira.
 68 John J. Dillon, 45 2d st., Albany.
 † Jas. L. McHale, 106 State st., Albany.
 74 Geo. F. Hits, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 75 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
 †13 Albert Herlinger, 812 Hudson av., Peekskill.
 *24 W. J. Wright, Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 190 Alva King, 834 Stanley st., Schenectady.
 190 Jacob Rhine, 341 E. 84th st., New York.
 *112 S. E. Dunham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 *124 Jas. W. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
 125 T. H. Mackey, Box 253, Norwich.
 *132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 1141 Joseph Weck, 821 E. 73d st., New York City.
 1142 Mrs. Hattie Sterrett, 13 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 1144 J. Melhado, 9 E. 7th st., New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 580 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Zeigler, 307 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 176 Frank Rist, 35 Park st., Kingston.

- 210 Jos. Bogan, 829 Ridge st., Rome.
 †218 Abraham Wolferman, 1813 Clinton av., Bronx,
 New York.
 John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 †229 O. H. Everett, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 †241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 O. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 †251 O. L. Lindiau, 1551 2d av., New York.
 255 J. A. Miller, 820 Broad st., Waverly.
 270 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 22 North av., Oswego.
 *283 F. P. Guilford, 22 Benesee st., Geneva.
 †292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 311 John L. Kaupp, 18 1/4 E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 †353 Jose Bustillo, 2026 Lexington av., New York
 (Brooklyn).
 370 C. W. Swanson, Room 8, Warner Bldg., James-
 town.
 *389 Pietro Bianco, 432 E. 15th st., New York.
 Joseph Leo, 229 E. 63d st., New York.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 512 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 430 John D. Mahar, 168 W. Third st., Fulton.
 483 Bruce P. Dick, 26 Bleeker st., Gloversville.
 *488 O. B. Davis, 34 South st., Middletown.

OHIO.

- †4 Wm. Lemke, 1411 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 †17 Wm. D. Dawson, 409 Superior av., W., Room 300,
 Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schenberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 John Roth, 219 N. Main st., Urbana.
 *45 E. L. Craver, 80 N. Plum st., Springfield.
 *48 Jacob Freiman, 1019 E. Bancroft st., Toledo.
 76 O. A. Cashdollar, 330 Lexington av., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 1812 Carr st., Sandusky.
 *86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 *98 Chris Freudemann, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
 116 Albert Keller, 1380 Garfield av., S. W., Canton.
 128 Robt. Mick, 509 S. Front st., Hamilton.
 Henry Segers, 13 Sycamore st., Hamilton.
 187 Joe Kettl, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutzler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 *280 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *318 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 Wm. Hanitsch, 88 Eaton st., Delaware.
 *416 W. F. Horlacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulline, 627 Lima st., Kenton.
 508 R. H. Craig, 409 N. Main st., Uhrichsville.
 †504 N. D. Gill, Box 816, Bethesda.
 519 H. W. Gilham, Belmont.
 H. O. Galloway, Box 7, Belmont.

OKLAHOMA.

- 450 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON.

- *202 T. J. Estabrook, Labor Temple, Portland.
 425 Herman Kennell, 473 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 O. L. Milliken, Box 393, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corey.
 64 Harry H. Mattes, 481 N. 6th st., Lebanon.
 *91 Wm. T. Kinaley, 137 S. Jefferson st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. Glover, 8 N. 5th st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Matheuer, 505 E. 9th st., Erie.
 *108 Lewis Young, 100 1/4 Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 *122 Henry True, 1805 Penn av., W. Warren.
 *126 C. M. Hammond, 223 Washington av., Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 222 Washington av., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 * John A. Mowery, L. B. 25, Denver.
 †163 Chas. Duke, 631 N. 11th st., Philadelphia.
 Chas. O'Brien, Machinists' Temple, 13th and
 Spring Garden sts., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, 354 Main st., E., Greenville.
 *232 John H. Naege, 308 Washington av., Sellersville.
 236 M. L. Wolfskill, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 † A. P. Bower, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 243 John Russell, 224 W. Maple st., York.
 Peter Hollinger, *99 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 * Jacob L. Glick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.

- 265 E. G. Kotawinkle, 419 Birch st., Scranton.
 301 D. S. Leib, Box 52, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 303 Frank Bartholomew, Parkside.
 309 John L. Schaar, Rothville.
 A. S. Weachter, Rothville.
 1816 Francis X. Oolgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
 317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
 320 Earl Goetchius, 412 S. Main st., Athens.
 355 Henry Rode, 155 Willow av., Honesdale.
 402 Harvey F. Smoll, 820 W. Broad st., Quakertown.
 466 Clinton Fried, Barnett House, Easton.
 462 Fred W. Meyer, 2104 Stroub Lane, Pittsburgh.
 468 Phillip Miller, 163 Middle st., E. F. D. No. 1.
 Mount Olive P. O. (Pittsburgh).
 506 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.

PORTO RICO.

- 119 Florentino Fuentes, P. O. Box 112, Pta. de Tierra,
 San Juan.
 Luis Reyes, Box 112, Pta. de Tierra, San Juan.
 148 Juan Pimental, Box 298, Federacion Libre, Caguas.
 Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libre, Caguas.
 190 Jos. Montones, 4 Telegrafo st., Box 13, Gurado.
 Ameliso Candelan, 6 Antonio st., Box 78, Gurado.
 194 Bartolome Majoral, Box 8, Cayey.
 Angel Figueroa, Box 75, Cayey.
 333 Jose Garcia Fernandez, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 350 Amadeo Cancel, Box 147, Manati.
 Pastor V. Arcaya, Box 147, Manati.
 376 Francisco Collazo, Federacion Libre, Box 807,
 Utuado.
 Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
 378 Armando Ferrer, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 Juan Marcucci, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 414 Carmen Oquendo, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Rosa M. LaBarca, Box Y, Federacion Libre,
 Bayamon.
 1418 Salvador de Jesus, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Juan Bermudez Sanchez, Box Y, Bayamon.
 424 Eduardo J. Mendes, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
 Puesto Morales, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
 446 Manuel Chardin, Box 298, Caguas (Agua Buenas),
 Antonio Moreno, Federacion Libre, Caguas
 (Agua Buenas).
 449 Genaro Perelles, Campos st., Ponce.
 Pedro Torrest Diaz, Nuevo Paris st., Ponce.
 453 Juana Peres Avila, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra,
 San Juan.
 Francisco R. Caban, Box 121, Puerta de Tierra,
 San Juan.
 460 F. Paz, Granela, Box 270, San Juan.
 Santiago Carreras, Box 270, San Juan.
 467 Jo Ocasio, Box 773, Arecibo.
 Felix Gonzalez, Box 773, Arecibo.
 472 Agapito Gonzalez, Box 67, Juncos.
 Salvador Silvestriz, Box 67, Juncos.
 481 Saturnino Cortes, Box 404, Bayamon.
 Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.
 1485 Julio Rodriguez, Puerta de Tierra, Box 132, San
 Juan.
 Fernando Rivera, Box 132, Puerta de Tierra, San
 Juan.
 509 Ramon Ortiz, Federacion Libre, Puerta de Tierra.
 Antonio Rodriguez, Federacion Libre, Puerta de
 Tierra.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 A. F. Merrill, 210 Bellevue av., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hobler, 830 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 100 E. H. Duesing, Box 423, Milbank.
 *153 John Goebel, 634 S. Dakota st., S. E., Sioux
 Falls.
 345 Grover C. Barber, 712 Main st., Rapid City.
 *887 H. E. Anderson, 302 Pearl st., Yankton.
 491 Earle Walz, 400 Frank st., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- *83 A. J. Jones, 1722 Nassau st., Nashville.
 *261 H. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
 *266 E. B. Hanson, 357 N. Main st., Memphis.
 318 Matt Gerlach, 619 Cherry st., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 Conrado La Farga, Box 673, El Paso.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
 *285 U. M. Lee, 1601 Alston av., Ft. Worth.
 *346 Chas. W. Rosey, R. B. No. 7, Box 29, El Pas
 Antonio.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 369 G. Leo Farrest, 114 1/4 N. Crockett st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 1504 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
 264 Jas. J. Reedy, 48 Woodstock av., Rutland.
 371 Wesley Hoffman, 365 N. Main st., Barre.

VIRGINIA.

- *133 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 37th st., Richmond.
 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 S. Blatner, Box 291, Hoquiam.
 *118 E. Lewis, 259 S. 13th st., Tacoma.
 188 Ed. Coenen, 1258 E. Lake av., Seattle.
 *325 John A. Reddy, 4307 E. Frederick av., Spokane.
 *391 F. H. Bruce, 1821 B. E. av., Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2nd st., Walla Walla.
 498 Jas. Fitzgerald, 2901 1/2 Hewitt av., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbricht, 1063 Main st., Wheeling.
 * Frank O. Nolte, 57 22nd st., Wheeling.
 1501 H. D. Clarke, 1407 Market st., Wheeling.
 *510 W. H. Bondy, Gen. Del., Fairmont.
 516 Margaret Messmore, 226 E. 12th st., Wheeling.
 Mrs. Emma L. Wagener, 2204 Wilson st.,
 Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 N. M. Weller, 373 4th st., Milwaukee.
 † Jno. Kammer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 34 Ernest De Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa
 Falls.
 *61 John Wursel, 1864 Denton st., La Crosse.
 *35 Felix Roberge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
 *135 E. A. Heideman, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
 162 Sam Nye, 121 E. Lwin av., Green Bay.
 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
 *182 Thos. Dunbar, Box 237, Sun Prairie (Madison).
 *212 Richard Braun, 1303 14th st., Superior.
 245 Fred H. Bohelm, 512 Willis av., Ashland.
 *287 Wm. Aagaard, 2610 Parkridge av., Marinette.
 290 Phil Sullivan, 405 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
 304 F. E. Corbielle, 1735 N. Main st., Racine.
 *823 Richard Wagner, 1915 N. 7th st., Sheboygan.
 *329 L. A. Martin, 76 Fifteenth st., Fond du Lac.
 *863 S. P. Malaglan, 228 E. Broadway, Waukesha.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 312 N. Central av., Marshfield.
 *381 August Ott, 1118 Ruth st., Watertown.
 447 August Denig, 109 N. Fremont av., Kenosha.
 *477 Hugh Goldie, 918 E. 13th st., Manitowish.
 *482 Louis Ziebell, 712 Chicago av., Wausau.

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KNOWLEDGE
IS
POWER

BETTER WORKING
AND
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C. M. I. U. OF A.
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A Merry Christmas and a Happy
New Year to all.

The national or international union is country wide in its ramifications, activities, and usefulness. Its pathway to greater success is often imperiled by narrow-minded local selfishness. It is often hurt by those who cannot see beyond their own narrow environment. China hid itself behind the historical Chinese wall, which the sun of progress and enlightened civilization could not penetrate. It did not commence to properly function in a manner that was progressive or enlightened until the wall was scaled or thrown down.

Any local union which attempts to hem itself in to any given locality by the wall of human selfishness will sooner or later destroy itself. There are no tariff walls between the states that make up the federal government and the Republic of the United States. The cheap goods in an unorganized, cheap-labor state flow without interruption over the invisible state boundary line and find lodgement in the show case and finally in the mouths of the consumers in the community which has blindly sought to hedge itself in with union rules and regulations.

Every community has a right to and should strive to get the very best wages and conditions they possibly can. We glory in their effort to do so. However, in their efforts to do this they should not lose sight of facts and conditions over which they have no absolute control. We can no more succeed under a system of isolation and laws limited to one particular community than the state could if it adopted similar tactics.

The only thing to do because it is the wise and only practical thing is to measure outstanding and outlying conditions with the

yardstick of calm, logical reason and to apply fully such measures and things as will stand up to the measure from all existing, surrounding facts. The paramount issue with us is to build up regardless of what the cost may be. Organize the unorganized districts. This can be done with the expenditure of a little time, energy and money. If the union assumes to be the custodian of the best interests of its fellows then we must extend our lines of ramifications and activity beyond local jurisdiction to that of our fellows in the industry employed in all unorganized districts, and if we fail to do so we are not very good keepers of our own best interests.

One of the great outstanding questions that demands attention and solution is the transportation and distribution of the agricultural products to the industrial centers and into the homes of the workers who are the great mass of the consumers, and the transportation and distribution of the manufactured products from the industrial to the agricultural districts.

The National Bank of Commerce, New York, which issues a monthly bulletin called "The Commerce Monthly" in a recent issue says that "distribution costs should come down. The entire elimination of some types of organization may be necessary and the consolidation of the existing agencies in manufacture, warehouses, and selling may be required to secure results. The more direct the line of dealing between the original producer and the final consumer the more nearly shall we come to an effective solution of the question."

William G. Shepherd, in an address to the annual session of the association of national advertisers, says: "For every three farmers in the United States there is some one behind a counter. For every four workmen in the factories of the United States there is a store clerk or a store manager or a store owner waiting to sell what the workmen produce. We think we have a lot of railroad men in the United States, but it takes as many store clerks standing behind counters to sell goods to us as it does men to carry these goods in transportation, to keep the railroads in repair and the rolling stock in good condition. For every twenty-two families in the United States there is a retail store. Struggling under this heavy burden these American families have discovered that the job cannot be done by having only one member of the family at work."

Here we have then the evidence of a great banking institution and of Mr. Shepherd. Neither is attached to the labor

movement and neither can be classed as a labor agitator. The greater the cost of transportation and the greater the toll of the profiteers, the higher will be the cost of living. This is a plain and simple proposition. The remedy is plain and simple and within our grasp.

Time after time we have pointed out in these columns that the terrific waste and added cost of the middle men and profiteers is one of the fundamental causes of the high cost of living. The general labor movement has always held to this same view, and for just once in a big issue a conservative bank under the shadow of Wall Street is in accord with what we have been called anarchists and disturbers for saying, lol these many years.

There must be some means found whereby fair wages made possible through trade union membership and activity may be safeguarded against the profiteering and unnecessary middle men, and there will be no security until this is done.

There are several sane, safe and sensible means whereby the present rotten system can be changed for the better and its evils ultimately ended. The farmers are well organized and have their official organs and their official spokesmen. They are great sufferers from the excess number of middlemen and profiteers. They can and should build or rent elevators and warehouses in all industrial centers and establish agencies for the purpose of getting their products into the hands of the consumers at the least possible cost of handling.

The workers in the industrial centers can and should establish distributive and co-operative stores and buy direct from the farmers' established agencies and sell to the masses under the non-profit, Rochdale co-operative system. We shall have to protect our union wages by some such means from the profiteering middle men.

The inauguration of the company union, a plan conceived by the employer to offset legitimate trade union or-

The Company Shop Union. organization, continues in various industries. It is one of the pet sops of unscrupulous cigar manufacturers graciously "given" to their workers.

Schemes for alleged benefits, questions of shop regulation and the supposed representation of the workers in matters pertinent to wages, hours of labor, etc., are varied, but they are all cut from the same shoddy material.

The vicious hypocrisy of the whole scheme is so patent that it is almost a mystery how

any thinking worker can or will fall for it. One of the many weaknesses found in any of the shop union plans is the fact that irrespective of the method adopted in any particular shop, it is the expression of that shop only, the workers being denied the benefits of communication and agreement with their fellow workers in the same general industry who are employed in other shops whose interests are identical and whose needs are common.

The hollow pretense of "democratic" control falls flat when we find that their elaborate laws, usually drafted by a shrewd corporation lawyer, provide that the company is after all in full control, fixing wages and the hours of labor and retaining absolutely with no redress for the workers the right to do as they please.

The trades union movement is the only agency working for the expression of the desires of the workers as a whole. Employment in industry engenders common interests, and whatever of good that may be secured through organization must needs find a common outlet not bounded by the artificial barriers of factory walls. Democracy in industry cannot be secured nor can it be even successfully grounded until the entire trade or industry is taken as a basic unit.

The woman worker is forced into the industrial life of the nation by relentless greed, exploited to the limit and

Organization, the Hope of the Woman Worker beyond by the unscrupulous employer. The trade union is the only solution for the problem that confronts her and it is her only hope of emancipation.

The purposely misapplied term, "the weaker sex," is held over her head, and under this baleful untruth stalks injustice, forcing her to work the maximum of hours for the minimum of wages. In non-union factories she is hired as an individual, treated as a serf. She knows nothing of what other workers are paid, has no redress when work is unfairly distributed and is subjected to a system of "fines" for real or fancied waste of material or for any infraction of arbitrary working rules. Her hours of labor are whatever her employer chooses to enforce except in a few notable instances where the state interferes by laws limiting the hours of labor for woman workers, and she is oftentimes dependent on the whim or fancy of her employer or foreman for her chance to work at all.

Following is a part of the findings of a Survey Committee in the state of Oregon, and it may be so well applied to the entire

question of women in industry that we take the liberty of quoting at some length:

"Owing to the lack of organization among women workers and the secrecy with which their wage schedules are guarded, there are absolutely no standards among them. Their wages are determined for the most part, by the will of the employer without reference to efficiency or length of service on the part of the worker. This condition is radically unjust.

"The wages paid to women workers in most occupations are miserably inadequate to meet the cost of living at the lowest standards consistent with the maintenance of the health and morals of the workers.

"The present conditions of labor for women in many industries are shown by this report to be gravely detrimental to their health; and since most women wage earners are potential mothers, the future health of the race is menaced by these unsanitary conditions."

Compare these deplorable conditions depicted so truthfully in the above report with those that exist in shops or factories under the banner of trades union organization.

Here we find, not so many individuals, but a group of woman workers educated to the fact that "in union there is strength." Gone is the hopeless suppression under which she worked as an individual. In its place we find the happier, freer attitude, born when the worker knows that her wrongs will be righted through an appeal to her union. The worker's comfort becomes a question to be carefully considered and the work is distributed fairly and paid for at an agreed rate.

Women in industry, individually weak, must learn the lesson of collective strength before they can expect a place in the sun.

From present indications the curtain will soon be rung down on Governor Allen's

Farce Comedy, the Kansas Industrial Court. The Allen's Industrial Court Doomed.

Governor-elect, J. M. Davis, elected despite every effort of the reactionary forces of the Allen clan, has made the following statement publicly outlining his position as regards the obnoxious "Can't Strike Law," hailed by labor haters generally as the one piece of legislation that would eventually destroy organized labor.

The newly elected Governor says:

"The industrial court law has been unfair and unjust and there is no need or a place for it in Kansas. There have been only a few cases before it and none of them has been settled satisfactorily.

"The state needs officers who will arrest the wealthy man as quickly as the poor man and then the public will respect officers of the law and laws will be obeyed.

"Obnoxious laws cannot exist as long as I am governor. The industrial court law is one of them."

With these declarations enforced Kansas will be getting back to "normalcy" in so far at least as to the application of Americanism in industrial disputes.

Discipline is absolutely necessary to achieve success both as individuals and more particularly as it applies to associated efforts in our unions. To achieve the height of efficiency the individual must discipline himself. There can be no success in the labor organization unless there is absolute discipline. On the economic field of operation, in the mine, mill, and workshop, the individuals standing alone are unable to make any headway in so far as wages and hours of labor are concerned. When the workers join the union it is for the high purpose of securing better wages, shorter hours, and better living conditions, for all, and if they work in harmony and are guided by the rule of common sense, fair dealing, and discipline they are always successful. No one sacrifices his liberties or his rights when he joins the union. There is no way by which liberty, freedom, and justice, fair wages, and decent working and living conditions can be obtained except through the unions. Discipline being necessary to success, it becomes of paramount importance.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Any business, public service or otherwise, that does not provide a wage sufficient for those engaged in it to support life and to provide as well reasonable comfort has no right to exist. It is a parasite living on the industrial body. Service to the whole people at the expense of the comparatively few workers who provide it is wrong in principle and unjust in practice. The day must come and come soon when dividends, usually paid on a stock issue largely water, must be curtailed and the difference in business earnings diverted to the pay envelope which is, after all, the back bone of the nation.

One subject always in order in regular meetings, executive board meetings and wherever and whenever opportunity presents itself is that of organization of the cigar industry.

It makes no difference whether trade conditions are good, fair or bad, the necessity of educating and organizing is of prime importance.

Persistent effort directed at any objective is bound to meet with success and with all of us, collectively and individually, keeping everlastingly at the task of organization we are bound to see gratifying results within the near future.

The realization of the hopes, aims and ambitions of labor is bounded only by the limitations of organization. All essential matters appertaining to the general welfare of the workers in the cigar industry are wholly dependent on the degree of organization we are able to effect.

WANTED—Plenty of all-round good union boosters. Steady work and good wages. Apply at the next regular meeting of the union.

The booster is a credit to himself, to the unions, and to all mankind, and is a joy forever.

A member of the union who is a malicious knocker against the union and its officers and works overtime is entitled to the contempt of the cur in a convention of yellow dogs. He is doing more to tear down the unions than the worst non-union boss in existence.

If we subsidized the so-called ship marine for the purpose as stated, of enabling our ships to compete with the ships of foreign nations, the foreign nations would immediately subsidize their ship owners, reduce wages or otherwise cheapen the cost of shipping by water. We, in that event, being bound by a twenty-year contract on the cost plus plan, would have to increase our subsidy to the American ships. Such a system leads nowhere, except to piling up taxes on the innocent, burden-bearing masses. Some are bold enough to say that the question of subsidizing our ships originated in foreign countries. The idea is that if America subsidized its ships it would give these foreign ship owners an excuse to go to their own government and demand an equal subsidy for their ships. The whole system of subsidizing anything is economically and financially unsound and perniciously vicious and should under no circumstances be tolerated.

The self-constituted leader who won't

"play" because he can not have his own way in the union is in most cases only a feeble-minded member and a poor sport.

The non-unionists, open-shoppers, and half-baked economists state that the union rules and union prices destroy the opportunity of individuals to climb to the top. Union rules and union prices may be bad for 1 per cent of the workers but they are good for the rest of the workers. Surely what is good for 99 per cent and bad for only 1 per cent of the workers is just, humane, and fair, and is economically sound.

If the union is not what it should be in the eyes of some of the self-claimed wise-acs it is chiefly the fault of those who control by their votes.

The fault-finder is always very active. He doesn't know how to construct. There is no constructive thought in his head; hence the only thing left for him to do is to attempt to tear down. At each regular meeting he exercises his vocal organs in his favorite occupation of tearing down.

The chap who says "The Union is all right but," and then proceeds to tell why in his estimation it is all wrong, is standing in his own light by refusing to come into the union, or, if he is in, by not becoming a booster and helping to make it what he thinks it should be in order to be all right without any buts, ifs and ands.

No secession movement ever proved successful especially in our own country, with one possible exception and that movement is a long way from being wholly established on a permanent basis. The time will come and in the near future when the people engaged in the industry (the exception referred to) will be reunited and working in one harmonious unit.

The secession movements never did accomplish any good or gain anything except for the employing classes, and what has been gained for the employer in these movements has been to the loss of the workers.

If the impatient chap who leads in secession movements and those who follow would devote one-half the enthusiasm, effort, and energy to correcting any fancied or real grievances in the parent organization it would be better for all workers concerned.

The election of congressmen, etc., is over. The organized and unorganized workers find themselves plugging on precisely as they were prior to the election in so far as wages

and hours of labor are concerned. Such has been the history for past generations. In the final analysis our labor organizations through united action and collective bargaining are the means through which we obtain better wages, shorter hours, and better working and living conditions. Let us pay our undivided attention from now on to **ELECTING MEMBERS TO THE UNION**. We need it; they need it; and society at large will be better off in the long run with the workers organized and making good wages such as will enable them to live in decency and comfort. Our platform is "Organize the Unorganized."

Education and toleration for the just rights and logical opinions of others if applied and religiously adhered to in the labor movement lead to higher standards.

The injunction as used by the Federal courts of the United States is not an instrument of equity, but rather a weapon of oppression.

Why is it that so many trade unionists lose their nerve, so loudly extolled in the meeting room, when they fail to demand the union label when making purchases?

If the labor movement falls short of being as perfect as it might be you can generally trace the chief reason for this straight to the door of those who are most prone to find fault with the way the unions are run.

Distribution eats up 50 cents out of each dollar the consumer pays for bread, according to figures compiled by the Joint Commission on Agricultural Inquiry during its investigation of the high cost of living. The farmer receives 29.6 cents in the local market for wheat needed to produce \$1 worth of bread.

If in our homes we employ union workers in all trades represented by our purchases, and if these other workers do the same in their homes we employ each other to our mutual advantage. Besides this all of us are building up organized labor for our future protection and advancement.

But if we in our homes and they in their homes buy non-union articles thus discharging union workers and hiring non-union workers, we are killing ourselves and doing an act of the utmost treason to the union movement that we have taken oath that we would support.

There is an old story of a man who began

to shingle his house in a rainstorm. When asked why he did not shingle it before it rained, he replied that it did not need shingling until it rained. This is the same reasoning that prompts some wage earners to seek the benefits of unionism only when a wage reduction is at hand. Then, having given nothing to the union, he seeks everything from it, and if he fails to get it, he says the Union is no good. In this case not the employer, nor the union, but the worker himself decided his own case. His own indifference betrayed his own interest and cost him dearly.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

When the spy or detective is unable to obtain control, he assumes the role of fault-finder. He criticizes everything or anything the local or international officers may do or attempt to do. He does his work cleverly—all the time appearing to hold a sincere interest in the workers' welfare. He elaborates upon the many sacrifices he has contributed to the cause of unionism. He details with disgust the mistakes made by those in authority, at the same time emphasizing his own virtues. He keeps up a constant nagging against all laws and regulations, opposes all constructive propositions, classes them as reactionary, encourages racial and religious prejudices, does anything and everything that will cause unrest, breed dissension and bring about disruption—all the time covering his true purposes with a cloak of deceit.—Electrical Workers' Journal.

State of Trade December 1, 1922.

GOOD.		
122 Warren	26 Norwalk	201 Rock Island
385 Waterbury	32 Louisville	206 North Adams
491 Huron	44 St. Louis	209 Coldwater
	46 Grand Rapids	210 Rome
	52 Elmira	215 Logansport
	56 Leavenworth	233 Sedalia
	57 Champaign	250 Belleville
	60 Keokuk	274 Pekin
	61 La Crosse	279 Plattaburg
	69 Three Rivers	280 Owego
	72 Burlington	282 Bridgeport
	73 Alton	283 Geneva
	76 Hannibal	286 Wichita
	86 Mansfield	287 Marinette
	88 Dubuque	300 Michigan City
	92 Worcester	310 Manitowish
	98 St. Paul	311 Auburn
	103 Ansonia	315 St. Cloud
	107 Erie	330 Athens
	112 Oneonta	323 Sheboygan
	114 Jacksonville	331 Crookston
	115 Canton	345 Rapid City
	121 Ithaca	366 Ann Arbor
	124 Watertown	372 Marshfield
	125 Norwich	381 Watertown
	130 Saginaw	406 Crawfordville
	150 Sioux City	409 Rewanee
	154 Lincoln	433 Mobile
	158 Lafayette	435 Kenton
	162 Green Bay	447 Kenosha
	163 Marysville	469 Bakersfield
	168 Oshkosh	478 Pontiac
	173 Zanesville	477 Manitowoc
	193 Jefferson City	479 Wheeling
DULL.		
5 Rochester		
6 Syracuse		
7 Utica		
9 Troy		
20 Decatur		
24 Muskegon		
25 Milwaukee		

TRADE NOTES.

The following table shows the number of cigar factories Jan. 1, 1921, the number opened and closed during the year, and the number in business Jan. 1, 1922; also the number of cigars manufactured in each state during the calendar year 1921:

State.	Jan. 1, 1921.	Opnd.	Closed.	Jan. 1, 1922.	Cigars Mfd.
Ala.	40	1	6	35	3,054,958
Ariz.	6	2	1	7	392,845
Ark.	12	11	4	19	1,732,301
Calif.	302	187	88	381	96,994,823
Colo.	57	28	18	67	27,272,697
Conn.	210	62	35	237	44,702,175
Del.	12	4	3	13	19,494,124
Fla.	426	171	164	433	379,555,342
Ga.	73	29	26	76	19,707,513
Ida.	25	...	4	21	1,441,299
Ill.	1,260	290	222	1,328	198,328,427
Ind.	297	69	40	326	226,755,378
Iowa	226	35	26	235	62,134,487
Kans.	94	17	15	96	13,993,132
Ky.	85	26	19	92	71,483,210
La.	57	19	17	59	55,275,901
Me.	67	19	7	69	10,653,964
Md.	169	29	36	162	105,554,451
Mass.	295	75	49	321	151,862,122
Mich.	421	105	47	479	322,400,375
Minn.	239	46	26	259	48,406,711
Miss. ....	...	1	...	1	7,500
Mo.	291	87	46	332	57,703,392
Mont.	33	6	4	34	3,029,283
Nebr.	95	18	22	91	18,083,875
Nev.	6	1	1	6	405,539
N. H.	22	7	2	27	55,397,806
N. J.	369	93	83	379	531,669,199
N. M.	6	1	2	5	255,522
N. Y.	2,471	685	560	2,596	910,870,379
N. C.	26	8	5	29	17,915,717
N. D.	13	6	1	18	990,498
Ohio	704	255	102	857	663,268,229
Okl.	26	11	6	31	4,495,456
Ore.	53	9	7	55	5,768,028
Pa.	1,767	701	617	1,851	1,863,108,122
R. I.	54	20	7	67	10,692,456
S. C.	10	2	2	10	11,523,309
S. D.	28	16	3	41	7,879,189
Tenn.	28	8	7	29	8,334,419
Texas	54	16	12	58	19,111,699
Utah	21	2	3	20	3,052,293
Vt.	18	3	...	21	1,702,546
Va.	45	20	7	58	483,125,790
Wash.	63	31	14	80	7,761,614
W. Va.	57	18	6	69	86,431,623
Wis.	477	237	99	615	86,364,583
Wyo.	8	3	1	10	847,780
Hawaii	2	...	1	1	103,587
T'tl. '21.11.109	3,469	2,473	12,105	6,726,095,483	
T'tl. '20.11.483	1,785	2,159	11,109	8,096,758,663	

The amount of tobacco, cigar types, held by manufacturers and dealers, other than the original growers, as reported by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, follows:

Broad leaf	74,094,278
Havana seed	4,534,948
Shade-grown	90,258,253
Total New England	73,974,259
New York	120,573,234
Pennsylvania	8,133,932
Ohio	10,872,953
Wisconsin	139,000
Georgia and Florida	382,585,962
Porto Rico	81,455,175
All other domestic	
Total	
Imported types	

The price trend of all grades of cigar leaf tobacco is upward. Havana and Porto Rico fillers are from 30 to 50 per cent higher than they were a year ago. Sumatra and Java wrappers, best grades, cost from \$3.90 to \$5.25 per pound, landed in Atlantic ports. The 1921 Connecticut

shade-grown wrappers, best grades, are selling from \$3.75 to \$4 per pound.

The 1922 price Connecticut shade-grown wrappers, without streaks, spots or discolorations, are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.75 per pound.

The following comparative data of tax paid products as indicated by the sale of revenue stamps, shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of October, 1922, as compared with the corresponding month of 1921:

Cigars (large)—	Oct. 1921.	Oct., 1922.
Class A, No.	205,160,690	261,659,145
Class B, No.	167,235,283	157,233,388
Class C, No.	248,419,099	257,909,369
Class D, No.	11,888,158	13,196,168
Class E, No.	3,104,467	3,942,703
Total	635,807,697	693,940,778

The following table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of October, 1922, as compared with the number manufactured during the previous month of Sept., 1922:

Cigars (large)—	Oct., 1922.	Sept., 1922.
Class A	261,659,145	251,864,240
Class B	157,233,388	140,737,622
Class C	257,909,369	220,027,326
Class D	13,196,168	10,607,520
Class E	3,942,705	2,535,258

Total

Analysis of the above figures show a total gain for the month over the previous month of 68,168,812. This gain is distributed over all classifications as follows: Class A, 9,749,905; Class B, 16,495,766; Class C, 37,882,043; Class D, 2,588,648, and Class E, 1,407,450.

Cigars manufactured in Porto Rico for the month of October, 1922, as compared with October, 1921:

Cigars (large)—	Oct., 1921.	Oct., 1922.
Class A, No.	4,437,975	11,350,800
Class B, No.	905,820	2,631,075
Class C, No.	9,344,300	5,187,060
Class D, No.	278,600	10,625
Class E, No.	5,000	500
Total	14,971,695	19,080,060

Cigars manufactured in the Philippine Islands for the month of October, 1922, as compared with October, 1921:

Cigars (large)—	Oct., 1921.	Oct., 1922.
Class A, No.	8,322,045	21,384,543
Class B, No.	900,560	760,800
Class C, No.	111,368	81,179
Class D, No.	500	525
Class E, No.	100	610
Total	9,334,573	22,227,657

Pounds of Leaf Tobacco on Hand—

	Oct. 1, 1922, Lbs.	Oct. 1, 1921, Lbs.	July 1, 1922, Lbs.	April 1, 1922, Lbs.
...	31,761,014	29,981,716	33,559,877	27,158,653
...	34,821,370	26,042,908	39,007,857	39,735,089
...	7,611,894	7,653,644	7,706,500	8,810,831
Total New England	74,094,278	63,678,268	80,274,034	75,704,579
New York	4,534,948	3,546,640	4,984,541	5,740,467
Pennsylvania	90,258,253	83,072,395	101,276,241	96,827,434
Ohio	73,974,259	78,303,267	79,181,720	75,578,658
Wisconsin	120,573,234	93,474,974	132,009,240	130,690,044
Georgia and Florida	8,133,932	8,311,509	6,696,835	7,388,776
Porto Rico	10,872,953	7,689,041	8,857,577	9,498,628
All other domestic	139,000	116,720	259,392	204,090
Total	382,585,962	338,201,814	413,539,580	401,632,676
Imported types	81,455,175	72,753,497	83,251,073	79,662,693

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts, as shown by the sale of revenue stamps, for the month of October, 1922, as compared with the previous month.

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	Oct., 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Inc. or *Dec.
Conn.	3,693,286	3,696,525	*3,289
Florida	61,055,965	76,463,001	*15,407,036
Idaho	82,950	112,700	*29,750
1st Illinois	9,817,344	9,493,621	313,723
Iowa	5,352,195	5,442,700	*90,505
Maryland	10,519,050	9,661,840	857,210
4th Michigan	7,497,967	6,348,636	1,149,331
Minnesota	4,128,432	3,988,798	139,634
6th Missouri	3,294,704	3,260,168	34,536
5th N. Jersey	45,058,513	38,910,091	6,148,422
New Mexico	24,000	11,700	12,300
1st New York	11,895,707	15,801,551	*4,905,744
21st New York	11,062,250	10,339,390	722,960
1st Ohio	18,469,800	15,971,210	2,497,590
10th Ohio	21,132,010	21,560,110	428,100
11th Ohio	15,463,455	15,006,925	456,530
N. Dakota	79,000	62,500	16,500
Oregon	444,650	424,035	20,615
Oklahoma	390,550	396,700	6,150
1st Penn.	179,196,281	157,647,030	21,449,251
12th Penn.	17,241,455	16,333,800	1,008,155
23rd Penn.	13,981,375	12,763,225	1,218,150
Tennessee	498,450	469,950	28,500
Vermont	132,250	137,860	5,610

Cigars reported used for personal consumption, years ended Dec. 31, 1920 and 1921, by collection districts:

Districts.	1920, No.	1921, No.
Alabama	61,321	43,037
Arizona	11,804	9,938
Arkansas	5,859	21,996
1st California	355,175	360,261
6th California	330,692	257,981
Colorado	375,433	342,948
Connecticut	886,504	638,508
Delaware	33,905	28,333
Florida	6,174,324	7,032,604
Georgia	179,147	162,302
Hawaii	1,560	2,187
Idaho	19,324	17,888
1st Illinois	1,784,461	1,598,560
8th Illinois	416,534	396,053
Indiana	420,643	370,552
Iowa	174,510	138,262
Kansas	39,695	63,399
Kentucky	183,351	166,469
Louisiana	362,300	255,492
Maine	119,738	114,169
Maryland	297,111	248,192
Massachusetts	1,653,466	1,352,983
1st Michigan	246,543	304,930
4th Michigan	278,640	230,193
Minnesota	233,802	244,175
1st Missouri	318,291	254,214
6th Missouri	144,788	132,327
Montana	58,245	52,290
Nebraska	77,279	72,245
Nevada	9,648	6,939
New Hampshire	800,663	738,129
1st New Jersey	147,300	87,999
5th New Jersey	672,019	493,431
New Mexico	8,912	4,072
1st New York	583,923	559,751
2nd New York	3,245,378	2,414,712
14th New York	403,648	636,319
21st New York	131,231	907,300
28th New York	138,093	118,271
North Carolina	81,901	56,693
North Dakota	5,066	3,949
1st Ohio	528,607	459,694
10th Ohio	462,324	476,655
11th Ohio	73,987	57,960
18th Ohio	401,976	273,308
Oklahoma	34,809	36,403
Oregon	88,447	74,348
1st Pennsylvania	3,801,592	3,004,798
12th Pennsylvania	124,900	92,980
23rd Pennsylvania	83,913	77,480
Rhode Island	24,960	19,928
South Carolina	13,997	6,782
South Dakota	62,568	67,336
Tennessee	105,124	103,348
1st Texas	100,166	39,816
2nd Texas	31,082	26,119
Utah	56,374	43,266
Vermont	1,066	1,786
Virginia	54,016	46,940

Washington	139,943	104,546
West Virginia	18,587	3,963
Wisconsin	835,383	793,949
Wyoming	4,515	5,265
Total	28,630,977	26,744,750

Production of cigars and cigarettes in the United States, 1897 to 1921. (Compiled from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department.)

Year.	Number Cigars	
	Large.	Small.
1921.....	6,795,088,701	676,187,879
1920.....	8,096,758,663	633,222,232
1919.....	7,072,357,021	713,235,870
1918.....	7,053,549,402	847,466,421
1917.....	7,559,890,349	967,223,920
1916.....	7,042,127,401	890,432,790
1915.....	6,599,188,078	965,135,187
1914.....	7,174,191,944	1,074,699,103
1913.....	7,571,507,834	959,409,161
1912.....	7,044,257,235	1,055,191,495
1911.....	7,048,505,033	1,213,832,840
1910.....	6,810,098,416	1,118,135,635
1909.....	6,667,774,915	1,043,023,559
1908.....	6,488,907,269	1,072,512,540
1907.....	7,302,029,811	1,074,083,976
1906.....	7,147,548,312	989,751,253
1905.....	6,747,869,277	803,641,616
1904.....	6,640,482,483	736,187,259
1903.....	6,806,017,429	592,406,721
1902.....	6,231,714,558	676,115,995
1901.....	6,139,390,776	775,248,236
1900.....	5,565,669,701	610,926,720
1899.....	4,909,566,840	622,318,245
1898.....	4,458,836,966	456,826,384
1897.....	4,135,594,125	295,456,384

Year.	Number Cigarettes	
	Large.	Small.
1921.....	46,411,529	53,673,276,441
1920.....	28,038,552	47,430,105,055
1919.....	31,888,910	53,119,784,232
1918.....	23,413,867	46,656,903,224
1917.....	24,596,110	35,331,264,067
1916.....	22,192,700	25,290,293,911
1915.....	15,816,210	17,964,348,272
1914.....	13,894,359	16,855,626,104
1913.....	15,105,776	15,555,692,661
1912.....	16,600,384	13,167,093,515
1911.....	17,058,718	10,469,321,101
1910.....	19,374,077	8,644,335,407
1909.....	17,794,163	6,818,858,272
1908.....	17,668,772	5,742,832,524
1907.....	14,984,493	5,255,572,445
1906.....	10,742,354	4,501,254,783
1905.....	6,913,138	3,666,814,273
1904.....	7,103,193	3,426,890,229
1903.....	6,391,476	3,360,095,239
1902.....	10,131,315	2,961,229,132
1901.....	5,174,530	2,722,979,167
1900.....	4,585,675	3,254,130,630
1899.....	2,610,240	3,742,365,163
1898.....	1,745,915	4,384,037,982
1897.....	.....	4,631,820,620

To Holders of 1918 War Saving Stamps.

Uncle Sam offers you the opportunity to continue to save safely and profitably by exchanging W. S. S. (Series of 1918) for Treasury Saving Certificates. Ask your postmaster or bank for particulars. They will handle the matter for you. Keep your investment growing! United States Government Savings System.

"Unless we can change our industrial system more nearly to attain universal well-being and distribute the fruits of industry more equitably, we have no reason for believing that our civilization shall endure."—Dean Dexter S. Kimball of Cornell University in an address at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The simple announcement that an article bears the union label is all the advertisement needed by the consumer who cares for principle as well as for price.

Number of cigars (large) sold by manufacturers, classified according to the intended retail prices as computed from stamp sales, by states and districts, year ending June 30, 1921. (Compiled from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department.):

Cigars According to Intended Retail Prices

	Total.	Class A. Not more than 5c.	Class B. More than 5c, but not more than 8c.	Class C. More than 8c, but not more than 15c.	Class D. More than 15c, but not more than 20c.	Class E. More than 20c.
State and District.						
United States	7,367,552,000	1,890,192,000	2,185,636,000	3,078,731,000	167,165,000	45,828,000
Alabama	4,123,000	2,248,000	1,290,000	562,000	13,000	10,000
Alaska	113,000			113,000		
Arizona	552,000	92,000	48,000	388,000	20,000	4,000
Arkansas	1,950,000	63,000	1,694,000	193,000		
California—total	105,905,000	41,669,000	9,409,000	53,185,000	616,000	1,036,000
First	73,823,000	37,596,000	4,296,000	30,656,000	562,000	714,000
Sixth	32,082,000	4,073,000	5,114,000	22,529,000	54,000	312,000
Colorado	31,194,000	1,386,000	2,850,000	26,944,000	3,000	11,000
Connecticut	54,192,000	3,616,000	10,651,000	38,974,000	951,000	
Delaware	21,810,000	802,000	315,000	19,553,000	1,140,000	
District of Columbia	3,336,000	357,000	868,000	1,927,000	34,000	150,000
Florida	337,352,000	26,333,000	56,529,000	178,144,000	69,783,000	6,608,000
Georgia	22,431,000	3,769,000	7,630,000	6,032,000		
Hawaii	278,000	43,000	135,000	100,000		
Idaho	1,553,000	154,000	389,000	1,010,000		
Illinois—total	229,326,000	24,712,000	63,981,000	133,603,000	5,327,000	1,643,000
First	170,649,000	15,902,000	36,113,000	111,650,000	5,341,000	1,643,000
Eighth	58,677,000	3,810,000	27,868,000	21,953,000	46,000	
Indiana	249,736,000	25,564,000	144,202,000	79,311,000	478,000	181,000
Iowa	69,249,000	6,545,000	45,727,000	16,972,000	3,000	2,000
Kansas	15,386,000	4,798,000	7,172,000	3,415,000	1,000	
Kentucky	78,752,000	7,196,000	29,950,000	41,599,000	5,000	2,000
Louisiana	68,373,000	8,496,000	17,137,000	41,036,000	1,304,000	400,000
Maine	10,894,000	83,000	5,898,000	4,913,000		
Maryland	111,860,000	3,726,000	42,885,000	60,083,000	144,000	22,000
Massachusetts	170,791,000	7,441,000	63,143,000	98,153,000	374,000	1,680,000
Michigan—total	325,437,000	3,168,000	108,182,000	208,330,000	562,000	195,000
First	243,503,000	5,544,000	89,408,000	148,175,000	224,000	152,000
Fourth	81,934,000	2,624,000	18,774,000	60,155,000	338,000	43,000
Minnesota	54,291,000	7,042,000	10,961,000	36,208,000	57,000	22,000
Missouri—total	61,860,000	11,400,000	25,177,000	24,822,000	144,000	317,000
First	30,759,000	5,362,000	10,279,000	14,744,000	137,000	237,000
Sixth	31,101,000	6,038,000	14,898,000	10,078,000	7,000	80,000
Montana	3,281,000	139,000	107,000	3,030,000	5,000	
Nebraska	21,732,000	5,174,000	8,891,000	7,654,000	1,000	2,000
Nevada	541,000	1,000	76,000	464,000		
New Hampshire	59,740,000	254,000	1,774,000	57,712,000		
New Jersey—total	549,940,000	74,738,000	58,235,000	406,910,000	10,184,000	1,873,000
First	94,862,000	2,211,000	3,120,000	84,482,000	4,351,000	758,000
Fifth	455,088,000	72,527,000	55,115,000	322,478,000	5,833,000	1,185,000
New Mexico	817,000		113,000	204,000		
New York—total	1,039,525,000	260,187,000	204,030,000	495,157,000	52,292,000	27,869,000
First	152,959,000	99,223,000	14,842,000	36,861,000	1,863,000	65,000
Second	558,840,000	115,882,000	54,082,000	312,814,000	48,787,000	27,325,000
Fourteenth	140,642,000	18,075,000	26,867,000	94,144,000	1,618,000	40,000
Twenty-first	151,185,000	15,451,000	96,962,000	38,739,000	36,000	3,000
Twenty-eighth	35,999,000	11,551,000	11,367,000	12,599,000	46,000	436,000
North Carolina	21,386,000	2,684,000	10,075,000	8,624,000		3,000
North Dakota	1,818,000	150,000	404,000	664,000		
Ohio—total	701,883,000	216,087,000	202,459,000	179,810,000	1,994,000	533,000
First	195,081,000	27,212,000	89,427,000	76,979,000	980,000	483,000
Tenth	196,998,000	19,990,000	132,800,000	43,489,000	718,000	1,000
Eleventh	153,627,000	78,505,000	53,469,000	21,629,000	4,000	20,000
Eighteenth	156,177,000	90,380,000	27,782,000	37,713,000	292,000	29,000
Oklahoma	5,501,000	1,371,000	2,979,000	1,143,000	8,000	
Oregon	6,982,000	780,000	1,553,000	4,534,000	16,000	100,000
Pennsylvania—total	2,004,257,000	460,591,000	832,781,000	687,231,000	20,824,000	2,352,000
First	1,646,089,000	291,950,000	717,497,000	618,466,000	20,824,000	2,352,000
Twelfth	185,922,000	13,387,000	100,451,000	72,056,000	35,000	3,000
Twenty-third	172,236,000	155,254,000	14,788,000	1,709,000	10,000	480,000
Rhode Island	11,049,000	4,507,000	4,502,000	2,035,000		5,000
South Carolina	11,896,000	433,000	7,647,000	3,781,000	10,000	25,000
South Dakota	9,914,000	394,000	3,280,000	6,222,000	15,000	3,000
Tennessee	11,146,000	5,278,000	1,469,000	4,397,000	2,000	
Texas—total	29,135,000	3,956,000	5,630,000	19,270,000	160,000	119,000
First	25,442,000	2,887,000	3,919,000	18,363,000	160,000	113,000
Second	3,693,000	1,069,000	1,711,000	907,000		6,000
Utah	3,590,000	42,000	137,000	3,411,000		
Vermont	1,721,000	73,000	1,214,000	434,000		
Virginia	478,301,000	451,861,000	10,438,000	15,998,000	4,000	
Washington	9,524,000	2,737,000	2,550,000	4,224,000	4,000	9,000
West Virginia	81,444,000	72,381,000	8,988,000	75,000		
Wisconsin	91,732,000	13,416,000	12,296,000	65,458,000	387,000	175,000
Wyoming	844,000	30,000	43,000	782,000		
Philippine Islands	180,219,000	107,234,000	48,804,000	23,937,000	240,000	4,000

Referendum Vote for 7th Vice President.

Total number of votes cast, 5,360. Number of votes cast for E. J. Stack, 3,587; number cast for E. V. Deftbaugh, 1,773; majority for E. J. Stack, 1,814. E. J. Stack of Portland, Oregon, received a majority of the votes cast and was elected Seventh Vice President of the C. M. I. U. of A.

	Stack.	Deft- baugh.		Stack.	Deft- baugh.
1.....	39	110	17.....	17	17
2.....	23	111	20.....	20	20
3.....	9	112	5.....	5	5
4.....	83	113	8.....	8	8
5.....	27	114	9.....	9	9
6.....	30	115	4.....	4	4
8.....	15	117	4.....	4	4
9.....	26	118	12.....	12	12
10.....	9	121	12.....	12	12
11.....	7	122	6.....	6	6
12.....	24	123	7.....	7	7
14.....	44	124	7.....	7	7
16.....	10	125	9.....	9	9
17.....	1	126	2.....	2	2
19.....	8	127	3.....	3	3
20.....	14	128	4.....	4	4
22.....	9	129	4.....	4	4
23.....	5	130	16.....	16	16
24.....	5	131	10.....	10	10
25.....	10	132	26.....	26	26
26.....	8	133	3.....	3	3
32.....	27	134	4.....	4	4
33.....	5	135	11.....	11	11
36.....	7	137	13.....	13	13
37.....	23	138	4.....	4	4
38.....	15	140	4.....	4	4
39.....	4	141	103.....	103	103
41.....	8	143	9.....	9	9
42.....	13	145	3.....	3	3
43.....	9	146	16.....	16	16
44.....	10	147	7.....	7	7
45.....	3	149	58.....	58	58
46.....	5	153	5.....	5	5
47.....	17	154	8.....	8	8
48.....	9	156	7.....	7	7
49.....	26	157	6.....	6	6
51.....	11	158	2.....	2	2
52.....	10	160	4.....	4	4
53.....	15	161	6.....	6	6
54.....	10	162	11.....	11	11
55.....	4	163	3.....	3	3
56.....	8	165	29.....	29	29
57.....	9	168	13.....	13	13
58.....	56	170	8.....	8	8
60.....	12	171	5.....	5	5
61.....	9	172	41.....	41	41
62.....	7	173	5.....	5	5
63.....	4	176	7.....	7	7
64.....	4	177	5.....	5	5
68.....	8	179	2.....	2	2
69.....	3	181	6.....	6	6
72.....	9	183	6.....	6	6
73.....	9	184	1.....	1	1
74.....	8	185	1.....	1	1
75.....	9	187	8.....	8	8
76.....	10	188	22.....	22	22
77.....	16	191	5.....	5	5
79.....	7	192	69.....	69	69
80.....	10	193	1.....	1	1
81.....	11	194	56.....	56	56
83.....	17	200	5.....	5	5
84.....	4	201	9.....	9	9
85.....	10	202	26.....	26	26
86.....	4	204	1.....	1	1
87.....	61	206	8.....	8	8
88.....	7	207	1.....	1	1
89.....	7	208	5.....	5	5
90.....	3	209	7.....	7	7
91.....	6	210	5.....	5	5
92.....	14	212	11.....	11	11
93.....	7	213	12.....	12	12
94.....	7	215	8.....	8	8
95.....	1	218	8.....	8	8
96.....	5	219	12.....	12	12
97.....	6	220	25.....	25	25
98.....	13	221	19.....	19	19
99.....	7	222	13.....	13	13
100.....	6	223	5.....	5	5
103.....	4	224	27.....	27	27
104.....	5	225	14.....	14	14
105.....	5	228	4.....	4	4
108.....	1	229	5.....	5	5

	Stack.	Deft- baugh.		Stack.	Deft- baugh.
232.....	11	8	373.....	8	8
235.....	11	2	375.....	6	11
236.....	8	2	379.....	2	1
238.....	12	1	380.....	5	5
239.....	6	6	381.....	16	4
240.....	7	7	382.....	6	6
241.....	6	10	384.....	10	4
242.....	6	10	387.....	7	7
243.....	7	6	389.....	36	5
245.....	7	3	394.....	2	5
246.....	10	3	395.....	2	6
247.....	9	1	396.....	10	2
248.....	8	8	402.....	4	2
250.....	87	5	404.....	2	2
251.....	3	7	405.....	8	8
257.....	4	4	406.....	5	5
258.....	11	3	407.....	10	5
259.....	8	3	409.....	12	1
260.....	8	3	410.....	5	1
262.....	13	3	415.....	2	3
266.....	7	8	416.....	18	4
268.....	3	1	418.....	4	4
271.....	3	1	422.....	1	1
273.....	4	3	423.....	6	5
274.....	3	3	425.....	4	4
276.....	9	9	429.....	4	4
277.....	4	3	430.....	4	4
278.....	5	3	431.....	4	4
279.....	8	3	433.....	5	4
280.....	7	3	435.....	5	4
283.....	7	3	437.....	1	4
286.....	4	2	443.....	8	8
290.....	10	2	445.....	7	7
291.....	14	2	446.....	7	4
294.....	5	4	447.....	5	5
296.....	5	4	449.....	21	7
298.....	3	4	450.....	3	3
300.....	4	8	454.....	6	6
301.....	4	8	455.....	2	2
302.....	4	6	456.....	8	8
305.....	12	12	457.....	2	2
306.....	5	5	459.....	2	2
308.....	6	8	463.....	3	3
310.....	8	4	464.....	35	35
311.....	8	4	467.....	45	45
312.....	4	1	469.....	7	7
313.....	4	1	471.....	6	6
315.....	12	3	472.....	15	2
316.....	6	6	474.....	25	25
317.....	5	6	475.....	5	5
318.....	1	6	476.....	4	4
321.....	22	3	477.....	6	6
323.....	7	3	479.....	11	11
324.....	5	3	480.....	10	10
325.....	8	3	482.....	10	10
329.....	5	7	483.....	7	7
331.....	22	7	484.....	2	2
332.....	13	6	486.....	6	6
335.....	389	19	487.....	6	6
336.....	4	10	491.....	5	5
337.....	5	7	497.....	5	5
338.....	5	3	498.....	4	4
348.....	15	5	499.....	17	124
349.....	17	3	500.....	82	332
350.....	3	2	501.....	15	15
353.....	3	2	502.....	10	10
355.....	17	2	505.....	275	7
357.....	3	3	510.....	8	8
359.....	4	3	512.....	28	35
363.....	1	3	514.....	42	35
365.....	2	3	516.....	39	39
368.....	3	3	518.....	1773	1773
370.....	3	3			
372.....	3	3			

Total 3587 1773

The following unions sent in vote after poll had closed. However, their vote made no change in result: 109, 142, 180, 309, 344, 400, 530

CORRESPONDENCE

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec., 1932.
To the Officers and Members of Local Unions:
Unions 87, 132, 149 and 292 of Brooklyn offer an amendment to Sections 205 and 206 of the Constitution by striking out the words "Greater

New York" and inserting in its stead the word "Manhattan."

We ask you to second the above amendment for the following reasons: (1) Some time ago the International President with the Executive Board of C. M. I. U. of A. met in the City of New York and here recently a conference of all unions surrounding New York advised more activity in organization, and we the unions of Brooklyn believe that if we had our own autonomy that we could follow the said advice more readily. We pay to the J. A. B. 75 per cent of our 20 per cent constitutional allowance, which leaves us but 5 cents out of every dollar to run our own locals, which must pay officers' salaries, hall rent, committee expenses, etc., thereby showing that our activities in organization are necessarily handicapped by lack of funds. We believe that if we could use our whole constitutional allowance there would be a possibility of organizing the unorganized cigar workers of Brooklyn.

(2) We find that since the J. A. B. has had full control there is but few union shops in Brooklyn using the label. We had approximately at one time 700 members, and today we have in all about 325 members, showing a loss of over 50 per cent. We think that we could regain our losses if we had the use of the money that we pay the J. A. B.

(3) We call your attention to the fact as a reason why we propose the amendment that the label committee of Brooklyn has been merged with the New York label committee and the label is seldom used by our manufacturers. A short time ago we issued between 400,000 and 500,000 labels for cigars, while now the label is hardly ever seen.

(4) You will note there are four unions in Brooklyn, and all four favor this amendment. We believe that it is a step in favor of organization as proposed by both the conference and the International Executive Board.

Hoping that you will second the same, and when submitted for a referendum it will receive your support.

COMMITTEE, UNIONS 87, 132, 149, 292.

John Braham, Chairman.

Manchester, N. H., Nov. 9, 1922.

The following was passed by Local No. 132 at the regular meeting held at Manchester, N. H., Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1922.

Fraternally yours,
R. B. HAYES, Sec'y No. 132.

To the Cigarmakers of Local No. 132,
Manchester, N. H.

I herewith enclose a letter that I would like this body to endorse and forward to the president of the A. F. of L., Mr. Samuel Gompers.

Fraternally yours,
O. M. CRANE.

We, the cigarmakers of Manchester, N. H., ask organized labor, through you, to help with some finances the striking textile workers of this city.

We begin to feel it quite a burden as we are giving 5 per cent of our earnings for a number of months. We feel that organized labor is not doing what it should for so noble a lot of people as the strikers here have proven themselves to be.

We want others to interest themselves, as we find our assessment, in addition to other assessments and high dues, too much at this season of the year.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 4, 1922.

To the Members of the Trade Union Movement:
Early in this year the firm that extensively manufactures brushes of all descriptions, and known as the Fuller Brush Co., of the City of Hartford, Conn., had in contemplation the erection of a large set of new buildings within the jurisdiction of the Structural Building Trades Council of Hartford, Conn.

Following out an established custom, the Council, through its secretary, Bro. George Watson, sent a letter to Alfred C. Fuller, president of the Fuller Brush Co., and requested him to give consideration to the employment of members of the trade union movement on

the proposed building operations, and in this letter of Bro. Watson's it was guaranteed to Mr. Fuller that there would be an extensive advertising of the Fuller product by members and friends of the trade union movement if Mr. Fuller would employ our men.

A letter was received, part of which reads as follows:

"As a company we feel that we want to save money wherever possible, and it so happened that a non-union concern made the lowest bid and got the contract. This concern has nothing against the union and nothing against any individual's personal faith or creed or policies. It simply accepted the lowest bid."

Mr. Fuller "positively refuses to have anything to do with organized wage earners," and his manager says that it was the low bid that prompted the work to be done by non-union men.

As this fight of Mr. Fuller's against union labor is yours as well as against the building trades of Connecticut, we are asking you to please read this communication over carefully and if an agent of the Fuller company approaches you to buy the product of the Fuller Brush Company, which is also styled the "Hartford Brush," will you ask him or her why Mr. Fuller is fighting organized wage earners of this country, and please pay no attention to excuses and polished talk on the part of agents as to why this immense building program was erected by non-union men?

Thanking you for your patience, I remain,

FRANK A. FITZGERALD,
President.

P. O. Box 617, New Haven, Conn.

REPORT OF ORGANIZERS

Newark, N. J., Dec. 4, 1922.

Trade conditions in the cigar industry in Newark have not hit the primrose path to what might be termed a flourishing growth of business; but moderate improvements have been shown along those lines which marks an increased output and consumption of union made cigars in this locality, compared to the more recent period of depression that has been felt throughout the entire country, which shows some stimulation and encouragement alike to our members, and the manufacturers of union made cigars, as renewed life begins to trickle in the channels of trade.

The agitation committee of Union No. 138 have been doing some effective work in circularizing the public and organized labor, with propaganda for "label" goods, and distributing among the retail merchants of cigars as a display add a large and attractive facsimile of the "Union Label" with appropriate motto attached thereto, inviting the purchaser to call for union made cigars, the results are favorable. I have addressed a number of meetings in agitation for the label, and in a general way have been as useful as possible in co-operating with the committee and working for the cause.

There is a fertile field in this center and adjacent communities, for propagation of the organized labor movement. The district is honeycombed with cheap paid labor-trust factories, and non-union slave driving shops, that work on the same rigid basis of "profit for the employer only" and leaves the remainder to the workers who produce the wealth; a mere pittance to "get by" with, long hours of toil, and a life of druggery at best. Such is the reward of unorganized non-union cigarmakers in trust factories, and those of the non-union "open shop" faith.

A committee of five members of Union No. 138 have been appointed on organization, to further the program that was devised at the last meeting of the International Executive Board, and more fully developed at the recent conferences of volunteer delegates from local unions, held at New York City and Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 5th and 12, respectively, where President Perkins presided and First Vice Samuel Gompers, Second Vice I. M. Ornburn, and Sixth Vice Charles Stevens were in attendance. The

ground work was laid, and it was unanimously agreed that a campaign of intensive effort should be started in all cigar centers throughout the states to bring the unorganized workers into the fold of the International Union. The immediate task that lies before me in the locality where I have been assigned to work is to harness up in co-operation of combined purpose and unity of action the entire forces of the several local unions. The campaign has been launched and will be carried on to completion. Let no one shirk his duty, let us all give full measure to the work at hand, and success will crown the effort for organization.

Yours fraternally,

R. B. SEXTON,
General Organizer.

York, Pa., Dec. 5, 1922.

Since my last report during October I worked around the state of New Jersey, visiting Jersey City, Paterson, Perth Amboy and New Brunswick, advocating the use of the union label and appealing to the unorganized to organize. In Paterson, N. J., I put in several days and evenings visiting meetings of various crafts, urging the members to co-operate in the demand for label goods and to help to build up organizations. Spoke at Jersey City Central Labor Union on labels; visited Perth Amboy and New Brunswick, N. J., and spoke at open meetings of workers' organizations. Also with Secretary Schweitzer of Union 138 visited several small non-union shops in Newark to try and induce some men workers to rejoin the union. On Nov. 5 met with representatives of the unions of Greater New York and the state of New Jersey, together with President Perkins, Vice President Gompers and Vice President Stevens, to discuss and advise as to the best means to be employed to organize the cigarmakers of our industry. Expressions were freely made by all present and a renewed faith was pledged to the Cigarmakers' International Union and all left the conference with the determination to help to organize the unorganized.

On Nov. 12 a like conference was held in Lancaster, Pa., composed of representatives of the locals of Pennsylvania, also President Perkins, Second Vice President Ornburn, together with several of the organizers. At this conference also a renewed pledge of faith was made in the International Union and an expression of determination to help to carry on the work of organizing the cigarmakers of Pennsylvania.

The International President and Int. Executive Board, as they have ever done, again renewed their pledge of support to the officers and members of the local unions in carrying out the work of organization, and if the officers and members of local unions will respond and co-operate there is no doubt but that this kind of team-work will bring results.

I can say that since the conferences a new spirit of determination has been made manifest in all the locals that I have visited and if continued will no doubt bring light and hope to the unorganized cigarmakers and induce them to join the union.

Many who in the past differed in the detail of organization work now show a willingness to lay these differences aside and forget the past and work for the future to the end that all those in the cigar industry may come into the organization of their craft and receive a fuller share of the profits of what they produce.

With this in mind let us all say onward for a brighter and better year in 1923, with all co-operating for the one end.

WM. A. MCCABE, Organizer.

Philadelphia, Pa.

At this time it gives me great pleasure to report the progress being made in the city of Philadelphia and throughout the state in the campaign of organization. Philadelphia is the starting point for organization work in this state, the state which you all no doubt realize is sorely in need of organization, in our industry especially. Union 165 has been reorganized and has developed a fighting spirit in the interest of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America. This having been accomplished,

the foundation has been built for an intensified campaign of organization. The conditions under which the girls in particular must work are deplorable, due to the fact that they are unorganized. Numbers of these girls are becoming interested in the value and necessity of organization and are falling in line slow but sure.

At present we have an independent strike against the firm of Roig & Langsdorf, who make the largest size cigars in the state and pay the lowest price for making same. The cigarmakers of this city, mostly unorganized, are supporting this strike morally and financially. This firm has factories in the following towns: Perkaskie, Pa., Quakertown, Pa., Trumbaursville, Pa., Almont, Pa., and Pottstown, Pa. The cigarmakers are determined to win this strike and they have very good prospects of receiving the support of the country factories.

As a delegate to the Union Label Trades Department and Central Labor Union, a great deal has been done to interest organized labor in the performance of its duty. To demand the union label on all goods purchased, teach their wives the necessity of demanding the union label when out shopping, thereby creating a demand for union made products, and make the open shopper sit up and take notice. As a result more union made cigars are being sold in this district.

Addressed a mass meeting of cigarmakers on Thursday, Nov. 9, held in machinists' temple. Visited Sellersville, Perkaskie, Quakertown and Trumbaursville on organization work. The value of organization is slowly creeping into the minds of the cigarmakers in the country districts and it is only a question of time when all the cigarmakers in the state of Pennsylvania will be organized under the banner of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. It can be done, and it will be done.

HARRY GIFFORD.

Report of the A. F. of L. National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee.

During the year 1921 the A. F. of L. National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee, by the direction of the Executive Council, began to plan for the elections in 1922. It was believed that frequent communications with all labor organizations would be the means of stirring the membership to the necessary enthusiasm to bring about results when the time came for them to select candidates either in the primaries or elections.

In December, 1921, by authority and direction of the Executive Council, circular letters were sent to all state federations and city central bodies warning the wage earners of the country of the reactionary forces that were guiding legislation. All organizations in their respective localities were urged to appoint legislative committees to keep a record of the votes on measures of interest to labor by members of their respective state legislatures. These committees were advised that during the then forthcoming political campaign they could become non-partisan political campaign committees to further the interests of labor and the people. They were also informed that the records of all members of congress in their respective states or districts would be sent them when the campaign opened.

Printed reports on legislation before congress under the heading "What Congress Is Doing or Not Doing" were sent to all colleges, state federations, city central bodies, building trades councils and the labor press.

March 8, 1922, circular letters were sent to all state federations of labor and city central bodies in which it was urged that all municipal and state non-partisan political campaign committees should become more active than ever. They were advised to hold mass meetings and to confer with farmer and other organizations of liberty-loving people for the purpose of acting in harmony in the primaries and on election day.

April 4, 1922, another circular was addressed

to all organizations of labor informing them that it was vital to the protection of labor's interest and welfare that a vigorous campaign be conducted to place in the national congress and the state legislatures men who without regard to party affiliation, would serve the dictates of justice and not the autocratic domination of the exploiting interests. This was followed by a circular being sent to all organizations of labor on May 1, 1922, calling attention to the fact that every energy should be used in the primaries to nominate members of congress and the state legislatures who believed in progress and even handed justice. Encouraging reports were received from many of these committees.

On July 25, 1922, a special circular was sent to nearly 40,000 non-partisan political campaign committees outlining what should be done to make the campaign a success and in which they were urged to give as wide publicity as possible to the following principles:

"No freedom loving citizen should vote for any candidate who will not pledge himself to oppose any form of compulsory labor law;

"No justice loving citizen should vote for any candidate for any office who will not pledge himself to oppose injunctions and contempt proceedings as a substitute for trial by jury;

"No freedom loving citizen should vote for any candidate who will not pledge himself to vote for legislation abolishing child labor."

Early in the year conferences were held with the representatives in Washington of the various farmers' organizations. These were very helpful in reaching an understanding as to many of the candidates. During the campaign the committee was repeatedly asked by the farmers if certain candidates for congress were acceptable to labor as they did not wish to endorse anyone unfriendly to labor or oppose those friendly to labor. A remarkable feature of this questioning as to legislative records showed that in every instance the farmers were supporting or were willing to support the same candidates as labor. The committee feels that this co-operation will continue to a greater extent in the future. A situation arose in Iowa which required your committee to take some action to endeavor to secure the nomination of some outstanding man for the primaries for United States senator from that state. Representative Sweet of Iowa announced his candidacy. Mr. Smith W. Brookhart, a man of sterling qualities, sympathetic to the cause of labor and justice, announced his candidacy. It was somewhat difficult to make a choice as between the two men running in the primaries by reason of the fact that Representative Sweet's labor record was also excellent. But due to the fact that Mr. Brookhart had two years ago made such a wonderful showing in his candidacy against Senator Cummings it was deemed the most practical course to try and persuade Representative Sweet to withdraw. It was thereupon that Representative Sweet was called into conference with the committee and urged to withdraw in the interest of Mr. Brookhart. He refused to withdraw, but promised that if Mr. Brookhart beat him in the primaries he would support Mr. Brookhart wholeheartedly. Many other conferences with members of congress or candidates were held by the committee or the chairman concerning the attitude of labor toward certain candidates.

In the meantime hundreds of letters from individuals were answered on all phases of the political campaign. Officials of Kansas were urged to begin a campaign to defeat supporters of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Act. Arizona was voting on amendments to the constitution that should be defeated. Nebraska had a referendum vote on an amendment to the constitution permitting the legislature to pass compulsory labor laws. Missouri, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and other states were also taking referendum votes on questions pertaining to labor. Illinois was preparing for the vote December 13 on a new constitution which disfranchised thousands of voters in Cook County by limiting their representation in the legislature. This necessitated much cor-

respondence. Circulars have been sent to all state federations of labor asking for the result of the referendum votes.

While this agitation began to show encouraging results up to August 14, eighteen states had held their primaries and the outcome was most encouraging.

August 14 and 24 additional circulars were sent to 2,400 organizers of the American Federation of Labor and of its various departments. These directed the organizers to visit the various central bodies and local unions and inform them of the dangers ahead if the wage earners and all other liberty loving people were not awakened to the situation.

During September, 1922, the individual records of every member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives were brought down to date and sent to all central bodies and nearly 40,000 local unions in the respective states and districts. Special circulars were also prepared for each state, which were sent to all central bodies and local unions. These circulars pointed out the legislation which reaction had prepared for passage in the coming session of congress. They also called special attention to the attitude toward labor of members of the Senate.

During the primary and election campaigns organizers were sent into North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, California, Idaho, Washington and Pennsylvania. Special circulars were sent into Nevada in the interest of Senator Pittman, to Wyoming in the interest of Senator Kendrick, Minnesota in opposition to Senator Kellogg, to Wisconsin in favor of Senator LaFollette, to New York state for the purpose of organizing non-partisan political campaign committees to oppose Governor Miller, Senator Calder and other antagonists of labor.

The Publicity Department of the American Federation of Labor was very helpful in spreading broadcast the principles of labor and in acquainting the voters with the issues at stake. Never in the history of the non-partisan movement has there been such activity among central bodies, local unions and individual members.

Applications by unions and individuals for legislative records of members of congress on measures of interest to labor were received in great number and promptly complied with.

President Gompers made a number of addresses. He attended the American Legion convention in New Orleans and spoke in New Jersey and Connecticut. At the same time he held numerous conferences in the cities he visited during the primary and election campaigns and consulted and advised with the officials of labor as to candidates. He wrote many articles or the American Federationist bearing upon the political situation and the necessity of the people to safeguard their interest by being sure to vote only for those who by their past records demonstrated that they would faithfully carry out the wishes of the people. Statements for the press on political and labor questions were frequently written by him and received wide publicity. The last just before election was entitled "The Bugle Call," issued by us, and was printed in a great majority of the daily papers, in the entire labor press and the American Federationist.

The committee believes that through labor's influence many victories were won. It was feared that the interjection of third party candidates in Minnesota and Washington would defeat the hopes of labor. In Minnesota labor supported Mr. Shipstead, independent candidate for senator. Although the democrats had a candidate Mr. Shipstead was successful over Senator Kellogg. We held a number of conferences and wrote many letters to Minnesota labor officials in an endeavor to have the situation cleared in that state by the withdrawal of the democratic candidate. The surprising feature of the Minnesota situation is that the leaders of the democratic organization desired the withdrawal of the democratic candidate for governor.

In Washington Mr. James A. Duncan was

nominated. President Gompers in a letter to Mr. James A. Duncan, the labor candidate, informed him that his candidacy was apt to draw enough votes away from Mr. Dill, the democratic candidate, to permit the election of Mr. Poindexter and suggested that Mr. Duncan withdraw. He refused to do so. This correspondence will be printed in the December Federationist. The vote given Mr. Duncan, however, was not large enough to re-elect Senator Poindexter. Your committee believes that no individual member of the labor movement should allow himself to be forced into a political contest which would result in the election of a bitter and relentless antagonist to labor.

The result in Kansas was a victory for labor. A conference of representatives of all labor organizations in Kansas was called by the committee to meet in Emporia, Sept. 18, 1922, to arrange for a campaign that would defeat all candidates in favor of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations Act. As a result of that conference Governor Allen's candidate for governor was defeated by a bitter opponent of the act.

(To be continued.)

Report of International Financier.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 9, 1922.

Since last examination have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

No. 20, Decatur, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in good order. A real effort has been made to have them correct. Every benefit card, original bills and vouchers all on file. Cash and stamp accounts correct, ledger nicely posted, etc.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1920....\$ 454.16
Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1922..... 5,705.00

Total\$6,159.16
Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1922..... 5,649.52

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1922..\$ 509.64

Funds of Union.

Dec. 1, 1922, in Decatur Nat'l Bank\$467.90
In posses. Sec'y D. C. Neihart.... 41.74

Total\$ 509.64

No. 30, Moberly, Mo.

The books and accounts here are now in nice condition. A young man is the new secretary-treasurer and he is the sort of a man that will make good, I believe. Cash and stamp accounts correct, all benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file and ledger correctly posted. Accounts are balanced at the end of each month in the day book.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 1, 1917..\$ 134.69
Int'l receipts to Nov. 1, 1922 2,053.65

Total\$2,188.34

Int'l expense to Nov. 1, 1922..... 1,999.90

Financier's balance for Nov. 1, 1922..\$ 188.44

Funds of Union.

Nov. 2, 1922, in Bank of Moberly..\$167.70
In posses. Sec'y-Treas. R. M. Bradley 10.15

Total\$ 177.85

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1, 1922.....\$ 10.59
Called their attention to the balance still due on their deficiency.

No. 38, Springfield, Ill.

Had the funds been deposited in bank as demanded by the Constitution, the accounts would be in excellent condition. Endorsed vouchers, and benefit cards on file for all items of expense, ledger nicely posted, cash and stamp accounts correct. They have refunded \$207.25 on their deficiency since last examination.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1920..\$1,219.50
Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1922..... 5,539.31

Total\$7,041.31
Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1922..... 6,885.39

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1922..\$ 755.91

Funds of Union.

Dec. 1, 1922, in State Trust and Savings Bank\$508.57
In posses. Sec'y-Treas. J. E. Jacobsen 68.45

Total\$ 577.02
Deficiency of Union Dec. 1, 1922\$ 178.91
Their attention was called to the necessity of refunding this deficiency immediately.

No. 44, St. Louis, Mo.

The books and accounts here are in their usual fine condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct, vouchers and benefit cards on file for every item of expense; ledger correctly posted and the accounts balanced by both the Sec'y-Treas. and the Finance Com. Nice work. If the membership would give 10% of the effort given by these men to build up the union the industry in St. Louis would in a short time show an improvement. Something must be done to arouse a spirit of activity and co-operation in our trade here.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1915..\$ 1,270.44
Int'l receipts to Nov. 1, 1922..... 157,655.80
Expended over pct., 1915, 1917, 1921.. 661.44

Total to account for\$159,577.63
Int'l expense to Nov. 1, 1922..... 155,393.84

Financier's bal. for Nov. 1, 1922....\$ 4,178.84

Funds of Union.

Nov. 1, 1922, in Mississippi Valley Trust Co. Bank....\$1,146.09
Nov. 1, 1922, in Liberty Central Trust Co. Bank 2,830.32
Liberty Bonds and int. in bank 562.50
In posses. Sec'y-Treas. Ed. H. Hellman 98.22

Total\$ 4,637.13

This surplus shown for Nov. 1, 1922..\$ 448.29
Is money refunded to apply on the amount expended over percentage in 1922.

No. 54, Evansville, Ind.

The books and accounts here are in nice condition, ledger nicely posted, cash and stamp accounts correct, benefit cards and vouchers for expense in nice condition.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1921....\$ 403.57
Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1922 3,667.41

Total\$4,011.28
Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1922 3,677.58

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1922..\$ 333.70

Funds of Union.

Dec. 1, 1922, in Peoples Savings Bank\$332.50
In posses. Sec'y Emil Levy.... 1.20

Total\$ 333.70

No. 73, Alton, Ill.

The books and accounts here are in nice condition; cash and stamp accounts correct, ledger correctly posted, benefit cards for all benefits on file, also vouchers for all expense.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1915....\$ 317.21
Int'l receipts to Nov. 1, 1922..... 8,635.16

Expended over pct. in year 1915..... 25.49
Expended over pct. in year 1921..... 1.19

Total to account for\$9,023.09
Int'l expense to Nov. 1, 1922 8,441.67

Financier's balance for Nov. 1, 1922..\$ 581.42

Funds of Union.

Nov. 1, 1922, in Alton Nat'l Bank. \$572.46
 in posses. Sec'y-Treas. Oscar
 Dick 15.26
Total \$ 587.72

Surplus same as at date of last exam-
 ination30

No. 76, Hannibal, Mo.

The books and accounts here are in fine
 shape; benefit card and vouchers for every item
 of expense, nicely filed; cash and stamp ac-
 counts correct and ledger correctly posted.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 1, 1917....\$ 57.71
 Int'l receipts to Nov. 1, 1922..... 7,197.10

Total \$7,254.81
 Int'l expense to Nov. 1, 1922 6,813.85

Financier's balance for Nov. 1, 1922..\$ 440.96

Funds of Union.

Nov. 1, 1922, in Hannibal Trust
 Co. Bank\$420.00
 in posses. Sec'y John Eichen-
 berger 21.00
Total \$ 441.00

Surplus same as at last exam..... .04

No. 127, Mattoon, Ill.

The books and accounts here are really in
 nice condition. Expense vouchers, benefit cards,
 etc., all on file; ledger nicely posted; cash and
 stamp accounts correct. A misunderstanding in
 granting out of work stamps has been referred
 to the Int'l President for adjustment.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1921....\$ 219.05
 Reported receipts to Dec. 1, 1922..... 951.60
 Due to Int'l Union on examination.... 1.50

Total \$1,172.15
 Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1922 1,065.30

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1922..\$ 106.85

Funds of Union.

Dec. 1, 1922, in Central Illinois Trust
 and Savings Bank\$ 99.00
 in posses. Sec'y Joe Solomon 7.85

Total \$ 106.85

No. 193, Jefferson City, Mo.

The first time I ever had the chance to say
 for this local—cash and stamp accounts cor-
 rect, benefit cards and expense vouchers all
 on file and ledger correctly posted. Am always
 glad to say this when such is correct, as it is
 now.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 1, 1917....\$ 94.75
 Int'l receipts to Nov. 1, 1922 1,839.15
 Due to Int'l Union on examination 2.41

Total \$1,936.31
 Int'l expense to Nov. 1, 1922..... 1,844.02

Financier's balance for Nov. 1, 1922..\$ 92.29

Funds of Union.

Nov. 1, 1922, in 1st Nat'l Bank...\$ 85.00
 in posses. Sec'y-Treas. Fred J.
 Neutzler 7.29

Total \$ 92.29

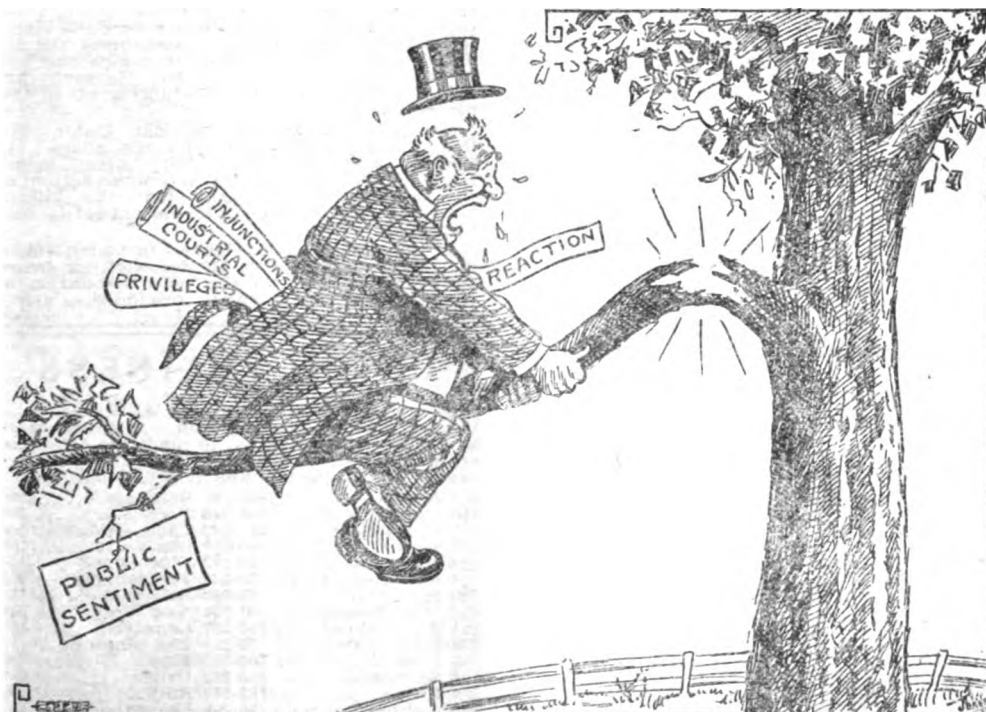
ship.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,
 International Financier.

"Out on a Limb."

BY COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST



OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.
503 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.

MANUEL GONZALEZ, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Sixth Vice President.

E. J. STACK, Labor Temple, Portland, Ore., Seventh Vice-President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also as per section 14f, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 14ic of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the

person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member. If there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Many requests are received for blank monthly reports about this time. Monthly blanks are mailed from Jan. 13 to 16 to the corresponding secretary of each union and contain the following supplies for the year:

- 24 Financial statements.
- 12 Label reports.
- 12 State of trade.
- 12 Sick benefit reports.
- 2 Officers' reports.
- 10 Supply orders.

Secretaries who do not receive the package within a reasonable time should make inquiries at the postoffice, and if it is not there, they should notify this office at once so the proper inquiries may be made.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

Fred Hartsuff, a union manufacturer, appealed against Union 283, Geneva, for fining him \$25 and compelling him to deposit \$100 for alleged misuse of the label. I had the matter thoroughly investigated by three disinterested representatives and upon their report and statement of facts the appeal is sustained, the \$25 fine removed and the action in compelling him to deposit \$100 reversed. Mr. Hartsuff has paid the regular bill of prices during all of this controversy.

George Birch appealed against Union 283, Geneva, for fining him \$10 for the alleged offense of working below the bill of prices in the Hartsuff factory. On the recommendation of the investigators who say that the bill of prices has always been paid the appeal is sustained.

In the case of A. H. Helmer, in which Union 283, Geneva, fined him \$10 for working below the bill of prices, on the recommendation of the union the fine is hereby rescinded.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

219 Mobile	\$200	241 Syracuse	\$200
220 New Orleans	200	242 York	250
221 South Bend	250	243 Chgo. Heights. 100	
222 Peru	200	246 Olean	100
223 Ottumwa	50	247 Blue Island ...	150
224 Salt Lake City. 150	248 Jacksonville ...	200	
226 Haverhill	150	250 Belleville	150
228 San Francisco. 400	251 New York	250	
231 Amsterdam	200	257 Lancaster	150
232 Sellersville	150	259 Bloomington ...	50
235 Peru	100	260 Piqua	50
238 Sacramento	150	263 Dallas	150
239 Lyons	150	264 Rutland	50
240 Norfolk	150	268 Escanaba	150

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NOVEMBER, 1922

RECEIPTS—TAX.

49 Springfield	\$300.142	Lockport	100
55 Hamilton	200.142	Lincoln	150
61 LaCrosse	200.145	Williamsport	75
64 Lebanon	100.146	New Brunswick	100
79 Sandusky	50.147	Union Hill	100
83 Nashville	150.150	Sioux City	200
96 St. Paul	100.153	Sioux Falls	200
103 Ansonia	100.155	Mt. Pleasant	100
104 Pottsville	75.157	Rockford	50
105 Maysville	100.162	Green Bay	150
105 Lock Haven	75.163	Marysville	50
109 Hoquiam	100.165	Oshkosh	200
110 Washington	50.171	E. Greenville	150
112 Oneonta	200.173	Zanesville	100
113 Tacoma	250.182	Madison	150
118 Peoria	200.185	Paducah	50
121 Ithaca	100.187	Covington	200
122 Warren	250.191	Morris	150
126 Ephrata	100.199	Atlantic City	100
128 El Paso	50.200	Galesburg	100
129 Denver	250.208	Kalamazoo	100
130 Saginaw	200.210	Rome	100
132 Brooklyn	150.212	Superior	150
138 Newark	200.214	New York	150
140 Niagara Falls	100		

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

7 Utica	\$1.50.172	Davenport	3.00
12 Oneida	3.00.179	Bangor	3.15
17 Cleveland	1.50.228	San Francisco	7.70
23 Springfield	3.25.245	Ashland	1.75
26 S. Norwalk	.10.299	Middletown	4.00
32 Louisville	3.00.317	Wilkes-Barre	2.25
70 Winona	2.15.321	New Britain	.75
91 Allentown	3.50.339	Kokomo	1.75
98 St. Paul	1.00.349	St. John	1.25
111 Des Moines	1.75.382	Rushville	.85
123 Hamilton	2.25.396	Northampton	1.85
130 Saginaw	1.10.410	Centralla	.85
143 Lincoln	2.30.418	Bayamon	3.30
151 Habana	5.50.457	Benton Harbor	3.50
157 Rockford	3.00.503	Uhrichsville	9.85

Returned funds of Union 346, San Antonio (dissolved)	100.52
Returned funds of Union 478, Juana Diaz (dissolved)	48.63
Charter fee for San Francisco Stogie Makers	5.00

Receipts for November	\$6,956.90
Balance October 31, 1922	2,924.36

Total\$9,881.26

EXPENDITURES FOR NOVEMBER.

Office rent	\$ 200.00
Salary to International President	240.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers	855.71
Pietro Bianco, sal. and exp. as Org.	300.00
A. Garlepy, sal. and exp. as Org.	80.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as Org.	100.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as Org.	250.00
C. H. Stevens, sal. and exp. as Org.	300.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as Org.	210.22
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as Finan.	300.00
J. P. Keenen, work at Lebanon	27.54
D. W. Kennedy, exp. as 3d V.-P.	23.38
International President, organizing traveling expenses New York, N. Y., Lancaster, Pa., and Detroit, Mich.	192.97
Telegraph, telephone and stenographer, New York and Lancaster	4.50
Conference hall, Lancaster, Nov. 12	7.00
Tax, A. F. of L., for November	300.00
Tax, U. L. T. Dept., for November	150.00
Express on property from 346, San Antonio	6.54
Express on supplies	26.13
Telephone service	5.50
Telegraph service	10.05
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	3.00

Towel service	3.00
Plates for addressograph	.25
Light	1.80
Office supplies	16.31
Exchange and collection fees on checks	2.47
Carrying labels to Union 14	.40

Printing—	
October Journal	274.62
Changes on 1,100 organizers' reports	6.50
3,910 postal cards, Forms 1, 2 and 4, and orders for organization circulars	16.25
Applications of 129, Denver, and J. A. B., New York	19.00
1,000 organization circulars to locals	12.00
50,000 organization circulars to non-unionists	147.00
500 circ. letters reference org. circulars	6.50
500 sick benefit form letters	6.50
Stationery for locals	20.30
500 ballots (2d) for 7th V. P.	9.50
1,000,000 labels	150.00
Postage on October Journals	16.72
Postage on letters and supplies	78.22
Postal cards for Forms 1, 2 and 4, and circ. orders	39.10
Labor News Service for November	2.50
Tobacco Trade Journal subscription	3.00
141 54/500 Rms. label paper	734.27
Notary signature certificate, Simpson-Detroit case	.25
Light shades and installation	6.00

Expense for November	\$5,465.00
*Balance November 30, 1922	4,416.25

Total\$9,881.25

*Included in balance \$1,200 Liberty Bonds.

In the financial statement for October, published in the November Journal, under Receipts—Tax, there appeared "80, Danbury, \$100." This should have been "80, Danville, \$100."

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 484, Meriden, to fine Paul A. Lefedure, 70397, \$100 for conduct unbecoming a union member. Vote—Affirmative, 6.

Approved the application of 4, Cincinnati, to fine Harry Shuey, 24814, \$200 for working in a closed shop at night while working in a label shop during the day. Vote—Affirmative, 6.

Approved the application of Union 14, Chicago, to fine Sam Orloff, 35897, \$100 and annul his card for selling non-union cigars and refusing to discontinue it; and to fine Wm. Sudak, 49490, \$25 for working on Sundays and for other conduct unbecoming a union member. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member disapproved the annulment of card.

Approved the application of 172, Davenport, to fine Wm. Schulz, 46907, \$100 and annul his retiring card for laying off his employees and stating that in the future he would run a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 6.

Correction—In the November Journal John Rosenberg was published as fined by Union 12, Oneida. This should have been John Foxberg.

Union No. 111, Des Moines, fined Dec., 1922, Frank H. Fuller, 35642, \$10 for conduct unbecoming a union man. Records show Frank Fuller fined \$25 July, 1895, by Oskaloosa; \$17.35 May, 1905, by Muscatine; \$17.60 Nov., 1905, by Muscatine; \$25 Jan., 1907, by Muscatine; \$5 Jan., 1911, by Davenport; \$25 Oct., 1911, by Rock Island.

Fines of \$10 or Less.

Union 484, Meriden, Conn., fined J. Carey \$5 for conduct unbecoming a union man. Any secretary holding his card please collect this fine.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Proposed amendment by Union No. 138, of Newark, N. J., to Section No. 150 of the International Constitution:

Union 138, Newark, N. J., proposes the following amendment:

Amend Section 150 by striking out on lines 31, 32, 33, after the word "thousand" "no union shall be allowed to furnish the labels for cigars made in whole or in part by machinery."

Section as amended to read:

Sec. 150. Each local union shall furnish through the shop collectors or committeemen (as the case may be) to all strictly union shops, free of charge, as many of the labels as may be required from week to week for all cigars actually made by members of the union and persons holding retiring cards. All label orders shall be signed by the shop collector; the label order blanks shall be furnished by the International President at cost. No shop shall be considered a strictly union shop unless the packers of the shop are members of the International Union, and the apprentice law of the local union be complied with. Where the manufacturer deals in Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars, it shall be optional with local unions to withhold the label from such firm. It shall be optional with local unions to grant the union label to any manufacturer or firm whose name or firm name appears in or about the box containing Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars, or whose name or firm name appears on or about such non-union cigars. All labels issued must bear the ink stamp. It shall be optional with local unions to paste them on the boxes. But in no case shall the union label be used in a factory in the United States or Canada which pays less than \$9.00 per thousand for making or less than \$1.00 for packing per thousand for mold work—5 molds of 20 bunches. Nor which pays less than \$10.00 per thousand for hand work, less than 4 molds of 10 bunches each with press on table, or two 20-bunch molds in shaper press, to be considered hand work. Nor shall it be allowed on any cigars sold for less than \$25.00 per thousand. This shall not prevent a local union from establishing a minimum bill of prices on small cigars four inches in length or less, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand. Subject to the approval of the International President and International Executive Board. This shall not disbar local unions from establishing a price above \$25.00 per thousand. It shall be optional with local unions to grant labels to members who are not employing any journeymen if they have been members for less than one year. This shall not apply to members suspended who were, prior to their suspension, members of the International Union for one year or longer, provided they be reinstated within six months after suspension.

But in no event shall a manufacturer be permitted to use the label who offers presents as an inducement for the sale of his goods, but this shall not be so construed as to prevent a manufacturer from issuing coupons to the consumer which may be redeemed in presents or otherwise.

All labels must be pasted upon the boxes before the boxes leave the factory.

The amendment of 132, Brooklyn, as published in the October issue, as follows:

Strike out Sections 203-204 up to and including in said locality. Strike out the whole Sections 205-206-207 and insert in lieu thereof: No more than one union shall exist in any locality. Section to read: No more than one union in any locality; District of Porto Rico to remain the same as in the Constitution.

Received the endorsement of 44, St. Louis; 389, New York; 87, Brooklyn; 90, New York; 500, Tampa; 144, New York.

Not having received the required number of

endorsements it will not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 500, Tampa, as published in the November issue, as follows:

Amend Sec. 213 of the Constitution by inserting after the words "International President" on line six, the following: Their endorsement or not of each and all amendments proposed. Strike out all on line seven from the words "but no unions" up to "by circular" on line nine, and insert: Union shall be fined \$5.00 also for not taking action on an amendment submitted by the International President by circular. No other change. Sec. 213 as amended would read: Sec. 213. Each local union shall have the right to propose, through the columns of the Official Journal, amendments to the International constitution. Each union is required to act upon every amendment at their meeting next following the receipt of the Journal containing such amendments and report to the International President "their endorsement or not of each and all amendments proposed." Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be fined \$5.00. Unions shall be fined \$5.00 also for not taking action on an amendment submitted by the International President by circular. Any amendment receiving the endorsement of at least twenty unions shall be submitted to a vote of local unions within thirty days, and if adopted, shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption.

Received the endorsement of Unions 44, St. Louis; 132, Brooklyn; 76, Hannibal; 133, Newark.

Unions 87, 132, 149 and 292 offer the following amendment to Sections 205 and 206 of the Constitution, as follows: "Strike out the words 'Greater New York' and insert the word 'Manhattan.'"

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted herein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and international assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$3.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter, in the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2.00, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special

law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all international and local assessments and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 130. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all international assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue in color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due-stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

The amendment to postpone the May, 1922, convention was adopted. Any time after April, 1922, a convention may be called by a majority vote of the membership at large. Any local union may propose that we hold a convention any time after that date, April, 1922.

UNION NOTES

By 97, Boston.

No. 97 did not forget Oneida. They are our own; or the Manchester Textile Workers.

Did you read the article on the decision reference to picketing by the majority of the Supreme Court of the United States, written by the president of the A. F. of L.?

A circular on the Blackstone, Quincy and Peter Schuyler, issued by New England conference, is a good one.

Why not abolish piece work in our industry?

Why don't the strippers apply for a charter from our International Union. It would be of mutual benefit.

"You cannot create prosperity out of poverty; it is the surplus dollar that counts."

Manufacturers should realize the home market is the best market.

The label is the best tool you have; use it to reach the goal.

You can get union made underwear in Boston.

Why not vote for a convention? We need it.

Yes, we contributed to the American's Christmas fund.

Wall street wants a surplus of labor.

Labor made a good move when it started a bank; its funds will not be loaned to crush them. —Henry Abrahams.

The secretary of Union 153, Sioux Falls, S. D., would like to hear from Pat Barnes.

The fine of \$100 imposed on Phil Pauley by 357, Vancouver, has been rescinded on account of good work done in a non-union shop.

PRIVATE LOANS

Cornelius Snyers, 94080, is hereby notified to pay back the private loan granted him by 17, Cleveland, as there are other members that need money quite as much as he did when he got it.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 139 to 145, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Stefano Didia, 118536, who died Sept. 20; Sidney Ewens, 31975, who died Dec. 6.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Will and Barney Horan and Mike McCarthy are requested to write to Charles J. Broderick. Address care of Union 171, E. Greenville, Pa., John Stephens, formerly of Reading, Pa.,

would like to hear from Harvey W. Smith. Anyone seeing this notice and knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Smith please advise him of it.

Chas. H. Winternity, 603 Caswell Block, Milwaukee, Wis., desires to hear from Fred Gettleson. Very important.

Mrs. Winifred Sharkey, 624 Chippewa St., Flint, Mich., would like to hear from her father, Michael Brustmaker.

John McGovern, secretary of the cigarmakers' sick society, wishes Otto Kuhl, 95517, to send him his address, that he may return the \$2 initiation paid by Kuhl.

Andrew F. Weaver of McSherrystown, Pa., would like to hear from Harry E. Caulier. He was last heard from in Elizabeth, N. J. Address care Union 316.

E. J. McKee would like to hear from Fred Fara. Address General Delivery, San Diego, Calif.

Carson Cass, your son, Harold, in Kalamazoo, Mich., has tuberculosis and is anxious to have you write to him. Chauncey Cass, care Walters' Union, Chester and 12th St., would also like to hear from you.

Miss Sarah Raines, 255 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa., desires to locate her brother, John Raines, who is about 46 years of age, and was last heard of in Alberta, Canada, a year ago. Miss Raines desires to hear from him in order to dispose of property bequeathed to her and her brother by their mother, who died Nov. 21, 1922.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: Jas. J. Sherman.

Union 192, Manchester, N. H., for Otto Kuhl, 95517.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for J. J. Burch, Mrs. Gussie Burch, Austin Halloran.

Union 129, Denver, Colo., for J. A. Heffernan.

Union 14, Chicago, for Peter Bloom, Barney Horan, Chas. Broderick.

International office, for E. J. Comerford.

LOST CARDS

98723, Guy Felver, initiated June 15, 1907, at No. 77; lost Oct. 30, 1922.
62121, Joe Yabble, initiated March 9, 1914, at No. 14; lost Dec. 6, 1922.
29846, Jos. Charbanau, initiated April 3, 1897, at 97; lost Dec. 9, 1922.
63924, Chas. Knowsley, initiated June 3, 1889, by 27, lost Dec. 5, 1922.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter \$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district) 12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district) 1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five)40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3½, 8x4½, 8x4¾ 1.10

When ordering state size wanted.

Year date for label canceler30
Typeholder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps. 1.10

*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps 1.25
Extra set of type for same60
Year date for due stamp canceler10
*Union seal (state when organized) 1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x¼ in.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x¼ in.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4x¼x¼ in.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3. 1.25
1,000 label order blanks 1.50
1—200-page label record 1.40
1—100-page label record85

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4½-pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and Ledgers.			Ledgers only.		
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.20
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.60
3rd zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.30
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.30	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger \$ 2.50
400-page ledger 2.50
500-page ledger 6.50
1,000-page ledger 11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid 3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid 1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid 2.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid 1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid 1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES. LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cds.; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

‡Are cigar packers.

§Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employes.

dCasers.

Note—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *406 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *483 Chas. Peterson, 516 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Boesche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 206 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 *228 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidore Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 234 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. C. Stroup, 644½ 12th st., San Pedro.
 322 Joseph Long, 951 4th st., San Diego.
 338 G. F. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
 440 A. H. Sidler, 620 Humboldt st., Bakersfield.
 *504 Jennie Ferranti, 222 Mason st., San Francisco.
 Paul Lavattista, 29 Arlington st., San Francisco.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *58 Roselle Theoret, 156 Gibson av., Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Garlepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 140 Wilfred Haynes, 87 Albert st., St. Catharines, Ont. (Niagara Falls).
 279 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. John's, N. B.
 357 Frank Brown, 53 26th ave., W., Vancouver, B. C.
 *373 J. C. Gosselin, 88 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 422 Chas. Chippanowski, 28 Lonisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
 456 W. B. Rose, 320 av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 496 A. G. Miller, 243 Boyne st., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- *129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
 *306 J. Listerman, 608 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 499 Elmer E. East, 420 W. Topeka av., Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 11 Couch st., S. Norwalk.
 *39 F. A. Grube, 218 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 108 J. Ziegler, 15 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 130 Chas. O. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 156 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point.
 *180 John H. Riley, 18 James st., Box 66, Danbury.
 *282 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.

- *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *395 Frank N. Smith, Box 560, Waterbury.
 *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 800 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 O. San Miguel st., Havana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1831 E. Union st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. O. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 †336 Manuel Gonzales, Box 896, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 801 Ellis st., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonzales, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Salvadore Chillura, Box 116, Ybor City Sta., Tampa.
 †474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11 Ybor City, Tampa.
 480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *506 America Puig, Box 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 5512 Delores Gonzales, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 L. Carstens, Box 135, Key West.
 *514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendes, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Thomas Nicholson, 152 King st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- *114 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., E. 4, Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Nelhart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *39 J. E. Jacobson, 812½ N. 7th st., Springfield.
 41 John H. May, 449 New York st., Aurora.
 Frank A. Assell, 298 Pierce st., Aurora.
 *47 Leo Schmitt, 1000 Washington st., Quincy.
 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.

- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urban (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington av., Alton.
 *80 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elzer, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Philip Sieffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zeller, 134 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 Louis Stroeble, 1406 N. Perry st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 818 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kauffman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 174 Frank Suva, 119 Iowa av., Joliet.
 *183 Jas. E. Williams, Jefferson st., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 182, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 76 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 John H. Buss, 1030 First av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Trout, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 222 James Knudtson, Box 95, Peru.
 243 Chas. Mazur, 1650 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolff, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 620 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 808 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltsman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *806 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 *345 Geo. Saultz, 311½ W. Main st., Havana.
 394 J. W. Humphrey, 317 E. Sycamore st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 W. M. Hochenedel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *181 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connorsville.
 33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 713 Spring st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 730½ Barr st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Daily, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Belssman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Rix, 1715 Cubertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., South Bend.
 235 A. E. Grimes, 324 W. 1st st., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 330 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 330 Chas. L. Jacobs, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 J. C. Foster, K. of P. Home, Kokomo.
 *379 Chas. Sholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed Gantner, 215 W. 18th st., Rushville.
 399 Henry Yungmans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 514 W. Market st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 178 Ed Schrempf, 881 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1301 W. 30th st., Des Moines.
 120 John Hartman, 1501 E. 5th st., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Geo. Peterson, 302 S. Concord st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 835 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3d st., Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigvard Olson, 427 Ave. E., Ft. Dodge.
 *77 Harry Phillips, 823 N. J. st., Okaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 Third av., W. Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhagen, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marrysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Rentchler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *105 W. A. Cole, 151 Bridge st., Mayville.
 183 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 Theo. Kenneweg, 640 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1385 St. Bernard av., New Orleans.
 * R. B. Pavageau, 1528 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 168 Main st., Biddeford.
 68 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Jas. L. Rogers, 11 James st., Rockland.
 470 Hugh Hador, 83 Myrtle st., P. O. Box 954, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, 107 E. Virginia av., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 *49 John W. Russell, 150 White st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
 92 Geo. Apholt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 389, Worcester.
 *97 Henry Abrahams, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Wm. F. Kinder, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *180 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 C. F. Harrington, Lameroux pl., North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lily av., Lowell.
 324 Manned Nunez, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawler, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 89 Snow st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Nicholas Cappuccilli, 208 Le Roy st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E. Labor Temple, Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E. Grand Rapids.
 69 C. C. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 821 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Ament, 315 Gardfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 205 Wm. White, 214 Coldwater st., Battle Creek.
 *208 L. W. Lapp, 1015 Oak st., Kalamazoo.
 *209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *268 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. R. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 366 Wm. Luebke, 209 N. First st., Ann Arbor.
 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, 311 16th st., Port Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 203½ S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 228 Blenhuber av., Marquette.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 Wm. A. Zick, 309 S. Superior st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 608 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Alex McEachran, 423 Daily Star bldg., Minneapolis.
 *98 Gust B. Erickson, 406 N. Franklin st., St. Paul.
 *71 Bert Joslyn, 219 6th st., N. W., Rochester.
 294 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *315 J. M. Sharenbroich, 223 14th av., S. St. Cloud.
 331 Geo. Brunner, 297 Lincoln av., Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 434 John Miller, 113 W. 3d st., Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 N. H. Grant, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 R. M. Bradley, 210 N. 14th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 146 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 L. L. Jacobs, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 Isaac N. Weille, 424 New Nelson bldg., Missouri,
 and Main st., Kansas City.
 193 Fred J. Neitzer, 208 Madison st., Jefferson City.
 223 John D. Meyer, 600 N. Quincy st., Sedalia.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 322 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., S., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Turtle, 221 Commercial av., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 J. B. Schupp, 2537 S. 10th st., Omaha.
 143 John Steiner, 945 N. 22d av., Lincoln.
 276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Wm. Feinauer, 84 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg.,
 Manchester.
 *299 Daniel Sullivan, 109 Ash st., Box 269, Nashua.
 619 John F. Howe, 330 Auburn st., Manchester.
 630 Mrs. Elizabeth Foley, 298 S. Main st., Man-
 chester.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 Edw. Peters, 83 N. Main st., Paterson.
 John Eitenour, 12 16th av., Paterson.
 *8 Max Schuencke, 183 Bowers st., Jersey City
 Heights (Hoboken).
 *131 Henry J. Hulsh, 25 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 1128 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 Gustav Schweitzer, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 *146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland
 Park, New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koenig, 522 Monastery st., W. Hoboken
 (Union Hill).
 199 W. P. Nelson, 149 St. James place, Atlantic City.
 *208 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23d st., Camden.
 408 Alois Klalber, 1009 Lyndale av., Trenton.
 524 Mrs. H. Schroeder, Carteret (Chrome).
 Mary Planke, Carteret (Chrome).

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Julius De Gryse, 1032 N. 8th st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
 15 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 16 Jacob B. Sigel, 224 Bastable blk., Syracuse.
 7 Alex Rosenthal, 306 Mary st., Utica.
 7 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Troy.
 7 Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Troy.
 *112 Peter Rogers, 68 N. Willow st., Oneida.
 115 H. Michaels, 610 W. 178th st., New York City.
 *128 Jas. Dundon, 5 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *53 E. G. Cuthbert, 750 1/2 Livingston st., Elmira.
 66 John J. Dillon, 45 2d st., Albany.
 *1 Jas. L. McHale, 104 State st., Albany.
 *74 Geo. F. Hitz, 85 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 78 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
 *81 Albert Heringer, 812 Hudson av., Peekskill.
 *123 W. J. Wright, Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 *86 Alva King, 834 Stanley st., Schenectady.
 190 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 94th st., New York.
 *112 S. E. Dunham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 121 M. F. Nolan, 106 State st., Ithaca.
 124 Jas. W. Gray, 210 S. Indiana av., Watertown.
 *125 T. H. Mackay, Box 252, Norwich.
 *132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 1141 Joseph Woch, 321 E. 78d st., New York City.
 1144 Mrs. Hattie Sterrett, 13 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 1144 J. Melhado, 9 E. 7th st., New York City.
 143 Simon Goldsmith, 530 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Zeitler, 307 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.

- 175 Frank Riat, 25 Park st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Began, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *218 Abraham Wolferman, 1313 Clinton av., Bronx,
 New York.
 John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 208 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *241 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 *245 C. L. Lladan, 1561 2d av., New York.
 265 J. A. Miller, 320 Broad st., Waverly.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 290 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Owego.
 *283 F. P. Gullford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 *292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 311 John L. Kaupp, 16 1/2 E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 *353 Jose Bustillo, 2026 Lexington av., New York
 (Brooklyn).
 370 C. W. Swanson, 28 Scott st., Jamestown.
 *389 Pietro Bianco, 432 E. 15th st., New York.
 Joseph Leto, 229 E. 63d st., New York.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 512 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 480 John D. Mahar, 138 W. Third st., Fulton.
 483 Bruce P. Dick, 26 Blecker st., Gloversville.
 *488 O. B. Davis, 34 South st., Middletown.

OHIO.

- 14 Wm. Lemke, 1411 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *17 Wm. D. Dawson, 409 Superior av., W., Room 300,
 Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schenberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 John Roth, 219 N. Main st., Urbana.
 *45 E. L. Craver, 30 N. Plum st., Springfield.
 48 Jacob Freiman, 1019 E. Bancroft st., Toledo.
 75 C. A. Cashdollar, 330 Lexington av., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 1312 Carr st., Sandusky.
 *86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 *96 Chris Freudemann, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1880 Garfield av., S. W., Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 509 S. Front st., Hamilton.
 Henry Segers, 18 Sycamore st., Hamilton.
 137 Joe Kettl, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutzler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 *260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *315 Wm. F. Batty, 630 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 Wm. Hartsch, 38 Eaton st., Delaware.
 *416 W. F. Horlacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dunline, 627 Lima st., Kenton.
 503 R. H. Craig, 409 N. Main st., Uhrichsville.
 *504 N. D. Gill, Box 516, Bethesda.
 519 H. W. Gilham, Belmont.
 H. C. Galloway, Box 7, Belmont.

OKLAHOMA.

- 450 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON.

- *202 T. J. Estabrook, Labor Temple, Portland.
 425 Herman Kennell, 472 Commercial st., Astoria.
 487 C. L. Milliken, Box 393, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corey.
 64 Harry H. Mattes, 431 N. 6th st., Lebanon.
 *61 Wm. T. Kinsley, 137 S. Jefferson st., Allentown.
 104 S. M. Glover, 3 N. 5th st., Pottsville.
 *107 Ed. Matheuer, 505 E. 9th st., Erie.
 *66 Lewis Young, 100 1/2 Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 *222 Henry True, 1805 Penn av., W. Warren.
 *220 C. M. Hammond, 223 Washington av., Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 222 Washington av., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 *1 John A. Mowery, L. B. 25, Denver.
 *163 Chas. Duke, 631 N. 11th st., Philadelphia.
 Chas. O'Brien, Machinists' Temple, 13th and
 Spring Garden sts., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, 854 Main st., East Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 308 Washington av., Sellersville.

- 236 M. L. Wolfskill, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 † A. P. Bower, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 John Russell, 224 W. Maple st., York.
 Peter Hollinger, 800 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 * Jacob L. Glick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotzwinkle, 418 Birch st., Scranton.
 301 D. S. Leib, Box 52, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 308 Frank Bartholomew, Perkasio.
 309 John L. Schaar, Rothaville.
 A. S. Weachter, Rothaville.
 †316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
 *317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
 320 Earl Goetchius, 412 S. Main st., Athens.
 355 A. Eberhardt, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 *402 Harvey F. Smoll, 820 W. Broad st., Quakertown.
 *406 Clinton Fried, Barnett House, Easton.
 s502 Fred W. Meyer, 2104 Stroub Lane, Pittsburgh.
 * Phillip Miller, 163 Middle st., R. F. D. No. 1.
 Mount Olive P. O. (Pittsburgh).
 *505 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.

PORTO RICO.

- 148 Juan Pimental, Box 298, Federacion Libre, Caguas.
 Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libre, Caguas.
 190 Jos. Montomes, 4 Telegrafo st., Box 13, Gurado.
 Amelizo Candelan, 6 Antonio st., Box 78, Gurado.
 194 Bartolome Majoral, Box 8, Cayey.
 Angel Figueroa, Box 75, Cayey.
 333 Jose Garcia Fernandez, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 350 Amadeo Cancel, Box 147, Manati.
 Pastor V. Arceya, Box 147, Manati.
 376 Francisco Collazo, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
 Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
 378 Armando Ferrer, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 c414 Carmen Oquendo, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Rosa M. LaBarca, Box Y, Federacion Libre, Bayamon.
 †418 Salvador de Jesus, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Juan Bermudez Sanchez, Box Y, Bayamon.
 424 Eduardo J. Mendez, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
 Puesto Morales, 17 Obreros st., Santurce.
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 Santiago Carreras, Box 270, San Juan.
 467 Jo Ocasio, Box 773, Arecibo.
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 481 Saturnino Sortes, Box 404, Bayamon.
 Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.

RHODE ISLAND.

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 *94 A. E. Hohler, 330 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

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 *153 John Goebel, 634 S. Dakota av., S. E., Sioux Falls.
 345 Grover C. Barber, 712 Main st., Rapid City.
 *387 H. E. Anderson, 302 Pearl st., Yankton.
 491 Earle Walz, 807 Colorado av., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

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 *261 H. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
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 262 W. W. Bowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
 *285 U. M. Lee, 1801 Alston av., Ft. Worth.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 63, Nacogdoches.
 389 G. Leo Forrest, 114½ N. Crockett st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 1504 Lavaca st., Austin.

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- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City

VERMONT.

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 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
 264 Jas. J. Reedy, 48 Woodstock av., Rutland.
 371 Wesley Hoffman, 885 N. Main st., Barre.

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 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

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 *113 E. Lewis, 259 S. 13th st., Tacoma.
 188 Ed. Coenen, 1258 E. Lake av., Seattle.
 *325 John A. Reddy, 4207 E. Frederick av., Spokane.
 *391 F. H. Bruce, 1321 R. E. av., Bellingham.
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 498 Jas. Fitzgerald, 2901½ Hewitt av., Everett

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 * Frank O. Nolte, 57 22nd st., Wheeling.
 †s501 H. D. Clarke, 1407 Market st., Wheeling.
 *510 W. H. Bondy, Gen. Del., Fairmont.
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 Mrs. Emma L. Wagener, 2204 Wilcox st., Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 N. M. Weiler, 873 4th st., Milwaukee.
 † Jno. Kammer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 34 Ernest De Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa Falls.
 *81 John Wurzel, 1564 Denton st., La Crosse.
 *85 Felix Roberge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
 *135 E. A. Heideman, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
 162 Sam Nys, 121 S. Irwin av., Green Bay.
 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
 *182 Thos. Dunbar, Box 237, San Prairie (Madison).
 *212 Richard Braun, 1303 14th st., Superior.
 245 Fred H. Bohelm, 512 Willis av., Ashland.
 *287 Wm. Asgaard, 2610 Parkridge av., Marinette.
 290 Phil Sullivan, 405 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
 304 F. E. Corbielle, 1733 N. Main st., Racine.
 *323 Richard Wagner, 1915 N. 7th st., Sheboygan.
 *329 L. A. Martin, 76 15th st., Fond du Lac.
 *363 E. P. Malaglan, 323 E. Broadway, Wausau.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 212 N. Central av., Marshfield.
 *381 August Otto, 1118 Ruth st., Watertown.
 *447 August Denis, 109 N. Fremont av., Kenosha.
 *477 Hugh Goldie, 918 S. 13th st., Manitowish.
 *482 Louis Ziebell, 712 Chicago st., Wausau.

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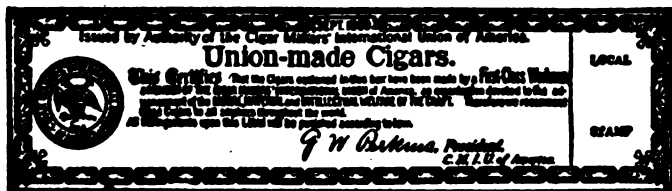
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G. W. PERKINS.....Editor and Publisher

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There is a tendency on the part of some trades unionists, among whom may be a few cigar makers, to decry the Union Label as a factor of the dead past. They claim that label agitation is seed sown on unfertile soil and that the harvest is not worth the cost of seed and cultivation. The facts are that the ground is still fertile and every element necessary for fruitful production continues to function but the sowers of the seed have depleted the quantity sown to such an extent that the sparsely scattered stalks that come to life from the meager seed sown are not able to coordinate properly and oftentimes die miserably from lack of cultivation and attention.

The Union Label lives and is still a factor in organization. It can be used today to the same advantage it has been used in the past. The necessities for it are ever present and the same propaganda that was successfully used in the past will meet the necessities of today and of tomorrow as it met the necessities of yesterday and the day before.

Labor is, after all, the employer of labor. Each of us in our capacity as a purchaser of the necessities of life becomes an employer of labor. Organized labor alone receives approximately \$5,000,000,000.00 annually in wages and spends the greater part of it for the things that labor has produced. The only reason this enormous buying power does not dominate the market is because it does not do its duty collectively as an employer. It refuses to buy from itself. Why? Largely because we have neglected the possibilities of the Union Label as a guide in our purchasing. We have listened too closely to the chap who, unconsciously perhaps, has boosted the non-union employer by purchas-

ing non-union goods and who has continually croaked "Label agitation is a dead issue."

When we hire a union carpenter he is able to identify himself. He can show by the proper credentials, his union card, that in hiring him we purchase union labor. Not so if we purchase a union cigar or a union hat. Manufactured articles are not able to identify themselves. They must have some mark of identification to distinguish as between the union made and the non-union made. Such identification is provided in the Union Label. Education coupled with persistent, constant label agitation causes the demand for label goods which means that organized labor becomes the employer of organized rather than unorganized labor.

The power of the Union Label is alive, pulsating with energy and it needs only our word of demand to make it a giant in the ranks of organization.

On the threshold of this New Year organized Labor is in a much better position than on January 1, 1922.

Agitate, Economic conditions have
Educate, materially changed and in their
Organize. change comes labor's chance for further achievement. The time is opportune for labor to regain what small losses it may have suffered during the past chaotic two years and to further its cause, advancing its outposts on the battle-front of human betterment.

General business conditions are improving, the army of unemployed which a year ago numbered approximately four million is rapidly diminishing and even the most reactionary among the large employers of labor has from necessity been obliged to call a halt in their open shop drive.

The last general election has relegated a large number of well known and powerful labor haters to the tangled swamps of political oblivion and in their stead has elected men whose past records bid fair to a more comprehensive program of National legislation in-so-far as the general welfare is concerned.

Wage scales, according to the United States and State Departments of Labor, are increasing while up to August, 1922, decreases were in the great majority. The efforts of reactionary employers to wreck organized labor through the medium of their widely advertised, Wall St. financed "American Plan" have proven abortive. The good ship "Organization" has weathered the storm and our banner remains nailed to the masthead unsullied and unfurled.

Make the coming year one of achievement: Conditions are right for it.

Fellow Workers:

Your International Executive Board is mindful of the suffering and privation many have had to undergo in the last two years of dull times, unemployment and high cost of living.

No one can tell what the New Year has in store. Outstanding indications all point to a slowly rising tide of more and steadier employment and better times for the burden-bearing masses. It is the combined opinion of your Executive Board that the present hopeful indications will develop into a substantial realization.

The fact that all wage-earners and all labor organizations have suffered mentally and physically is of no solace, but a source of much regret and deep sympathy.

We have taken note of the fact that in former periods of industrial stagnation unemployment, much suffering, and privation all had an end and have been followed by brighter times and better days for the workers. There is no question that that which has occurred in former depressions will be repeated in this instance, and that a brighter and better day is slowly coming forward.

We are sure that the efforts now being made to more fully organize the industry will prove successful. Singly and collectively we will be helpful in every way possible in the organization work now in hand. Those who are now organized must hold the first line trenches and be strengthened and re-enforced from the unorganized. We bespeak your helpful co-operation with the general and sub-organizers, in their efforts in the mighty task of organizing the cigar industry. We know that it can be done. We know that there is a spirit of determination, courage and ability throughout the membership of the International Union to accomplish the desired end.

We owe it to ourselves, to the unorganized, and to our children to discharge the solemn obligation of protecting and maintaining a substantial, true, and everlasting organization of the workers in the cigar industry. We renew our faith and obligations, and pledge ourselves to do all within our power to further the cause so near and so dear to the hearts and minds of all right-thinking men and women in our industry.

With hearty good wishes for you personally, for the local unions and the International Union, we are,

Fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS, International President,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, First Vice-President,

I. M. ORNBURN, Second Vice-President,

MANUEL GONZALEZ, Fourth Vice-President,

E. G. HALL, Fifth Vice-President,

CHAS. H. STEVENS, Sixth Vice-President,

E. J. STACK, Seventh Vice President,

GIBSON WEBER, Treasurer,

Executive Board, Cigar Makers' International Union.

1923

Standing on the threshold of the New Year, unafraid and undaunted, let us restate our obligations and renew our loyalty to the organization to which we owe so much and of which so much more is expected! Let us with growing confidence and determination renew our faith in our organization and in our combined ability to organize the industry.

History shows that during the rise and development of civilization and progress certain periods have developed a psychology for the spirit of "I will." In our own beloved country we had the spirit of 1776 and out of that spirit grew our great republic. At each successive stage in our development there has been some great rallying cry to develop the spirit of achievement, usually for the good but sometimes of indifferent character. This spirit of achievement does not always last. We sometimes rest upon our laurels. People go to sleep under a false sense of security.

In the reorganization of the Cigar Makers' International Union we had the spirit of 1879 and '80 of organization, from which developed the spirit of "It can be done; it shall be done." This spirit radiated from the minds and hearts of many willing and determined workers. It radiated in circles and started the mighty task of organizing the trade into active operation. We adopted our chain of benefits, our union label, our scales of wages, etc., etc. Then came the period of relaxation intermingled with a false sense of security.

Big interests and non-union manufacturers never rest. They never take a nap. The organized labor movement can not afford to sleep at the switch. The opponents of the trade union movement are always working overtime in their efforts to divide us and to hinder progress along organization lines. The old, old adage "Divide and Conquer" is a favorite weapon of politicians in all countries as well as of captains of industry in all manufacturing lines.

For years the privileged few have strenuously tried to keep the farmer and the industrial worker at variance. These insidious propagandists go to the farmer verbally and through publications with propaganda in which labor is blamed for all the farmer's ills. These same interests then with the same sinister motives go to the industrial worker and tell him that the farmer is to blame for all of his ills. The chief point and purpose is to keep the workers and producers, whether farmers or industrial workers, divided and fighting among themselves.

The same methods are employed in our unions. If the workers can be kept divided on racial, religious, and partisan political issues and fighting each other it has a tendency to retard organization and is to the sole advantage of the employing class. We have our political parties, our churches, and our fraternal organizations, where all such matters can and should be discussed, leaving our trade unions free and unhampered, with no outside influences or isms, to advance and protect unitedly in spirit and in feeling our economic working conditions and well-being. A mind made up of many minds can never be one mind. Cigar makers are like all others. They have

divergent opinions and different ideas and theories on many things, and of course can not be one mind on religion, race, and politics. ' They like all others want better wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions. There is absolutely no reason why many minds can not become one mind on these fundamental principles. Differ all we please on political issues. ' Indulge our thoughts in that direction to our heart's content but become as of one mind on the fundamental economic trade union issues of fair wages, reasonable hours, and decent working conditions in the factories.

1923 holds within the realms of possibility splendid achievement for those who are compelled to work long hours for low wages under miserable working conditions. All that is required is to develop the spirit of '79 and '80 to become in the shop and meeting room good fellows and friends. Unite as union men to achieve better working and living conditions, more wages, reasonable hours, and last but not least resolve to work for ourselves instead of to the advantage of non-union employers! Let us resolve to make 1923 a banner year of achievement in the Cigar Makers' International Union!

In this worthy effort I have unlimited faith and confidence for success. I pledge all within my power to be helpful.

Cordially and fraternally yours,

G. W. PERKINS,
International President.

Organized labor scoffs at the employers' explanation of the shortage of common labor. George W. Perkins, international president of the

Organized Labor Scoffs. Cigarmakers' Union, outlined labor's stand for The Daily News.

"For thirty years I have studied the propaganda of the employers for a wide-open door to cheap labor from the southern and eastern European countries," said Mr. Perkins.

"Investigation will show that there is no shortage of labor in any of the great subdivisions of industry. Individual employers may not be able to obtain workers at the wages they offer, but they should not be entitled to grow rich at the cost of lowering the quality of our people.

"Why even if selfish employers are permitted to import all the cheap labor they want—by their own admission those laborers will desert the factories as soon as they know enough of our customs to earn a better living elsewhere. Or, as employers' literature shows, the disillusioned immigrants will return to their own country rather than work at low wages in the mills.

"When employers see fit to give a living wage to the men who do the hard work of industry they will have no difficulty in obtaining all they need for that work. Chil-

dren of laborers now seek escape from the life of their fathers because they find it unattractive.

"To those who predict dislocation of industry because of the shortage of workers, I commend economic history. Whenever common labor is found too costly a machine is invented to do the work. Much of the rough work of industry is still performed by common labor because it is cheaper than the installation of labor-saving machinery.

"And remember that not many months ago the president's unemployment conference was trying to devise relief from the problem of 6,000,000 idle who wanted work but could not find it. How much worse will be the problem during the next depression if employers are permitted to bring in fresh hordes at this time."—Chicago Daily News.

The selfish exponents of special privilege, ever alert to undermine popular government, were given the worst beating in history at a special election, December 12, 1922, on a proposed new Constitution for the state of Illinois.

The avalanche of votes against the reactionary basic law as proposed, a basic law dictated by big business and its preparation directed from Wall St., should and no doubt

will put heart into the true friends of democracy everywhere.

Organized Labor, directed by the Illinois State Federation of Labor, was first to call the attention of the people to the monumental hypocrisy of the Constitutional Convention and was foremost in the efforts put forth which resulted in the staggering defeat of a conspiracy aimed to wipe out entirely statutory justice.

With big non-union manufacturers combined the workers must also combine in their unions or they will fall one by one. **Think in an unequal struggle in which the Right cards are stacked against them. Let us apply the thought wave to our unions in the shape of a new slogan "Every day in every way the union is getting better and better." This may sound captious; there is some merit in it nevertheless. Constant thought along right lines develops a certain mental attitude. Too many workers are in some instances indifferent, others are despondent, and some are gloomy and pessimistic. Thinking along the line suggested in the new slogan will be helpful to all such. Anyway it can do no harm and costs nothing and is well worth trying.**

The value of persistent propaganda is greatly underestimated. Big interests and the privileged few fully understand and appreciate the value of persistent agitation, propaganda, and its dissemination, and the broadcasting of things that are not so.

Big interests pay clever writers for the sole purpose of misleading and dividing the masses, and then pay big money to get their articles into magazines and otherwise distributed. The false notions are in many instances absorbed, and create a mischievous state of mind that is often hard to overcome.

If every member of every labor organization from now on staunchly defended the union it would create an ever widening healthy state of mind that could not be stopped and would ultimately result in organizing all wage earners in all industries.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Economically speaking the union is our best friend. Treat it as such. Treat it right. It deserves it.

In organization work let us buckle on our armor and adopt the slogan "Onward, union workers" and success will crown our efforts.

Little drops of enthusiasm and little grains of determination make the mighty union and appropriate pay envelope.

Organized labor has challenged the claim that present wage rates are responsible for the high cost of living. This claim is one of the pet stock defenses of "profiteers."

Federationist.

Don't confuse the kicker with the knocker. The malicious knocker is beneath contempt. We have the utmost respect for the manly kicker who in the union kicks against what he considers wrong. One is a disgrace to himself and a detriment to the organization, while the other is a credit and is helpful to the constructive trade-union movement.

Be a booster. Boost the union. Boost the label.

If you can't boost don't knock; that will help a little.

Talk Union Labels.

Preach Union Labels.

Buy None but Union Label Goods.

See that your friends and neighbors do the same.

Too many men would rather be recognized as "radical" than as right.

"Company union"—a union formed by the company, of the company, and for the company.

Labor does not ask the Government to better its conditions, but simply to give it a chance to do that for itself.

A guilty conscience and an insincere trade unionist are very similar—they never feel secure. Demand the label.

I rejoice at every effort working men make to organize. I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. Organize and stand together. Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice.—Wendell Phillips.

If I were a factory employe, a laborer on the railroads, or a wage-earner of any sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my trade. If I were opposed to the policy of the union, I would join it for no other reason than to help rectify the mistake. If I took exception to a dishonest leader, I would join that union to help remove him. In short, I believe in the union, and I believe that all men who are benefited by the union

are morally bound to help to the extent of their power in the common interest advanced by the union.—Theodore Roosevelt.

To love justice, to long for the right, to love mercy, to pity the suffering, to assist the weak, to forget wrongs and remember benefits, to love the truth, to be sincere, to utter honest words, to love liberty, to wage relentless war against slavery in all its forms, to love wife and child and friend, to make a happy home, to love the beautiful in art, in nature, to cultivate the mind, to be familiar with the mighty thoughts that genius has expressed, the noble deeds of the world, to cultivate courage and cheerfulness, to make others happy, to fill life with the splendour of generous acts, the warmth of loving words, to discard error, to destroy prejudice, to receive new truths with gladness, to cultivate hope, to see the calm beyond the storm, the dawn beyond the nights, to do the best that can be done and then be resigned—this is the religion of reason, the creed of science. This satisfies the brain and heart.

—Ingersoll, in "The Foundation of Faith."

Hearings are announced by the judiciary committee of the United States Senate on proposed constitutional amendments intended to regulate child labor.

Owing to the Supreme Court's annulment of all previous federal statutes regulating the labor of children an amendment to the constitution seems the only way this long needed, humane legislation may be expediently enacted. While this procedure is necessarily slow, made slower if possible by predatory interests, we may at least hope for some solution of a problem that is the nation's disgrace.

Organized labor, sponsor for and champion of practically all of the remedial legislation that has been enacted by the several states intended to protect the lives of children against the greed of Mammon, can be expected to do its part toward framing a suitable amendment and drafting the same into the basic law of our land.

From every real or fancied setback organized labor has gone forward stronger than before.

The depression we are now emerging from will prove no exception if we are wise enough to study past methods and energetic enough to apply past principles and the punch of yesteryear. Retrospection is of more worth just now than newly hatched

schemes, fads and isms. The canvas of the past presents a picture of men and women in the labor movement braving all opposition and surmounting every obstacle in the pathway leading toward their ideals.

The labor movement of today is largely ready made for the present generation. Being ready made it is held as a thing to be supported with dues and assessments only. While the prompt payment of dues and assessments is necessary, putting as it does blood into the veins of the organization, its vitality must be further strengthened by personal interest and perpetual propaganda.

In 1887 the entire receipts of the American Federation of Labor were only a little more than \$2,000.00 yet in that year its convention took the first steps toward promoting the eight union labels then in existence. Courage was high and determination was the driving force. If so much could then be accomplished from so little in the way of capital and man power we can now do much more with our present treasuries, and our vastly augmented man power with the same spirit properly applied.

In the President's address to the Cleveland Convention, April, 1920, he recommended that during the period of reconstruction conventions of the International Union be held often. The Committee on President's Report, to whom this recommendation was referred, reported in favor of conventions every two years. This recommendation of the committee was adopted.

In this issue of the Journal, Union 132, Brooklyn, has proposed as an amendment to the constitution that we hold a convention commencing the second Monday in August, 1923. At the time of the last convention, 1920, the delegates were practically unanimously of the opinion that a convention should be held within two years. We have already exceeded that limit. The necessity of a convention is as great if not greater now than it was at that time. The question, however, can not go to popular vote unless it receives the required number of seconds. The amendment should be seconded to thus give the membership at large the opportunity to register its wishes upon this important question.

Too often we are prone to drift into and settle down in an old rut of thought. When we reach that stage disintegration sets in. All progress stops. Hope and ambition are abandoned. Get out of the rut! There is another roadway not always smooth and strewn with roses but traversed with rugged

determination it leads to better conditions, better life, more sunshine and happiness here on earth. Keep moving along in the broad and rugged pathway of organization that leads to better wages, shorter hours, and a happier existence.

The pessimist is so saturated with gloom that he never bumps into anything but trouble. Optimism is the sunlight of human existence. It is one of the things that has not been patented. It has escaped the profiteer; it is free. Try it.

Since the beginning of recorded time in all walks of life there has been an overproduction of doubting Thomases, the fellows who are always saying, "It can not be done." Despite this handicap the whole world and civilization are steadily growing better and better but there is still plenty of room for improvement. About all the good that the doubters have accomplished or can accomplish is to make us hesitate and look before we leap. The chap who says "It can not be done" is mistaken. We well recall that early in the '80s when we were struggling with might and main to reorganize the union a chap who was always anxious to speak on every question said, as he invariably did, "It can not be done." He was mistaken; it was done. In the particular town where this incident occurred, at the end of 1880 the town was almost one-hundred per cent organized.

Cy Theysay and Hiram Iheardso are mighty unreliable chaps to tie to when it comes down to what really did happen. This is particularly true of union gossip. As a test and to prove the unreliability of word of mouth communication,—a sentence of six words was passed by word of mouth from one to another of six or eight people and it was found that when the sentence came back to the starting point not only the wording but the actual meaning was entirely changed. The safest and surest way to get reliable information as to what happens in the union is to attend the regular meetings.

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is but the fruit of labor, and could never have existed had labor not first existed. Labor is superior to capital, and deserves much the higher consideration."—Lincoln's Annual Message to Congress, 1862.

All men are entitled to a hearing in the councils which decide upon the destiny of themselves and their children.—Andrew Johnson.

TRADE NOTES.

The following table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of November, 1922, as compared with the corresponding month of a year ago:

	Nov., 1921.	Nov., 1922.
Cigars (large)	Number.	Number.
Class A.....	195,454,715	249,140,512
Class B.....	158,801,200	155,083,838
Class C.....	245,148,492	256,984,649
Class D.....	12,398,440	12,703,642
Class E.....	3,968,411	5,357,661
Total	615,171,258	679,300,302

The following comparative data shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of November, 1922, as compared with the number manufactured during the previous month:

	Nov., 1922.	Oct., 1922.	Increase* or decrease.
Class A.....	249,140,512	261,659,145	12,518,633
Class B.....	155,083,838	157,233,338	2,149,500
Class C.....	256,984,649	257,909,369	924,720
Class D.....	12,703,642	12,196,168	492,526
Class E.....	5,357,661	8,842,708	*1,444,963
Total	679,300,302	693,940,778	14,640,476

Tax-paid cigars from Porto Rico:

	Nov., 1922.	Oct., 1922.
Class A.....	10,106,250	11,350,800
Class B.....	2,257,725	2,531,075
Class C.....	5,757,560	5,187,060
Class D.....	18,750	10,625
Class E.....	2,500	500
	18,142,785	19,080,060

Tax-paid cigars from the Philippines:

	Nov., 1922.	Oct., 1922.
Class A.....	21,673,515	21,324,543
Class B.....	323,280	760,800
Class C.....	195,902	81,179
Class D.....	825	525
Class E.....	951	610
	22,200,473	22,227,657

The total stock of leaf tobacco for cigar wrappers and fillers held in bonded warehouses of the United States on Sept. 30, 1922, was 5,468,964 pounds, as compared with 3,265,533 held in the same period last year, an increase of 2,203,431 pounds.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor has just made public its employment figures for November. In the tobacco industry the bureau received replies from eight chewing and smoking tobacco establishments, showing their employment in October of this year to have been 1,463 persons, as compared with 1,438 in November, which is a decrease of 1.7 per cent. The payrolls in these establishments also decreased from \$24,030 in October to \$23,511 in November, which is a decrease of 2.2 per cent.

The bureau also received replies from 102 manufacturers of cigars and cigarettes, giving the employment in these establishments in October as 25,989, as compared with 25,756 in November, a decrease of 0.9 per cent. The payrolls in these establishments increased from \$456,157 in October to \$478,576 in November, or 4.9 per cent.

Replies were also received by the bureau from 52 manufacturers of cigars and cigarettes comparing the employment in November of last year with this year. In these 52 establishments the number of persons employed in November of last year was 16,914, as compared with 16,985 in November of this year, an increase of 0.4 per cent. The payrolls in these establishments also increased from \$288,448 in November last year to \$322,931 in November this year, an increase of 12 per cent.

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts, as shown by the sale of revenue

stamps, for the month of November, 1922, as compared with the previous month:

	Nov., 1922.	Oct., 1922.	Increase or decrease.
Alabama	274,250	Not reptd.	.....
Colorado	1,847,421	Not reptd.	.....
Connecticut	4,088,157	3,693,286	\$394,871
Florida	54,909,636	61,055,965	*7,146,329
Georgia	2,795,715	Not reptd.	.....
1st Illinois	9,274,886	9,817,344	*542,458
Iowa	4,766,175	5,352,195	*586,020
1st New Jersey	10,575,267	Not reptd.	.....
Kansas	1,036,240	Not reptd.	.....
5th Kentucky	6,631,234	Not reptd.	.....
Louisiana	6,073,775	Not reptd.	.....
Maryland	10,523,423	10,519,050	4,375
Massachusetts	12,447,890	Not reptd.	.....
4th Michigan	7,606,695	7,497,967	208,728
Minnesota	2,782,063	4,128,432	*1,346,369
6th Missouri	1,235,725	3,294,704	*2,058,979
New Hampshire	5,089,890	Not reptd.	.....
New Mexico	18,750	24,000	*5,250
28th New York	2,077,650	Not reptd.	.....
North Dakota	78,150	79,000	*850
1st Ohio	18,324,113	Not reptd.	.....
10th Ohio	24,482,225	Not reptd.	.....
18th Ohio	11,304,300	Not reptd.	.....
Oklahoma	463,075	390,550	72,525
Oregon	413,100	444,650	*31,550
1st Pennsylvania	175,041,591	179,196,281	*4,154,690
12th Pennsylvania	16,399,245	17,241,455	*842,210
South Dakota	625,240	Not reptd.	.....
Tennessee	514,160	498,450	15,710
Vermont	131,200	132,250	*1,050
Washington	514,350	Not reptd.	.....

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 13, 1923.

The undersigned auditors of the C. M. I. U. of A. do hereby certify that we have examined the financial statements and accounts of the International President, G. W. Perkins, for the period of six months ending Dec. 31, 1922, and that we have found them absolutely correct in every detail, with the following results:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
July	\$ 4,900.31	\$ 6,249.50
August	6,864.70	5,742.71
September	5,511.23	5,028.63
October	4,215.60	6,368.93
November	6,956.90	5,465.00
December	3,860.29	4,939.85
Totals	\$32,309.03	\$33,794.63
Balance June 30, 1922..	4,822.28	
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1922		8,236.69
Total	\$37,131.31	\$37,131.31
\$1,400 in Liberty Bonds included in balance Dec. 31, 1922.		

Fraternally submitted,

LOUIS ZIEBELLE,

Union 482, Wausau, Wis.

E. A. HEIDEMAN,

Union 135, Appleton, Wis.

SIDNEY SAVILLE,

Union 172, Davenport, Iowa.

Nominations for Third Vice President.

No. 2, A. Gariepy, Montreal; 14, A. J. Sullivan, Hamilton; 17, A. Gariepy; 22, John Pamphilon, Toronto; 27, A. McDonald, Toronto; 39, A. McDonald; 55, J. A. Sullivan; 58, A. Gariepy; 77, A. Gariepy; 81, A. Gariepy; 92, A. Gariepy; 114, A. Gariepy; 126, Ed Vincent, London; 130, John Pamphilon; 188, Ed Vincent; 192, A. McDonald; 206, A. Gariepy; 251, A. Gariepy; 255, Ed Vincent; 279, A. Gariepy; 316, J. A. Sullivan; 321, John Pamphilon; 332, J. A. Sullivan; 350, A. McDonald; 373, A. Gariepy; 418, A. McDonald; 453, A. McDonald.

Unlawful combinations and agreements are largely responsible for high building prices in the opinion of members of the Illinois Building Investigation Commission, which has made public its report on conditions in the building trades to be submitted to Governor Small tomorrow.—Boston Herald, Dec. 31.

By John P. Frey.

Nothing has done more to weaken labor when a crisis is reached than division in the ranks.

Again and again strong organizations have failed when the crucial test was reached, because of divided counsels and secession movements.

The pages of industrial history supply too many instances where ultimate success was made impossible because unity of action and unity of purpose had been destroyed through division in the movement.

Some seventy years before the birth of Christ, industrial conditions in Rome had become intolerable for the freemen among the plebeians as well as for the slaves. The conditions imposed upon the mass of the workers had become such that they only required a strong, capable leader to organize them into an irresistible movement.

The leader proved to be a Greek gladiator named Spartacus. With a few of his loyal friends he struck down the guards at the gladiatorial school in Capua and succeeded in gaining the mountains.

Keeping in touch with the trade unions in the Italian cities and calling upon them for assistance, he was soon able to gather around him a large body of Roman trade unionists and of slaves who were willing to fight for their liberty. Small Roman armies were sent against him and these were all defeated. Imperial Rome became alarmed and some of its best generals took the field against the labor leader whose successes as an organizer and a general were threatening the Imperial institutions.

For ten years Spartacus was able to defeat all of the Roman legions sent against him.

The trade unionists in his ranks manufactured the necessary weapons of war for his troops and directed the transportation of materials and food. Finally Rome, becoming more alarmed, gathered together all of her military resources with the intention of placing so enormous an army in the field that it could overwhelm the freemen's forces.

The ten years' experience which Spartacus had in fighting Roman troops convinced him that to meet this new and enormous army in pitched battle would mean defeat. The time had arrived when it was necessary for him to use strategy and to attack the enemy piecemeal. But younger generals in his army, men who were envious of the high position he occupied, began to circulate the story that Spartacus was becoming conservative; that he was losing his energy; that he desired to lean back upon his laurels; that he was unwilling to meet a new condition

with new policies. They carried on their propaganda so successfully that a great revolt or secession movement took place. Thousands of malcontents under Granicus and Castus, two minor generals in the Spartacan army, led the movement. Filled with confidence because of the victories they had won under Spartacus, they believed themselves capable of overcoming the mass of Roman legions sent against them.

The armies met, the battle resulted in a complete defeat and destruction of the secessionists and the death of Granicus and Castus.

Although Spartacus still remained in control of his main army, its ranks had been so weakened as the result of this secession movement that he was never able again to take the field aggressively; and finally the secession movement led to the defeat of the loyal troops under Spartacus and the crucifixion of some 6,000 of his followers on the military road between Capua and Rome.

Labor may not always have the most perfect program. Labor may occasionally make mistakes, but so long as labor remains united it need fear no problem, because as a united body it can overcome its mistakes if any are committed, whereas, if it divides its forces it not only will fail to overcome its problems, but will so weaken itself that it is no longer capable of maintaining its position.

The tremendous strength which has been acquired by the American Federation of Labor is due principally to two factors—the just and practical character of its policy, and the fact that it acts unitedly; once a policy has been adopted, the leaders and the membership unite in the effort to carry the policy into effect.

Division in our ranks today with the problems which lie ahead of us during the reconstruction period would be as disastrous to the welfare of the wage earners of America as the secession movement of Granicus and Castus was to the fight for liberty being made by the Roman workmen under Spartacus.

Our only salvation as workers lies in unity of action, and the trade-union movement has adopted the principle through which this is accomplished. It is called the rule of the majority and is based upon the fundamental principles of true democracy.

The citizens of the United States are governed by the rule of the majority. The American trade-union movement is governed by the rule of the majority. Both are democracies.

The secessionist, the man who preaches division in the ranks of labor, does not believe in the rule of the majority. He is

influenced by other principles or considerations. Where his activities succeed his influence is more disastrous to labor than that of all of the strikebreakers and anti-trade union employers combined, because he has driven the wedge of division into the ranks of organized labor, and divided instead of united their strength.

CORRESPONDENCE

NEW YORK.

Some of our comrades are inclined to believe that the union is not a progressive and democratic institution, and this is due to the contrary opinion propagated with a mischievous and destructive purpose of poisoning their minds. This error and its consequent improper way of judging without previously taking the time to analyze and digest what is told to them, prevails among those of our comrades who are easily swayed by the outside opinion. Even though they should take note of all that is said, they should consult their own personal mental powers. By this course much good would be experienced.

But as laborers of many years experience gain through the study of what the union is meant for we cannot allow ourselves to be guided by these outside elements who are but strangers to the organization. Therefore we are accustomed to use our own faculty of thinking which gives us the true course to follow, and entitles us to affirm that the Cigar Makers' International Union perfectly responds to our ideals and collective interests.

In the first place, we shall say that the Cigar Makers' International Union of America is strictly an organization founded on characters of economy, and shielding its members with its powerful financial resistance in their strikes against the capitalist, and its benevolence comprises all those wage earners engaged in the industry. One of the principal features that gives her a national reputation is due to the fact of being despoiled from all prejudice of race and nationality, and political intrigues. The union was founded only and exclusively for the defense of its members in all questions arising from a standpoint of economy. Its members are at liberty to choose their own inclination in regard to politics or religion.

The only thing demanded from the worker is his solidarity and to faithfully observe and adhere to the labor cause in general; the union aims to completely emancipate the oppressed laboring class and to this end her strength and policy are onward.

All matters of law are brought before the members who are entitled to discuss and express their views on all questions that they may consider of importance and convince to sanction in behalf of the membership at large, and they have the right to accept or reject what they should esteem to be of real interest to the workers in general.

If this was not as told, then it could be said that it was an autocratic institution, but the indubitable facts are proving to completely destroy all inclination towards such judgment, and whether its gratuitous enemies want to or not they must come to the conclusion and agree with us that the International Union is reputed as being a democratic and liberal institution.

That persistent propaganda constantly in use against the union as being obstinately in favor of the old laws of its constitution, can readily be judged by those who are within its range. If they only take the trouble to read the official journal at the end of every month, and through the perusal of it they can easily see how ridiculous and absurd that propaganda is, as they will find in its pages the constant reforms of its laws together with the approval or re-

jection of all that is found not to harmonize with the aspirations of its members and evolutions of the present times.

Years ago in some localities the strike was forbidden during the months of April to September of each year, but as the time went on the members of that jurisdiction took this question up and presented an amendment to reform that part of the constitution; and today its members can declare a strike regardless of the month of the year—and now they realize that this was a progressive measure that renders great benefit to all.

Another one of importance and real advance is that which in the old laws of the constitution divided the membership by craft; but today it has been industrialized, to wit: All the workers employed in the tobacco industry can declare themselves on strike and are entitled to the same rights and benefits; a proof of this can be had from other localities, such as Tampa, Porto Rico and Denver.

That's how our organization acts when its members understand that a reform is needed—it is submitted through our official journal or at its conventions and then to the membership at large for their approval or rejection.

During our convention of 1920 the delegates representing the various unions realized that the separation by crafts was dangerous and a reform was adopted to industrialize it, and that is why we are in favor of having the convention held every two or three years—by so doing the delegates of the various unions can meet and discuss the needs of our organization, and reform that which should be most convenient for the workers.

This is the union that is criticised by those who call themselves radical and like things, and who are always endeavoring to poison the laboring class with their ill propaganda.

This is the union which they try to disrupt day after day, as if through this habit they could accomplish their purposes, most of them have not even a slight knowledge of our constitution; others entertain themselves for mere personal profits, whether they want to or not they must realize that the Cigar Makers' International Union of America is and shall forever be a progressive and democratic organization with powerful financial resistance, having proved this statement by facing strikes of long durations as the Tampa, Porto Rico and Denver conflicts. These are not mere suppositions, but real facts that surely is teasing, but we can't help it to be otherwise.

We could here cite facts and reforms to such an extent as to satisfy our comrades, but we having decided not to mention this subject over again, and by this procedure it will clearly and conclusively demonstrate to those wishing to understand it thus, that the International Union is well prepared to defend our common interests.

P. BIANCO.

Chicago, Ill., January 1, 1923.

Business organized for profit is but another name for work. In it you may invest either capital or labor, but no matter which your investment may be you naturally expect to give to it some measure of your attention.

The investment of the workers generally in business is labor, and that too often represents their total interest in the concern, denying it, as they are prone to do, the attention that is absolutely necessary to its success.

The minute you start to learn a trade you become an investor in that particular business to which your labor is attribute. You become a part of the business institution, and whether you expect to remain in it a month, a year or for all time, common sense dictates the necessity of your giving it more than the mere physical power expended. Were you investing dollars instead of hours, which after all means the same thing, you would give it careful and considerate study. Were you investing capital instead of brawn you would investigate and no doubt join the business organization to which your particular line was eligible, with the end in view of increased dividends.

Do you do these things when you invest your labor? Have you investigated the labor union of your craft which is the one business organization available to all the workers and the one which has paid and will continue to pay the greatest dividend on the amount invested of any business institution on earth?

If you have not done this, if you have not taken advantage of this opportunity, you are denying yourself the one opportunity for investment that will prove not only profitable to yourself, but to your posterity as well. Join the union and pay yourself a dividend.

R. E. VAN HORN.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1923.

There is but one answer to the entire campaign of employers for the disruption and destruction of the labor movement, and that is continued organization, eternal vigilance and the highest degree of solidarity. There is no complicated device by which the campaign of employers may be met; the answer is simplicity itself. It is merely that the workers must organize and must stay organized. They must use every effort to gain an intelligent understanding of all industrial problems and they must bring to their organized efforts the highest quality of industrial statesmanship.

The struggle is one between organization and disorganization. Nothing else is involved, and organization is the complete answer. There can be no "open shop" where the workers are 100 per cent organized.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

First Vice-President.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER

Binghamton, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1923.

I attended a conference of the Greater New York and New Jersey unions held in New York City. I then proceeded to Oneida to see if some kind of a settlement could not be reached in the Oneida difficulty. While there I addressed the Central Labor Council of Oneida. I also attended a meeting of Union No. 12. At this meeting a motion was made to open the shop of Powell & Goldstein to union men. The president declared the motion out of order. An appeal was taken from the decision of the chair. The decision of the chair was sustained. A committee was appointed at this meeting to accompany me to the two factories involved in the difficulty. The next morning we called on Mr. Bennett, who told us he had adopted a new system of running his business and was going to stand by it. We then called on Mr. Goldstein. We had no more success with Mr. Goldstein than with the first named proprietor. I then proceeded to Buffalo.

Shortly after my arrival there I received a communication from the International President to proceed to Geneva and Seneca Falls to investigate some difficulty that a manufacturer had with Geneva union. I investigated and reported my findings to the International President. I then went back to Oneida again, thinking there might be a possible chance of doing something. Had another conference with Mr. Goldstein, which lasted for over two hours. Tried every way to get him to make some kind of a proposition, but he wouldn't do it. While in Oneida I received a communication from President Perkins instructing me to go to Binghamton, N. Y., for the week beginning Dec. 5. The Central Labor Union of that city was holding a bazaar that week, the unions of Binghamton having sent to the International office for circulars "What it cost not to belong to the union."

I proceeded to Binghamton, attended the carnival every night and talked with the non-union cigar workers that I met there. Friday night was designated as "Cigarmakers' night," and I gave a ten-minute talk on the benefits of or-

ganization. The following are the meetings I have covered in my label agitation work in this city: Central Labor Union, Switchmen's Union, Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union, Electrical Workers, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Shop Crafts, Barbers, Carpenters, Printing Pressmen, Joint Advisory Board of Birmingham, Cigarmakers' Union No. 229, Cigarmakers' Union No. 16, Cigarmakers' Union No. 218, Typographical Union, Musicians' Union, Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, Glass Bottle Blowers.

On Friday evening, Jan. 5, a joint meeting of our three cigarmakers' unions was held. At this meeting it was decided to hold a mass meeting Friday, Jan. 12, and invite the non-union cigarmakers to attend for the purpose of persuading them to join the Cigarmakers' Union.

Yours fraternally,

CHARLES H. STEVENS, Gen. Org.

Miners' Defense Committee—The Coal Miners' Trials.

Six hundred and thirty-one coal miners have been indicted for murder and conspirative charges, a majority of them in southeastern Ohio and West Virginia. In the latter place especially there has been incessant war between the miners and operators.

The terrifying mine dangers, the arduous toll, and the dreadful living conditions make the life of the coal miner the hardest of any class of industrial workers. The strength of the miners' organization and the militant activity of the miners is simply a reaction to the brutality of the gunmen employed by the operators.

The coal operators, blind to everything but profits, are meeting the increased solidarity of the miners with added ferocity. Gunmen and armored cars no longer suit their purpose and they have turned to the courts and many miners have been indicted, charged with murder or conspiracy. Many of the trials are kangaroo affairs. At St. Clairsville, O., several trials have been held, and two miners, Dominick Venturato and Dan Agosti, face life sentences. Venturato, president of one of the largest local unions, was active in making the owners of the mine live up to the rules. One day a strikebreaker was killed in the vicinity of a mass meeting which Venturato was attending, and Venturato with other miners was seized. A coal operator remarked at the time: "Now we have Venturato where we want him." The judge and the special prosecutor in the cases were former attorneys for the miners who had been ousted and hence had turned against the miners' union. The judge picks all the jurors.

A Miners' Defense Committee has been organized to give all possible publicity to the unjust convictions of Venturato and Agosti and to see that the remaining defendants have a fair trial. The committee needs the help of all labor organizations in protesting against convictions on framed up testimony. They have issued a pamphlet covering the case and they want this pamphlet to have a wide circulation. All who wish to help free these miners from unjust charges and convictions are requested to get in touch with The Miners' Defense Committee, 301 Miners' Temple, Bellaire, Ohio.

Report of the A. F. of L. National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee

The election of G. W. P. Hunt as governor of Arizona was also a victory for labor. By letters and telegrams from us we were very helpful in the election of Mr. Hunt. The election of Mr. Smith as governor of New York was heartily supported by the National Non-Partisan Political Campaign. The elections of J. J. Blaine for governor of Wisconsin, A. Victor Donahey for governor of Ohio, Fred H. Brown for governor of New Hampshire, Wm. H. Flynn for governor of Rhode Island, William B. Sweet for governor of Colorado and J. J. Scrugham for governor of Nevada were also the result of labor's activities.

Early in the campaign the committee sent circular letters to all national and international unions requesting that they urge their local unions in New York state to give all the assistance within their power to the non-partisan campaign. Much correspondence followed and New York was organized effectively to enter the primary and election campaigns.

At a meeting of the New York State Federation of Labor, President Gompers mentioned former Governor Smith as the next governor of New York. The sentiment expressed in that convention set the state aflame for Smith. The enormous majority he received demonstrates conclusively that he had the solid support of labor and the forward looking citizenship.

The election of Mr. J. C. Walton as governor of Oklahoma was another victory for the wage earners. They had joined with the farmers and made an excellent campaign for the progressive candidate for governor. The re-election of Governor Blaine in Wisconsin was the result of his progressive administration. He was heartily supported by labor.

Among the pleasant surprises of the campaign were the many requests made before and after the primary election by members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives for their legislative records on measures of interest to labor.

The committee was very active in the primary campaign which resulted in the defeat of a number of anti-labor members of congress. Among them were Senators New and McCumber and Representatives Campbell and Copley. It was believed that the greater the agitation for acceptable candidates in the primaries the more interest would there be in the elections. While the newspapers were daily printing statements that there seemed to be no interest being taken in the campaign in the various states, the correspondence received by the committee proved otherwise. Much attention was given to the determination of the politicians to destroy the direct primary system in some of the states. Organizers were sent into Idaho to help in defeating a plan to destroy the direct primary. This question was called to the attention of the labor organizations in all states. President Gompers also wrote a letter to Senator Borah which was used in the campaign. It is now said that the abolishment of the direct primaries for state officials helped to defeat both Governor Miller and Senator Calder, and helped in the election of Governor Smith and Dr. Copeland. The people are aroused in the primaries and have more interest in the election. Early in the year the publicity bureau of the national republican party began criticizing the American Federation of Labor and labor generally. Undoubtedly it was believed that the propaganda spread against labor since the armistice had been so effective that any attack on labor would discredit those whom labor supported. Instead, the propaganda aroused the wage earners to the dangers of re-electing the present members of congress.

Some confusion was caused by the distribution of legislative records of members of congress that appeared to be sent out in the interest of organized labor. However, these records were not intended to apply to strictly labor questions, but to issues which were said to affect the whole people. The influence of the American labor movement was so effective that misunderstandings were soon eliminated.

While it is known that many friends of labor were elected members of the House of Representatives, until the official reports are received a list cannot be prepared.

Among the successful candidates for senator supported by the National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee are:

Arizona—Henry F. Ashurst, Dem.
California—Hiram W. Johnson, Rep.
Delaware—Thomas F. Bayard, Dem.
Indiana—Samuel M. Ralston, Dem.
Iowa—Smith W. Brookhart, Rep.
Maryland—William Cabell Bruce, Dem.
Michigan—W. N. Ferris, Dem.
Minnesota—Henrik Shipstead, F.-Lab.
Mississippi—Hubert D. Stephens, Dem.

Montana—Burton K. Wheeler, Dem.
 Nebraska—R. B. Howell, Rep.
 Nevada—Key Pittman, Dem.
 New Jersey—Edward I. Edwards, Dem.
 North Dakota—Lynn J. Frazier, Rep.
 New Mexico—Andrieus A. Jones, Dem.
 New York—Royal S. Copeland, Dem.
 Rhode Island—Peter G. Gerry, Dem.
 Tennessee—Kenneth D. McKellar, Dem.
 Utah—William H. King, Dem.
 Virginia—Claude A. Swanson, Dem.
 Washington—C. C. Dill, Dem.
 West Virginia—Matthew M. Neely, Dem.
 Wisconsin—Robert M. LaFollette, Rep.
 Wyoming—John B. Kendrick, Dem.
 The following candidates opposed were defeated:

Delaware—T. Coleman du Pont.
 Indiana—Alfred J. Beveridge.
 Michigan—Charles B. Townsend.
 Minnesota—Frank B. Kellogg.
 New Jersey—Joseph S. Frelinghuysen.
 New York—William H. Calder.
 North Dakota—Forster J. McCumber.
 Ohio—Atlee Pomerene.
 Washington—Miles Polindexter.
 West Virginia—Howard Sutherland.
 Wyoming—Frank W. Mondell.

While a report was made to the Executive Council and to the American Federation of Labor convention held in Cincinnati on the activities of the National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee up to that time, it was deemed best to include that portion in the full report of what was done during the entire primary and election campaigns. The result has been gratifying. The lack of funds proved a hindrance in sending out as many speakers as it was hoped to the various states. We utilized the activity of the A. F. of L. organizers. Most of the meager funds at our disposal were utilized in the printed word. The A. F. of L. is most fortunately situated to be of service not only to labor but to the high aspirations of the masses of our people. Our international unions, state federations, city central bodies, their non-partisan legislative committees and our organizers are permanent bodies through whom may be conveyed the necessary activities in order that the rights and welfare of the masses of our country may be protected and promoted not only upon the economic but also the political field. We cannot too highly commend the spirit of solidarity and activity so excellently displayed. For our part, we may also add that we gave every effort within our power to contribute to the accomplishment of the results both in the primaries and the recent elections.

Our committee recommends that it be authorized in the name of the Executive Council to endeavor to bring about co-operation of all labor and progressive organizations and groups so that there may be unity of action to protect and promote the rights and interests of the working people and the people generally.

(Signed)

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
 FRANK MORRISON,
 JAS. O'CONNELL,

Executive Committee, A. F. of L. National
 Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee.

Report of International Financier.

Mobile, Ala., Jan. 6, 1923.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz.:

No. 233, Sedalia, Mo.

The books and accounts here are in very nice condition; a real attempt has been made to have everything correct. Cash and stamp accounts correct to the cent. At this time all benefit cards and expense vouchers are on file.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 1, 1917...\$ 73.13
 Expended over percentage in 1917..... 2.09
 Int'l receipts to Oct. 31, 1922..... 3,872.83

Total\$3,948.07
 Int'l expense to Oct. 31, 1922..... 3,882.91

Financier's balance for Nov. 1, 1922....\$ 65.16

Funds of Union.

Nov. 1, 1922, in Citizens Nat'l
 Bank\$ 50.21
 In posess. Sec'y-Treas. J. D.
 Meyer 14.95

Total\$ 65.16

No. 250, Belleville, Ill.

Since Sec'y Moeller has had the books here they are again in good condition; all benefit cards and endorsed vouchers on file for every item of expense, ledger correctly posted to date, cash and stamp accounts correct, funds deposited as reported.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for April 1, 1916...\$ 536.03
 Int'l receipts to Nov. 27, 1922..... 23,055.21
 Due to Int'l Union on examination 50.00

Total to account for\$23,641.24
 Int'l expense to Nov. 27, 1922..... 23,989.57

Financier's balance for Nov. 27, 1922..\$ 651.67

Funds of Union.

Nov. 27, 1922, in Belleville Sav.
 Bank\$636.60
 In posess. Sec'y-Treas. Henry
 Moeller 15.07

Total\$ 651.67

No. 399, Vincennes, Ind.

The books and accounts here so far as figures are concerned are actually correct, but Sections 169 and 176 have been neglected; neither is the ledger posted to date, but the cash and stamp accounts are correct.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1921....\$ 282.84
 Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1922..... 486.60

Total\$ 765.44
 Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1922 514.51

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1922..\$ 240.93

Funds of Union.

Dec. 1, 1922, in Am. Nat'l Bank..\$201.35
 In posess. Sec'y Henry Yung-
 haus 39.58

Total\$ 240.93

No. 410, Centralia, Ill.

Financier's examination here is made as easy as possible. Good clean accounts; cash and stamp accounts correct. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense entered in the rotation in which the expense is entered. Ledger nicely posted.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Dec. 31, 1920..\$ 279.63
 Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1922 2,122.43

Total\$2,402.06
 Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1922..... 1,940.47

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1922..\$ 461.59

Funds of Union.

Dec. 1, 1922, in Old Nat'l Bank..\$418.62
 In posess. Sec'y-Treas. A.
 Schults 42.97

Total\$ 461.59

No. 431, Litchfield, Ill.

The books and accounts here are now in very nice condition. A real effort to have them correct has been made. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger posted to date and benefit cards and vouchers on file.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for April 1, 1916...\$ 222.29
 Int'l receipts to Nov. 29, 1922..... 7,708.90

Total\$7,931.19
 Int'l expense to Nov. 29, 1922..... 7,218.55

Financier's balance for Nov. 30, 1922..\$ 612.55

Funds of Union.

Nov. 29, 1922, in Litchfield Nat'l
 Bank\$581.30

In posses. Sec'y-Treas. Chauncy

Berry 27.75

Total \$ 609.05

Deficiency of union Nov. 30, 1922.....\$ 3.50

This deficiency is a balance due from John Geist, No. 62922, on illegal benefit drawn—a misunderstanding as to his class of membership.

Union 32, Louisville, Ky.

One splendid set of books and accounts. Correct in detail. Cash and stamp accounts, benefit cards, vouchers for expense and ledger in excellent condition. If our membership was on a par with this work we would have a 100 per cent union here and not the condition as at present found. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1921...\$ 813.10
International receipts to Dec. 1, 1922.. 13,094.95
Over percentage in year 1921..... 82.68

Total\$13,990.73
International expense to Dec. 1, 1922.. 12,668.72

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1922..\$ 1,322.01

Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1922, in National Bank of Kentucky\$803.01

Dec. 1, 1922, in Louisville National Bank 462.00

In possession Sec.-Treas. W. Rentschler 57.00

Total \$ 1,322.01

This statement does not include the amount expended over percentage for year 1922.

Union 83, Nashville, Tenn.

The one bright spot in this local is the secretary. He seems to be out there trying all the time. He has not realized fully the authority resting with the financial secretary of local unions, but I believe he does now. As a result there will be quite a change here. Men like Gross and Simon will learn that the constitution is made for all the members alike—that owing 80 or 90 weeks' dues and continuing your membership in the union is impossible. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Jan. 31, 1921....\$ 475.65
International receipts to Dec. 1, 1922... 2,549.00

Total\$3,024.65
International expense to Dec. 1, 1922... 2,678.40

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1922..\$ 246.25

Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1922, in Fourth and First National Bank\$297.02

In possession Sec. A. J. Jones.... 17.86

Total 314.88

Deficiency of union Dec. 1, 1922.....\$ 31.37
This is their balance on old deficiency. Section 173 must be complied with. Look it over, all you members.

Union 185, Paducah, Ky.

The books and accounts here are in very fair condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Benefit cards, original bills and vouchers on file for every item of expense. Ledger correctly posted but not indexed. Sec.-Treas. Martin also has a bank account where there is enough money to cover any money reported as in his possession, we believe. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Dec. 31, 1920....\$147.97
International receipts to Dec. 1, 1922.... 546.00
Expended over percentage during 1920.. 1.24
Expended over percentage during 1921.. 5.15

Total\$700.36
International expense to Dec. 1, 1922.... 621.15

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1922 ..\$ 79.21

Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1922, in 1st National Bank...\$28.72

In possession Sec.-Treas. P. M. Martin 44.10

Total \$ 72.82

Deficiency of union Dec. 1, 1922.....\$ 6.39
Is amount expended over percentage in 1920 and 1921.

Union 204, New Albany, Ind.

The accounts here, while not complying with the constitution in some respects, are still honest. Benefit cards and all expense vouchers on file. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1921....\$ 563.52
International receipts to Dec. 1, 1922.. 1,684.10

Total\$2,247.62
International expense to Dec. 1, 1922.. 2,027.63

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1922..\$ 209.94

Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1922, in New Albany National Bank\$ 98.30

In possession Treas. Phil Korbe. 111.64

Total \$ 209.94

At time of examination Treasurer Korbe deposited \$100 in bank, leaving in his possession \$16.64.

Union 286, Memphis, Tenn.

The books and accounts here are in the usual nice condition. A real effort is made to have them correct by both the secretary and treasurer. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Dec. 31, 1920..\$ 667.66
International receipts to Dec. 1, 1922.. 4,450.27

Total\$5,117.43
International expense to Dec. 1, 1922.... 4,983.16

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1922..\$ 134.27

Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1922, in Manhattan Savings Bank\$109.83

In possession Treas. C. M. Willard 24.50

Total \$ 134.33

Union 318, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The books and accounts here, as natural with Matt Gerlach on the job, are fine. Cash and stamp accounts correct. This place (Chattanooga) with its multitude of autos on the street and the apparent life manifested, really fools people. A real cigar town on the surface. But it is not. The manner in which these "renegade card men" turn down union labels. Ask the Garment Workers. Right now it is a question if they can hold the union card in the restaurants. Wait until these card men have trouble then they will call on every label man in the district and will be helped as usual, and when the trouble is over the same old story with label goods—do not tickle their non-union palate. How do you like it? Some of you will read this, I hope. My name is attached to the report of Financier's Examinations. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Jan. 31, 1921.....\$144.23
International receipts to Dec. 1, 1922.... 481.96

Total\$626.19
International expense to Dec. 1, 1922.... 418.39

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1922..\$207.80

Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1922, in 1st National Bank...\$160.73

Dec. 1, 1922, in Union Bank..... 10.26

In possession Sec. Matt Gerlach... 36.81

Total \$207.80

Union 344, Atlanta, Ga.

Secretary-Treasurer Barnes has the accounts in better condition than I ever found them at Atlanta, Ga., before. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Benefit cards, expense vouchers and original bills for expense, all nicely filed, and ledger posted to date—and this at Atlanta, Ga. Never was like this before. The Union was instructed to force the collection on the Reeves Notes. No other course possible. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1921.....\$364.19
International receipts to Dec. 30, 1922.. 763.94
Due to Int'l Union on examination..... 21.00

Total\$1,644.13

International expense to Dec. 30, 1922... 653.63

Financier's balance for Dec. 30, 1922...\$ 990.50

Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1922, in Atlanta Nat'l Bank

Savings Department\$459.79

In checking account Hal. T. Barnes

in Citizens and Southern Bank... 65.67

Total\$525.46

Deficiency of Union Dec. 30, 1922.....\$465.04

Union 405, Birmingham, Ala.

The books and accounts of this local are now in the best condition that Union No. 405, Birmingham, ever had them in. Benefit cards and expense vouchers all on file. Cash and stamp account accounts correct. Ledger nicely posted; nice work. Birmingham said to be one of the best cities in the south, and has as little cigar manufacturing in it as any place in the U. S. Something needs fixing here. Someone could manufacture cigars and sell them here. We must see if we cannot get the maker here and then the Birmingham dealers to take hold. They smoke enough cigars here but they come from other places, the cigar trade could be made an industry here, should be that now. Birmingham is a merchandising city. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1921....\$ 339.86

International receipts to Dec. 1, 1922... 817.30

Total\$1,157.16

International expense to Dec. 1, 1922... 997.45

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1922...\$ 159.71

Funds of Union—

Dec. 1, 1922, in Traders Nat'l Bank.\$148.06

In possession Secretary-Treasurer

C. J. Hill 3.75

Total 151.81

Deficiency of Union Dec. 1, 1922.....\$ 7.90

No. 437, Cairo, Ill.

The books and accounts here are simply correct; no sick or death benefits since last examination. This union had \$84 in War Savings Stamps which were turned in Dec. 7, 1922, for which they received \$100; this included interest amounting to \$16. The secretary-treasurer deposited \$30 on Dec. 5.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Dec. 31, 1920....\$ 286.25

Int'l receipts to Dec. 1, 1922 988.46

Expended over percentage during 1921... 3.02

Total\$1,277.73

Int'l expense to Dec. 1, 1922 988.80

Financier's balance for Dec. 1, 1922...\$ 338.93

Funds of Union.

Dec. 1, 1922, in Alexander Co.

Savings Bank\$212.49

In War Savings Stamps 84.00

In possession Sec'y-Treas. W.

Hochnedel 42.44

Total \$ 338.93

No. 471, Macon, Ga.

No question but what Sec'y-Treas. M. Moses will have the books and accounts in as good condition as he can keep them—one real, honest effort made. Too bad that so fine a city as Macon can have such local cigar conditions. Not poor; worse than that. There is something the matter here that needs fixing.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1921....\$ 282.50

Int'l receipts to Jan. 1, 1923 617.40

Total\$ 899.90

Int'l expense to Jan. 1, 1923 577.09

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1923...\$ 322.81

Funds of Union.

Dec. 1, 1922, in Am. Nat. Bank.\$155.00

Due to Sec'y-Treas. M. Moses... 9.99

Actual funds of union\$ 145.01

Deficiency of Union Jan. 1, 1923....\$ 177.80

Yours fraternally

W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

State of Trade Jan. 1, 1923.

GOOD.	25 Milwaukee	185 Oshkosh
	26 Norwalk	173 Zanesville
	32 Louisville	193 Jefferson City
	46 Grand Rapids	206 North Adams
401 Huron	52 Elmira	209 Coldwater
	56 Leavenworth	210 Rome
	57 Champaign	215 Logansport
	60 Keokuk	231 Amsterdam
FAIR.	61 La Crosse	238 Sedalia
	72 Burlington	250 Belleville
	73 Alton	274 Pekin
	70 Sandusky	279 Plattsburg
43 Urbana	85 Eau Claire	280 Owego
	88 Dubuque	282 Bridgeport
	94 Pawtucket	283 Geneva
	96 Akron	286 Wichita
134 La Porte	98 St. Paul	287 Marinette
	103 Ansonia	300 Michigan City
	107 Erie	310 Manistee
	112 Oneonta	311 Auburn
221 South Bend	115 Canton	323 Sheboygan
	121 Ithaca	331 Crookston
	122 Warren	345 Rapid City
	124 Watertown	372 Marshfield
257 Lancaster	125 Norwich	381 Watertown
	302 Tecumseh	406 Crawfordsvill
	505 Uniontown	409 Kewanee
	510 Fairmont	435 Mobile
DULL.	130 Saginaw	438 Kenton
	135 Appleton	444 Walla Walla
	150 Sioux City	469 Bakersfield
	154 Lincoln	476 Pontiac
5 Rochester	157 Rockford	477 Manitowoc
	6 Syracuse	479 Wheeling
	7 Utica	
	18 Brattleboro	
20 Decatur	158 Lafayette	
	162 Green Bay	
	24 Muskegon	
	163 Marysville	

By courtesy of The American Federationist.



OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President,
503 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.
SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New
York City, First Vice President.
I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven,
Conn., Second Vice President.
MANUEL GONZALEZ, Box 396, Ybor City,
Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.
E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis,
Minn., Fifth Vice President.
CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo,
N. Y., Sixth Vice President.
E. J. STACK, Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.,
Seventh Vice President.
GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C,
Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also as per section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member, if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

271 Rochester	\$ 50	296 Wilmington ...	50
274 Pekin	150	297 Canton	75
276 Plattsmouth ...	50	298 Glens Falls ...	200
278 London	100	299 Middletown ...	100
279 Plattsburg	100	300 Michigan City..	150
280 Owego	100	301 Akron	100
282 Bridgeport	100	302 Tecumseh	100
283 Geneva	200	303 Perkaskie	50
285 Fort Worth	150	304 Racine	200
286 Wichita	100	305 Monmouth	150
287 Marinette	150	306 Pueblo	150
289 Miami	100	308 Muncie	100
290 Janesville	150	309 Rothsville	100
291 San Jose	150	311 Auburn	100
292 Brooklyn	100	312 Livingston	150
293 Fort Smith	100	313 Lima	150
294 Duluth	250	315 St. Cloud	250
295 Scranton	200	316 McSherrystown	250

INTERNATIONAL FINES.

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 357, Vancouver, B. C., to fine E. M. Turner (15875) \$100 for going to work in the Van Loo closed factory. Vote: Affirmative—5.

Approved the application of Union 306, Pueblo, to fine Delbert Mooney (6429) \$100 for working in the closed shop of F. L. Mullett. Vote: Affirmed.
Approved the application of Union 14, Chicago, to fine Louis Ortego (106768) and Farael Romay (58701) \$25 for working in a shop on Sunday, Dec. 3. Vote: Affirmative—5.

Approved the application of Union 12, Oneida, N. Y., to fine the following members and annul their cards: E. L. Emmert (100814), \$100, and Bert Kleindinst (96029), \$75 for working in the strike factory of Powell & Goldstein and other conduct unbecoming union members; Wm. Jurden (79445) and John J. Lang (74613), each \$50 for working in the strike factory of Powell & Goldstein; and Edw. Schill (and wife) (34004) \$50 for working in the non-union factory of J. M. Bennett & Son. Vote: Affirmative—5; one member voted for \$25 on each.

Approved the application of Union 112, Oneonta, N. Y., to fine L. C. Gonser (23629) \$100 and annul his retiring card for taking a striker's job with the railroad. Vote: Affirmative—5; one member approved only \$25.

Fines of \$10 or Less.

Union 204, New Albany, Ind., fined Jacob Fein (16929) \$10 for working against the interest of the label.

Notice.—The fines of \$50 imposed upon Herman Witzel (26441) and Fred Samniteben (109815) by Union 167, Owosso, have been reduced to \$15 and have been paid.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DECEMBER, 1922.

RECEIPTS—TAX.

114 Jacksonville	\$200.176	Newark	\$ 75
127 Mattoon	75.181	Fort Madison	100
131 Jersey City	150.184	Bay City	150
133 Richmond	200.188	Seattle	200
134 LaPorte	100.201	Rock Island	150
158 Sumfield	100.203	Camden	150
160 Milford	100.204	New Albany	150
161 Denver	100.206	North Adams	100
167 Owosso	100.207	Carthage	50
170 W. Palm Beach	150.218	Binghamton	150

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

5 Rochester	\$4.50.245	Ashland	\$1.05
7 Utica	2.20.257	Lancaster	4.00
18 Brattleboro	4.30.273	Rockland	1.75
23 Detroit	3.00.282	Bridgeport	3.00
25 Dayton	2.30.283	Geneva	2.20
37 Fort Wayne	.95.286	Wichita	2.20
47 Quincy	1.00.315	St. Cloud	.75
58 Montreal	3.50.370	Jamestown	9.60
61 LaCrosse	.75.380	Wallace	2.30
72 Burlington	2.35.381	Watertown	3.00
76 Hannibal	5.20.407	Norwich	1.50
81 Peekskill	1.75.466	Easton	3.50
87 Brooklyn	3.15.488	Middletown	6.45
103 Lock Haven	.75.491	Huron	.35
114 Jacksonville	10.50.500	Tampa	19.90
149 Brooklyn	3.15.501	Wheeling	3.50
155 Philadelphia	7.50.504	Uhrichsville	9.00
174 Joliet	6.00.		

Returned funds of Union 119, San Juan (dissolved) (\$200 of this in Liberty Bonds)	\$1,145.71
Interest on Liberty Bonds	8.52
Rebate on Milwaukee railway fare	3.06
Rebate on New York railway fare	1.20
Returned by F. G. Hopp, Rockford trip	15.00

Receipts for December	\$3,860.29
Balance Nov. 30, 1922	4,416.25

Total\$8,276.54

EXPENDITURES FOR DECEMBER.

Office rent	\$ 200.00
Salary to International President	300.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers	1,018.84
Pietro Bianco, sal. and exp. as Org.	250.00
A. Gariepy, sal. and exp. as Org.	150.00
Harry Clifford, sal. and exp. as Org.	150.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as Org.	250.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as Org.	300.00
C. H. Stevens, sal. and exp. as Org.	200.00
J. A. Sullivan, bal. due as Org.	97.09
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as Org.	208.83
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as Finan.	300.00
I. M. Ornburn, exp. at Lancaster	33.92
J. W. Murphy, exp. at Boston	50.05
Exp. of International President, Minneapolis and Duluth	64.41
E. G. Hall, exp. Duluth	16.18
E. G. Hall, 2nd V. P., postage 11-30-19 to 12-20-22	9.50
C. H. Stevens, 6th V. P., expense	8.56
Tax, A. F. of L., for December	300.00
Tax, U. L. T. Dept., for December	150.00
Express on supplies	11.03
Telephone service	7.13
Telegraph service	11.23
Seals, dues, cancelers, etc.	13.00
Addressograph plates	.71
Translations	2.08
Towel service	3.38
Light	2.88
Office supplies	8.38
Exchange on checks	1.65
Carrying labels to Union 14	.40
Printing—	
November Journal	312.95
Stationery for locals	14.50
2,000 letterheads for office	8.00
1,000,000 labels	150.00
Postage on November Journals	17.29
Postage on letters and supplies	61.86

Labor News service for December	2.00
Red Cross seals	9.00
Storage charges	35.00

Expense for December	\$4,939.85
*Balance Dec. 31, 1922	3,336.69

Total\$8,276.54

*Included in balance, \$1,400 Liberty Bonds.

PRIVATE LOANS

Should Randall Hoyd, 105343, deposit his card the secretary is requested to collect the private loan he owes No. 14, Chicago, as he promised to repay this loan immediately after it was granted. Union 14 saved his card with this loan, which was for dues, but he has not responded with a single cent since he received it.

Secretary holding card of A. E. Feters, 100617, please collect private loan granted him by 114, Jacksonville, Ill., and remit the amount to Union 114. Others owing private loans to Union 114 are warned to remit or their names will appear in the next issue of the Journal.

Union 486, New Westminster, B. C., notifies all members owing private loans, or other money to this local, to pay up at once or their names will be published in the February Journal. Some of these loans have been running for a number of years and there are other members coming through who need help.

Any secretary holding the card of Nick Vreeman, No. 37720, is requested to collect \$15.00 private loan and forward same to Union 282, Bridgeport, Conn. This member has had ample time and has also been able to return this loan but has not done so and if not heard from by next regular meeting the union will take action.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 139 to 145, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 130, Saginaw, Mich.—Vance Kondol.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: None. Union 122, Warren, Pa., for Waller Pillers, R. P. Seip, Ed McKavitt, E. Shiftert, Chas. Weber.

Union 188, Seattle, Wash., for Tom Roberts. Union 172, Davenport, Ia., for Ernst Roock, 3416.

Union 470, Portland, Me., for Hyman Spectre.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of 500, Tampa, providing for a fine upon local unions not acting upon amendments proposed, as published in the November Journal.

Received the endorsements of 44, St. Louis; 132, Brooklyn; 76, Hannibal; 138, Newark; 114, Jacksonville; 130, Saginaw; 484, Tampa; 512, Tampa; 514, Tampa; 506, Tampa; 474, Tampa.

Not having received the required number of endorsements it can not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of Unions 87, 132, 149 and 292, Brooklyn, as published in the December Journal, as follows: "Amend Sections 205 and 206 of the Constitution as follows: Strike out the words 'Greater New York' and insert the word 'Manhattan'."

Received the endorsement of Unions 44, St. Louis, and 218, Binghamton.

The amendment of 138, Newark, as published in the December Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 150 by striking out on lines 31, 32, 33, after the word "thousand" "no union shall be allowed to furnish the labels for cigars made in whole or in part by machinery."

Section as amended to read:

Sec. 150. Each local union shall furnish through the shop collectors or committeemen (as the case may be) to all strictly union shops, free of charge, as many of the labels as may be required from week to week for all cigars actually made by members of the union and persons holding retiring cards. All label orders shall be signed by the shop collector; the label order blanks shall be furnished by the International President at cost. No shop shall be considered a strictly union shop unless the packers of the shop are members of the International Union, and the apprentice law of the local union be complied with. Where the manufacturer deals in Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars, it shall be optional with local unions to withhold the label from such firm. It shall be optional with local unions to grant the union label to any manufacturer or firm whose name or firm name appears in or about the box containing Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars, or whose name or firm name appears on or about such non-union cigars. All labels issued must bear the ink stamp. It shall be optional with local unions to paste them on the boxes. But in no case shall the union label be used in a factory in the United States or Canada which pays less than \$9.00 per thousand for making or less than \$1.00 for packing per thousand for mold work—5 molds of 20 bunches. Nor which pays less than \$10.00 per thousand for hand work, less than 4 molds of 10 bunches each with press on table, or two 20-bunch molds in shaper press, to be considered hand work. Nor shall it be allowed on any cigars sold for less than \$25.00 per thousand. This shall not prevent a local union from establishing a minimum bill of prices on small cigars four inches in length or less, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand. Subject to the approval of the International President and International Executive Board. This shall not disbar local unions from establishing a price above \$25.00 per thousand. It shall be optional with local unions to grant labels to members who are not employing any journeymen if they have been members for less than one year. This shall not apply to members suspended who were, prior to their suspension, members of the International Union for one year or longer, provided they be reinstated within six months after suspension.

But in no event shall a manufacturer be permitted to use the label who offers presents as an inducement for the sale of his goods, but this shall not be so construed as to prevent a

manufacturer from issuing coupons to the consumer which may be redeemed in presents or otherwise.

All labels must be pasted upon the boxes before the boxes leave the factory.

Received the endorsement of Union 218, Binghamton.

Union No. 132 proposed the following amendment. The first paragraph of Section 2 of the Constitution shall read:

The next convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union shall be held on the second Monday in August, 1923.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted herein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues for 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and international assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter, in the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration

of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 120. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all international assessments levied before or after these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and, no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue in color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

The amendment to postpone the May, 1922, convention was adopted. Any time after April, 1922, a convention may be called by a majority vote of the membership at large. Any local union may propose that we hold a convention any time after that date, April, 1922.

UNION NOTES

Notes by Union 97, Boston: In ye good old times our grandfathers like to paint we revealed in truck and store orders. The laborer seldom if ever had any money. He did not go to

places of amusement or buy postage stamps. Teachers were paid four times a year. And all this has been changed by and through the trade union.—So the large corporations want to repeal all our laws restricting immigration. If labor is governed by the laws of supply and demand let us try and control the supply otherwise.—Under the cry of Americanization our friends the enemy tried hard to destroy the American labor movement. They wanted that misnomer—the open shop.—So one of our circuit judges expresses an opinion that congressional legislation does not bother him—he is the whole government, executive, judicial and legislative. Is this a democratic republic or is it an autocracy?

Note.—Just before the Journal went to press we received word of the sudden death of Henry Abrahams, who has been contributing these notes regularly for many years.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Any secretary having information as to the whereabouts of Michael Hauselman, cigarmaker, will confer a favor by notifying the International Office.

The sister of Fred Conrad desires to inform him that his mother died December 30, 1922.

Carl Hanson would like to hear from George Gies and Walter Schmidt. Address in care of 92, Worcester, Mass.

Warren Rauser, address care of 192, Manchester, Mass., would like to hear from S. Spaine, Otto Eberhecht and J. T. Usher.

Perry Smith, attorney, 25½ S. Fifth St., Terre Haute, Ind., desires to hear from William Riley, 17350, on a matter of importance.—By 50, Terre Haute.

THE UNION LABEL.

By H. E. Scheck, President Chicago Trades Union Label League.

'Tis Union Label Month, my friend,

Let's make it real effective;

And when we have some coin to spend,

Let's be a good detective.

Hunt up the stores where goods are sold

Which bear the Union Label.

It may not be an easy task

To find our little emblem;

That's just the reason you must ask,

And do so without tramblin'.

Speak up—and let the merchant know

You want the Union Label.

If every day this month you'll try

And boost the Union Label,

The reluctant merchant soon will buy,

And soon you'll find you're able

To buy these goods in every store.

Gee! Won't that make the "open-shopper" sore?

No Lack of Labor in Alabama.

A rumor has been started by those who seek to amend the immigration laws so that this country may be flooded with cheap labor from Europe that, because of some public improvements, there is a scarcity of labor in Alabama. The Alabama State Federation of Labor says this is not true. Do not permit your members to be fooled by any such reports.

"Unless backed by organization, Labor's demands for justice are about as effective as a poultice on a wooden leg . . ."—Granite Cutters' Journal.

The work of a state in the long run is the work of the individuals composing it.—Mill.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) .....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) .....	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8x4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8x4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.10

When ordering state size wanted.

Year date for label canceler .....	.20
Typeholder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ x3 in. .....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x4 in. .....	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. .....	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.25
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-300-page label record	1.40
1-100-page label record .....	.85

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and Ledgers.			Ledgers only.		
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3rd zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:
The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.
LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 60c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks, blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cards; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. cards; constitution; sick certificates; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

Baerfacts.

By J. M. Baer, the Congressman-Cartoonist
International Labor News Service.

Farm Labor Union Work.

The farmers are not falling for the railroad propagandists.

The farmer has begun to realize that the worker is the greatest purchaser of farm products and that the more wages the worker receives the more food and clothing he buys.

The Denison (Tex.) Daily Herald tells an interesting incident. Here are the facts:

"Early Saturday morning circus days in Denison were brought to mind as farm wagons and farm trucks laden with farmers began to pour into the city. Many of these also carried farm products. They assembled near the Labor Temple and shortly after a parade of about 1,500 railroad men now on strike and about 500 farmers was formed and began moving to the baseball field, where the trucks and wagons were parked and the laboring men gathered around a bandstand to hear speakers selected to address them.

"The parade was led by Rev. E. C. Atherton, minister of Sherman, who carried a large United States flag.

"During the speaking the striking craftsmen were invited to march to the baseball field, where there were foodstuffs from the farms brought from Oklahoma and Grayson counties to be distributed free of charge to the striking shopmen.

"Strikers received eggs, chickens, cabbage, corn, syrup, peas, beans, potatoes, onions, okra, sweet peppers, flour, watermelons, lard, cantaloupes, grapes, preserves, plums and blackberries.

"On a large truck load of produce was a banner bearing this inscription: 'Striking shop craftsmen, be firm. The Farm Labor Union's first mite. Coming once a week if it lasts 10 years. Remember July 22.'

"Painted on the banner was a figure representing a farmer reaching over a fence shaking hands with another representing a shop craftsman. Under this painting was the following: 'Farm and labor shaking hands, and they thought we wouldn't do it.'

It is certainly cheerful to hear that the farmers are standing by their fellow producers.

And besides the farmers' wheat and other products may go up in price if the car shortage increases the demand for same. Many are going to hold their grain for the cost of production. If the railroad executives autocratically hold out—other farmers will be compelled to hold their grain.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good."

A state grows in power as its citizens become enlightened.—Storrs.

The law of nations is founded upon reason and justice, and the rules of conduct governing individual relations between citizens or subjects of a civilized state are equally applicable as between enlightened nations.—Grover Cleveland.

Organize the industry. It can be done.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

‡Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

dCasers.

NOTE—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 406 O. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 433 Chas. Peterson, 515 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 293 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 †228 Phil Hanlon, 809 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidore Holtz, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 253 F. Steln, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. C. Stroup, 684½ 12th st., San Pedro.
 332 H. P. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 338 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 274 E st., San Bernardino.
 469 A. H. Sidler, 620 Humboldt st., Bakersfield.
 504 Jennie Ferranti, 2222 Mason st., San Francisco.
 Paul Lavattiana, 29 Arlington st., San Francisco.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 Roselle Theoret, 156 Gibson av., Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Garlepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal.
 140 Wilfred Haynes, 87 Albert st., St. Catharines, Ont. (Niagara Falls).
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 357 Frank Brown, 63 28th ave., W., Vancouver, B. C.
 *73 J. C. Goessell, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louis st., Kitchener, Ont.
 469 W. B. Rose, 820 av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
 478 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 488 A. G. Miller, 243 Boyne st., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
 *306 J. Listerman, 606 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 490 Elmer E. East, 420 W. Topeka av., Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 11 Couch st., S. Norwalk.
 †39 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.

- 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 156 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
 *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
 *282 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.
 *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *385 Frank N. Smith, Box 560, Waterbury.
 *388 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donabue, 21 Shannon bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 800 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Havana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *20 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1831 E. Union st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 †336 Manuel Gonzales, Box 896, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 301 Eliz. st., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonzales, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Salvatore Chullura, Box 116, Ybor City, Sta., Tampa.
 †474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *506 America Puig, Box 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 b512 Delores Gonzales, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 L. Carstens, Box 135, Key West.
 c514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 153 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Thomas Nicholson, 152 King st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Niehart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 J. E. Jacobson, 812½ N. 7th st., Springfield.

- 41 John H. May, 449 New York st., Aurora.
 Frank A. Assell, 298 Pierce st., Aurora.
 *47 Leo Schmitt, 1000 Washington st., Quincy.
 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.
 *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington av., Alton.
 *80 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elser, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Philip Steffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zeller, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 Louis Stroeble, 1406 N. Perry st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 316 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kaufman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 174 Frank Suva, 119 Iowa av., Joliet.
 *183 Jas. E. Williams, Jefferson st., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swarts, 78 Public sq., Galesburg.
 201 John H. Russ, 1030 First av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Troute, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 222 James Knudtson, Box 95, Peru.
 243 Chas. Masur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolff, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 *259 David George, 308 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Salzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Mommouth.
 *306 Geo. Saults, 311½ W. Main st., Havana.
 304 J. W. Humphrey, 317 E. Sycamore st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 606 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 W. M. Hochmedel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. Third st., Connersville.
 33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 713 Spring st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 730½ Barr st., Ft. Wayne.
 *60 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *64 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beltsman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Joe Gackle, 415 E. La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birx, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st st., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 306 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 339 Chas. L. Jacobs, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 J. C. Foster, 501 W. Mulberry st., Kokomo.
 *379 Chas. Sholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed Gantner, 215 W. 18th st., Rushville.
 399 Henry Yungmans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 623 E. Pike st., Crawfordsvle.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *90 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed Schrempf, 881 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1301 W. 80th st., Des Moines.
 120 John Hartman, 1501 E. 5th st., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 E. Allsup, 206 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Geo. Peterson, 802 S. Concord st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 835 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 228 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3d st., Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigurd Olson, 427 Ave. E., Ft. Dodge.
 277 Harry Phillips, 323 N. J. st., Oskaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 Third av., W., Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albion.

KANSAS.

- 38 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *53 Geo. Copenhaver, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *105 W. A. Cole, 151 Bridge st., Maysville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 Theo. Kenneweg, 640 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3d st., New Orleans.
 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1385 St. Bernard av., New Orleans.
 * M. M. Young, 2220 Conti st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 168 Main st., Biddeford.
 86 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Jas. L. Rogers, 11 James st., Rockland.
 470 Hugh Hadzor, 83 Myrtle st., P. O. Box 954, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, 107 E. Virginia av., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 *49 John W. Russell, 150 White st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
 92 Geo. Apholt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Boston.
 339 Worcester.
 *107 Edw. Van Poppel, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *160 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 C. P. Harrington, Lameroux pl., North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *235 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 324 Manuel Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawler, 33 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 89 Snow st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Nicholas Cappuccilli, 206 Le Roy st., Sault Ste Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E., Labor Temple Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
 69 O. C. Schwartz, 206 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 321 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 205 H. C. Gruhn, 104 Kingman av., Battle Creek.
 *208 L. W. Lapp, 1015 Oak st., Kalamazoo.
 *209 Geo. A. F. Faust, 231 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *268 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. E. Smalldige, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. R. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 366 Wm. Luebke, 209 N. First st., Ann Arbor.
 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, 311 16th st., Port Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 203½ S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 228 Blenhuber av., Marquette.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 A. H. Wetzel, 923 W. Erie st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- 70 Fritz Mueller, 808 W. 5th st., Wisnoma.
 77 Alex McEachran, 423 Daily Star bldg., Minneapolis.
 98 Gust E. Erickson, 406 N. Franklin st., St. Paul.
 71 Bert Joslyn, 207 5th st., N. W., Rochester.
 54 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 115 J. M. Sharenbroich, 233 14th av., S., St. Cloud.
 51 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.
 100 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 534 John Miller, 113 W. 3d st., Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 N. H. Grant, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 30 R. M. Bradley, 210 N. 14th st., Moberly.
 144 Ed. Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 79 John Eichenberger, 303 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 L. L. Jacobs, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 Isaac N. Welle, 424 New Nelson bldg., Missouri, and Main st., Kansas City.
 193 Fred J. Neutler, 208 Madison st., Jefferson City.
 233 John D. Meyer, 600 N. Quincy st., Sedalia.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 362 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., S., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Turtle, 1000 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- 93 J. B. Schnupp, 2537 S. 10th st., Omaha.
 143 John Steiner, 945 N. 22d av., Lincoln.
 276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Wm. Feinauer, 84 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- 1192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg., Manchester.
 260 Daniel Sullivan, 109 Ash st., Box 269, Nashua.
 518 John F. Howe, 330 Auburn st., Manchester.
 520 Mrs. Elizabeth Foley, 298 S. Main st., Manchester.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 Edw. Peters, 83 N. Main st., Paterson.
 John Rittenour, 12 16th av., Paterson.
 8 Max Schuencke, 133 Bowers st., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 131 Henry J. Hulsh, 25 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 1138 Henry F. Hilters, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 Gustav Schweitzer, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland Park, New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koefg, 522 Monastery st., W. Hoboken (Union Hill).
 199 W. P. Nelson, 149 St. James place, Atlantic City.
 203 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23d st., Camden.
 428 Alois Knaiber, 1009 Lyndale av., Trenton.
 324 Mrs. H. Schroeder, Carteret (Chrome).
 Mary Planke, Carteret (Chrome).

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Julius De Gryse, 1062 N. 8th st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- 12 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
 15 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 16 Jacob B. Sigel, 224 Bastable blk., Syracuse.

- 7 Alex Rosenthal, 808 Mary st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Troy.
 Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Troy.
 12 Peter Rogers, 68 N. Willow st., Oneida.
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KNOWLEDGE
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AND
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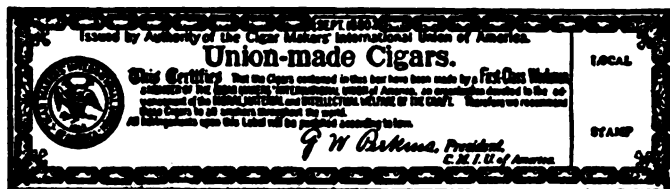
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OFFICIAL MATTER.

ORGANIZATION

JUSTICE



OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C.M.I.U. OF A.
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The memory of Lincoln
Lincoln's will live through the ages.
Words Live. His place among the im-
mortals is fixed and will
ever remain secure. His wisdom, too, as
expressed in his many speeches, lives and
serves as an inspiration for all who believe
in the principles that have made our nation
the land of the free.

Lincoln was and is known as The Great
Emancipator. Not only was he the eman-
cipator of the chattel slave, he was the eman-
cipator of all labor, in his heart at least. He
was endowed with vision and blessed with
a straight thinking, incorruptible mind. He
had the courage to voice his convictions and
above all of our chief executives he stands
out as the true champion of real democracy.

It should afford the whole people, the com-
mon people especially, great pleasure and it
would surely afford them much wisdom were
they to study carefully the speeches and
writings of this real man, easily the peer of
America's greatest.

What Has the Workers, seemingly
Union Done? intelligent along other
lines less vital to their
own particular inter-
ests, often ask the question, "What has the
union done for me?"

Among those who have asked the ques-
tion, seriously enough perhaps if a lack of
understanding can be termed seriousness,
have been cigar makers.

To enumerate the many things that the
Cigar Makers' International Union has done
for those engaged in the cigar industry, both
those who are organized and those who are
unorganized, would require far too much
space for any one issue of our Journal.

Only a few "old timers" have any defi ite

idea of the conditions prevalent in the cigar
industry at the inception of the International
Union. To the great majority of those now
engaged in making cigars such conditions
are absolutely unknown and almost beyond
comprehension.

Two outstanding conditions now enjoyed
by both the organized and unorganized cigar
makers, viz., reasonable hours of labor and
sanitary conditions, came only after years
of persistent, heartbreaking work and con-
stant agitation by the loyal members of
the union. These relatively improved con-
ditions were not, as many seem to think,
a gift from kind and generous employers.
The twelve and sometimes the sixteen hour
day under unsanitary conditions that would
now be considered as intolerable by the most
exploited cigar maker in the trade was then
the general rule rather than the infrequent
exception. The most poorly paid unor-
ganized cigar maker working for the most
bitter of the labor hating corporations to-
day enjoys far better working conditions
than were the general average in the early
days of the union's existence.

The Cigar Makers' International Union
reduced the hours of labor and eliminated
the tenement house and the sweat shop style
of production. It has increased wages,
improved shop conditions, decreased sick-
ness, increased length of life, etc., not easily,
not without an effort, but with a strong,
steady push by its members!

So we find that even the unorganized
worker as he or she sits in a fairly sanitary
shop, working less hours and under more
favorable conditions generally than pre-
viously enjoyed has cause to thank the
organization, although he or she did not
contribute a single thing toward his or her
own betterment.

The Union is sometimes blamed for the
things it has NOT done. While it is a fact
that we have been unable to do all the things
for the good of those dependent upon the
industry for a livelihood that we should
have liked to do, and we have not
gone as far as our vision may have reached,
why? Because, after all, the union is only
the machinery and the power to move the
machinery as we should like it to be moved
rests with the cigar makers themselves and
the organization has been denied the help
of many of them from the fact that they
have never affiliated themselves with us, nev-
er became a part of the power necessary to
properly move the machinery. The things
that have been accomplished, and they are
many, things that have helped the unorgani-
zed as well as the organized, have been
done by the unionists and in spite of the

indifference of those who have remained on the outside. This part of the workers that elected to play the individual rather than the collective hand at bargaining, are clearly responsible for the things that remain undone and they should properly be the ones blamed instead of the Union.

The Union is only a means to an end and this means will be strong or weak according to the numerical strength of the organization. In any industry where the great mass of the workers have supported the organization of their craft there is no need for the question, "What has the Union done for me?"

Labor's Interest in Schools.

No part of our national life and no part of our government is of greater importance to all the people than is that part appertaining to schools.

The free public school, primarily a fruit of organized labor's demands, is and will continue to be the general seat of learning for the masses of this and future generations. Few children from the homes of the workers will be fortunate enough to find the ways and means to attend any other school. Even those few who may be fortunate enough to continue through the higher grades usually secure their grammar school training in the free public schools. As the public school is and will continue to be the general means of our children's education it becomes a matter of vital interest to all of us, parents as well as children, that they be correctly and truthfully taught.

While organized labor seeks no undue advantage in the public schools we are well aware of the fact that far too few teachers are properly qualified to truthfully teach even the fundamentals of labor economics and that far too many text books are most decidedly biased on this subject as well as on many other vital subjects wherein the whole truth and nothing but the truth should be religiously adhered to. Teaching the truth from a truthful text on labor economics, history or civil government is not asking any undue advantage for organized labor. Our position is not narrow. It is, on the other hand, based upon the broad conception of truth and we know that such a conception will make for tolerance and better citizenship whether the child be from the home of a worker or from the home of the rich.

Labor, business and government form a triangle that dominates to a great extent the lives of all the people and unless the child's education is properly and truthfully grounded on this triangle we cannot hope for the fullest measure of progress in our national

life or for the best in the social or economic lives of the people.

We who are parents have perhaps paid too little attention to these vital matters in the past. We have criticized but have offered little in the way of constructive suggestion. Our interest should make it a duty that we aid in every way possible any plan that will tend to improve a condition that is recognized by all to be far from good.

Among the most important of the many agencies that will make for good is the organization of the teachers for the study of true economics. Educators themselves often need educating. Many of them are especially deficient in learning when the question of labor economics is considered. In the university of the common good, the meetings of their profession, they will learn the truths of the labor movement, what it really means to good government and to posterity, and they will then be in a better position to disseminate knowledge that is of practical every day need rather than the froth that now comprises so much of the schooling of our children.

Dissension.

Internal dissension over immaterial things is one of the great obstacles the labor movement has to overcome.

We can, and do, meet the greater obstacles that are meant to impede our progress with a majority strength that makes for success in the long run. We can, and do, successfully smooth out the differences that honestly arise from time to time as regards laws, rules, etc., in their application to our policies and programs.

Internal dissension over immaterial things is the one real menace to be guarded against and it is the only way that a labor organization can be really disrupted. Among the outstanding causes of such dissension we find racial, religious and partisan political prejudice, elements that have absolutely nothing in common with the economic movement of organized labor.

What possible difference does one's race, religion or political belief make so long as he is a loyal trade unionist, fighting for the right, shouldering his share of the responsibility and paying his just portion of the expense entailed? Yet we find that so potent is this weapon that it is one of the most widely used of the many schemes employed by our enemies to disrupt us.

We are organized for the purpose of securing for ALL who toil with hand or brain more of the better things in life. We cannot hope for full success until we can expunge

from our internal affairs all racial, religious and klannish tendencies.

In view of the known attitude of those who hope to disrupt us, knowing as we do that they employ every agency possible to further their ends, even to the hiring of spies and known disrupters, it is well that we watch carefully the chap who injects any thing into our meetings that has not to do with our common aims and that is not in keeping with our common cause.

The daily press, generally, has denounced in bitter editorials the acquittal of the five men recently

Murder Is Murder.

tried in connection with the Herrin, Ill., mine riots.

They sum up the verdict as a travesty upon justice and the burden of their lament is "Murder is murder." They "view the verdict with alarm," claiming that in its effect it "gives to labor the right to murder."

Let us see if murder is murder. Was it murder at Homestead? Was it murder at Ludlow? And will it be murder, and the punishment for murder administered, in Arkansas where only recently a worker, the father of three children, was lynched for no other reason than that he was on strike against a 25% reduction in wages as a shopman being formerly employed by a railroad now operating under Judge Wilkerson's infamous injunction?

The Herrin, Ill., News sizes up the situation locally as follows:

"As the trials of other indicted miners proceed, the citizens of this community are wondering more and more why there is not some punishment that can be dealt out to an outlaw operator, the only one of his kind that was produced by the long suspension of 1922 in the entire Middle West. If the law can be called upon to punish men out of employment for protecting men attacked by gunmen, is there not a law that will protect the community from invasion by a man whose thirst for quick wealth will permit him to come into a peaceable and law-abiding county with an insulting and arrogant army of gunmen, terrorize the entire country-side tell a labor union to go to h—, refuse the advice of county officials, operators and others, block the public highway traffic and the entire community into a state of civil war and shoot down miners who seek a peaceful conference, that this man, the most fitting example of the profiteer that the past war period has produced, may make, as was testified to, his \$5,000 to \$7,000 a day profits? The other side of Herrin challenges the seri-

ous consideration and study of every citizen of the nation."

When industry puts an army into the field to break the spirit of men whose only aim is to better their living and working conditions, when the machine gun is used instead of mediation, when reason is dethroned, justice denied and the passions of men are inflamed by abuse intended to incite violence then murder is murder, and the history of the labor movement shows clearly the dripping red hands of those responsible for it.

Wm. H. Barr, President of the National Founders' Association, which is one of the most reactionary and domineering among the many employers' associations in this country, asks that Congress determine "What value, if any, the trade unions are to the public."

Barr's Questions.

He furthermore submits thirteen questions, many of them pure sophistry based on nothing more tangible than the workings of his own reactionary brain, with the hope, no doubt, that they may be put over on the public as a part of the vicious propaganda disseminated by this class of labor-hating employers.

Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has commented on the questions asked by Mr. Barr, checkmated each of them in turn and has asked a few questions himself basing them squarely upon facts and the American standard of justice and humanity.

We are sorry indeed that lack of space prevents the publishing at this time of Mr. Barr's questions, the comment on each of them by Mr. Gompers and his (Mr. Gompers') questions in reply. It is surely worth the while of any one to secure a copy of the American Federationist for January, 1923, and read the entire article carefully.

Mr. Gompers, for organized labor, issues the following challenge, which up to date, has not been accepted by those to whom it is addressed.

We challenge the organized labor-hating employers of the country to lay facts on the table before any impartial tribunal or commission. Labor will answer all questions honestly and fully. Our proposal is that representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the United States Chamber of Commerce meet to agree upon a proposal for the creation of a fair commission and that this agreement be passed upon as fair by the Federal Council of Churches, the National Catholic Welfare Council, the Authors' League, and the National Federation of

Women's Clubs. Under such a fair plan so approved let a commission be constituted. We challenge the National Founders and every other organization and corporation of anti-trade union employers to a show down of truth. Will they accept?

Opportunities may have been scarce in Shakespeare's time. It is a sure thing that they were not as plentiful as they are today. In any event Shakespeare was mistaken when he wrote that opportunity comes only once in a lifetime and if taken at the opportune time leads on to success, or words to that effect. The statement was not true, even in William's time. It certainly is not true today.

Opportunity is knocking at the door of all men and women, enterprises and nations every day in every year. He who waits for the high tide or alleged psychological moment is lost. The opportunity to improve every day in every way is perpetually with us.

The opportunity to increase wages and improve economic conditions is with us all the time just so long as there is a formidable trade union movement, and it is opportune at all times to embrace this opportunity. There are no high tides nor low tides. The "I Will" spirit and determination to join the union and forever stick is the high tide of opportunity in our economic lives.

The Monthly Labor Review for Labor January, 1923, issued under date of **Cost.** February 6 by the U. S. Department of Labor, publishes a résumé of its investigations in the saw mills in the United States. In this report they bring out the interesting fact that this investigation showed that the productivity was more than double the productivity shown from computations of the census figures, all of which goes to show how unreliable census figures may be. The report shows great variations in the output in different states. It shows that "the minimum state average output reported for all employees was fifty feet per hour for employees in Georgia and the maximum 117 feet in Oregon," and that "the minimum of band sawyers was \$0.40 an hour in Georgia and North Carolina and the maximum \$1.50 per hour in the Oregon plants," and the further remarkable statement that "the lowest labor cost for this occupational group was found in Oregon." This statement on its face proves the oft-repeated statement of trade unionists that generally speaking good wages don't in-

crease the cost of production; that on the contrary in Oregon, where the maximum price of labor is the highest, the labor cost is the lowest.

During the flush times of **Lamentations.** the war and for a short time immediately thereafter when wages were "good" and jobs plentiful some erroneously thought that those conditions would last forever and that they did not need any union.

They have found out from bitter experience that they were mistaken. At the first sign of ill times and jobs not so plentiful wages went down with a rush. Stock was bad and the "good-natured" foreman resumed his old time bullying, slave-driving role.

The organizers and officers of our unions report that hundreds of our former members are now bemoaning their fate and bitterly and vigorously lamenting their action in dropping the union.

Union 97, Boston, the general labor movement of Boston and Massachusetts, and the International Union have suffered an irreparable loss in the passing away of Henry Abrahams. He was a thorough-going, up-standing trade unionist with unshaken faith and loyalty to our great movement. He was frail in stature, but mighty in faith, determination, and willingness to sacrifice for labor's great cause. He insisted on working and did so right up to the day preceding his checking out, which occurred on January 15, 1923. He had one of the largest funerals ever held in Boston. During the time his remains were lying in state in a public hall the Governor's staff, city officials and thousands of men and women engaged in all occupations passed in review. He was beloved by many, had few enemies, and was respected by all, and is universally mourned.

Reducing wages is a favorite pastime of non-union manufacturers, and they have been working overtime at it ever since the depression started.

"It can't be done" is a favorite expression of non-union manufacturers when discussing the power and influence of the union on bettering wages and working conditions. This refrain has been worked to an extent that has developed a psychology in the minds and hearts of too many non-unionists. The only change we should make in the quoted sentence which starts this paragraph would be to strike out "can't" and insert "can."

February 5, 1923.

Mr. G. W. Perkins,
Int'l President,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

As a small manufacturer and card member of the International Union I am taking the liberty of addressing you upon a matter of considerable importance to small union shops directly, and to the membership of the union indirectly.

I have often found it hard to obtain the kind of tobacco that I should like and to keep it uniform. In conversation with other union manufacturers, even with those who employ from five to twenty workmen, I find they experience the same difficulty.

Won't you please offer some suggestion whereby the difficulties the small union shops have in maintaining a uniformity of tobacco can be overcome, and tobacco obtained in lots that we are able to pay for without tying our money up in stock that can not be promptly turned into the necessary cash.

Yours very truly.

A MANUFACTURER CARD MEMBER.

Chicago, February 8, 1923.

Mr. _____,

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 5th inst. in which you point out certain difficulties small union manufacturers have to meet in the purchase of raw material for manufacturing purposes, and may say that I am in full accord with the purposes you have in mind. There is no question that the issue you raise is of paramount importance to all concerned. The larger manufacturers in and out of the trusts and chain shop combinations, having unlimited resources at their command, go into the markets and buy everything in sight. They even maintain their own packing houses and have agents constantly in the field looking for bargains. Through these methods they have an advantage over the growers, packers, and the independent leaf houses. They can hold off purchasing and thereby force lower prices from the grower.

Any well worked out plan to circumvent this monopoly would, I think, appeal to the grower in a sense and probably receive his hearty co-operation. I deem it advisable, however, to say to you that, while the International Union would gladly assist our small union manufacturers, it is, as you know, not engaged in trade and commerce. The union is purely a labor organization and devoted to the organization of the workers in the cigar industry. It can and

will, however, be helpful in creating co-operation whereby a plan for the purpose of accomplishing the object you seek can be worked out and put into force.

There are several means whereby the object sought can be obtained. One is the well known co-operative plan. Another is the formation of an association consisting of union manufacturers for the purpose of buying and distributing on a pro rata basis leaf tobacco suitable for cigar purposes. An association such as this should be open to all union manufacturers with a limitation that would protect the small manufacturer in maintaining his pro rata share of the kind and quality of tobacco in hand and ready for distribution. This association could be controlled on a strictly democratic basis with one vote for each stockholder regardless of the amount of stock he may own, with hard and fast lines set forth in a constitution and by-laws.

The number of associations doing business wherein they have a central buying and distributing office with its many branches in which the products used in retail stores are handled, is enormous. An association started on these plans or principles has thousands of stores scattered all over the country that buy everything they use direct from the central distributing association. The central distributing association can go on the open market and buy up the whole output of a boot and shoe manufacturer. This enormous quantity of shoes is not sent to the central house, but is handled through it and the shoes they distribute as per the wants and requests of their many retail stores. They buy cloth and every kind of merchandise in enormous quantities at inside, wholesale prices and in which no profit is made by the central buying power. The central buying power is a non-profit concern. It is managed by hired managers and a superintendent. There is no middle-man's profit.

There are plenty of successful going associations with the object such as you have in mind now in existence. There is no reason why the union cigar manufacturers cannot start an association of this kind and reap some of the benefits, and the sooner they do so the better it will be for all concerned. It would be an easy matter to get the by-laws and constitutions of these associations, and a committee then could work out a plan that I am sure would be successful in meeting the object sought.

If an association such as we are discussing can be formed the International Union will be helpful in any way possible in starting and assisting such an organization. It

however, cannot assume any financial responsibility or obligation. I am sure it would agree to serve on a joint board of arbitration for the settlement of disputes and for the purpose of auditing stocks and all finances associated with the enterprise.

I am publishing this correspondence in the February issue of our Official Journal, and am herewith inviting union manufacturers as well as our own members to give the matter serious consideration and to write freely for or against the proposition. If enough manufacturers show interest in the matter I shall be glad to be of what assistance I can in calling a conference at some convenient central point, where the matter can be discussed in all its ramifications.

Yours very truly,
G. W. PERKINS, Int'l Pres.

TRADE NOTES.

The following table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of December, 1922, as compared with the number manufactured during the corresponding month of a year ago:

Cigars (large)—	Dec. 1921.	Dec. 1922.
Class A.....	No. 150,930,682	205,691,478
Class B.....	No. 106,888,605	125,851,068
Class C.....	No. 191,602,916	214,991,157
Class D.....	No. 10,724,997	10,676,902
Class E.....	No. 3,676,608	3,831,248
Total	463,623,808	561,041,853

The following comparative data shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of December, 1922, as compared with the number manufactured during the previous month:

	Dec. 1922.	Nov. 1922.	Inc. or *Dec.
Class A	205,691,478	249,140,512	* 43,449,034
Class B	125,851,068	155,083,838	* 29,232,770
Class C	214,991,157	256,984,649	* 41,993,492
Class D	10,676,902	12,703,642	* 2,026,740
Class E	3,831,248	5,387,661	* 1,556,413
Total	561,041,853	679,300,303	*118,258,440

Tax paid cigars from	Dec. 1922.	Nov. 1922.
Porto Rico:		
Class A	9,388,010	10,106,250
Class B	1,554,600	2,257,725
Class C	5,299,550	5,757,560
Class D	27,150	18,750
Class E	50	2,500
Total	16,269,360	18,142,785

Tax paid cigars from	Dec. 1922.	Nov. 1922.
the Philippines:		
Class A	23,349,305	21,673,515
Class B	223,260	329,280
Class C	39,379	195,902
Class D	125	825
Class E .....	.....	951
Total	23,612,069	22,200,473

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts, as shown by the sale of revenue stamps, for the month of December, 1922, as compared with the previous month.

	Dec. 1922.	Nov. 1922.	Inc. or *Dec.
Arkansas	127,850	Not Rptd.	.....
Arizona	19,800	Not Rptd.	.....
6th California	2,944,285	Not Rptd.	.....
Colorado	1,877,108	1,847,421	29,687
Connecticut	4,286,131	4,088,157	197,974
Florida	40,338,884	54,909,636	*14,570,752
Georgia	2,950,275	2,795,715	154,560
Iowa	5,305,370	4,756,175	548,195
Kansas	920,290	1,036,240	*115,950

5th Kentucky	7,691,675	6,631,634	1,060,041
Louisiana	5,655,879	6,073,775	*417,896
Maryland	9,556,228	10,523,423	*967,195
Mass	10,890,828	12,447,890	*1,557,062
4th Michigan	5,693,847	7,606,695	*1,912,848
Minnesota	4,223,643	2,782,063	1,441,480
Nebraska	1,333,135	Not Rptd.	.....
N. Hampshire	5,038,620	5,089,800	*51,280
1st N. Jersey	9,915,110	10,575,267	*660,157
5th N. Jersey	32,935,782	Not Rptd.	.....
New Mexico	27,375	18,750	8,625
1st New York	12,348,061	Not Rptd.	.....
21st New York	8,582,885	Not Rptd.	.....
N. Dakota	79,050	78,150	400
1st Ohio	17,308,315	18,324,113	*1,015,798
10th Ohio	20,121,117	24,482,225	*4,361,108
11th Ohio	11,454,840	11,304,300	150,540
Oklahoma	332,375	463,075	*130,700
Oregon	475,184	413,100	62,084
1st Penna.	133,219,824	175,041,591	*41,821,767
12th Penna.	13,328,290	16,399,245	*3,070,955
23d Penna.	11,480,985	Not Rptd.	.....
S. Dakota	573,110	625,240	*52,130
Tennessee	752,476	514,160	238,316
Wyoming	70,350	Not Rptd.	.....

Workers' Education Bureau of America.

476 West 24th Street, New York City.

(Endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, American Federation of Teachers, International Unions, State Federations of Labor, Central Bodies, Local Unions and the Co-operative League of America.)

January 20, 1923.

To the Members of the American Federation of Labor.

Greeting:

Under date of January 15, 1923, President Gompers advised you that negotiations to establish co-operation between the American Federation of Labor and the Workers' Educational Bureau had been satisfactorily completed and that the reorganization of the Bureau under this agreement had taken place. Mr. Gompers designated George W. Perkins, John P. Frey and the undersigned to represent the A. F. of L. on the Executive Committee of the Workers' Education Bureau. At the reorganization meeting of the Bureau I was elected chairman of the Executive Committee. The purpose of this Bureau is to develop a nation-wide plan for adult workers' education and to co-operate with organizations interested in this work.

Since conscious progress must have its roots in educational work this field offers as great a return to the labor movement as any in which it could invest time and money. There is no phase of labor activity which is not now calling for better trained directors and more carefully analyzed policies. The maintenance of trade agreements and the machinery of collective bargaining are making increasingly heavier demands for specialized industrial information and for understanding of both financial and industrial organization.

Having in mind this growing need the Cincinnati convention urged that all affiliated organizations appoint educational committees to assist in furthering a program of adult workers' education. Some international unions, state federations and central bodies have already taken action in conformance with this suggestion.

The second practical step necessary in carrying out this program is affiliation of all labor unions with the Bureau. Annual dues for affiliation are as follows:

\$25.00 for international and national unions.
\$20.00 for state federations of labor and other state labor organizations.
\$10.00 for city central unions, district councils and labor educational enterprises.
\$5.00 for local unions and student associations.
\$2.00 for associate members.
\$1.00 for student members.

Annual dues entitle you to the full services of the Bureau and representation in annual conferences. A membership application blank is enclosed with an addressed envelope.

The Bureau is ready to help in the development of educational work of national organizations as well as in local educational enterprises or activities. A Workers' Bookshelf with vol

umes especially prepared for men and women of labor is in active preparation. Outlines for class study are likewise ready for distribution. Manuals on general principles have been published as well as much other helpful material. In all this work representatives of the A. F. of L. have taken part. I am glad to submit this practical activity for your consideration and most heartily and earnestly urge your co-operation.

If there is any additional information that you desire I shall be glad to serve you. Will you not consider this proposition at your earliest opportunity and take necessary action for affiliation?

Fraternally yours,

MATTHEW WOLL,

Chairman, Executive Committee, Workers' Education Bureau; Chairman, Committee on Education, American Federation of Labor.

CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1923.

National and International Unions, State Federations, City Central Bodies:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: During the past year the Committee on Education of the American Federation of Labor and the Workers' Education Bureau co-operated under a temporary agreement. A number of conferences were held, the results of which were reported to the Executive Council from time to time and to the forty-second annual convention held in Cincinnati. That convention approved the work thus far accomplished and directed the Committee on Education to continue conferences to develop a satisfactory plan under which the A. F. of L. would be adequately represented in directing the work of the Bureau so that the American Federation of Labor and the Bureau might continue to co-operate.

Such plans were developed and have been approved by the Executive Council. Under the terms of this agreement an executive committee of nine members was created to direct the policies and activity of the Bureau. The chairman of the Federation Committee on Education, Mr. Matthew Woll, has been elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the Workers' Education Bureau and two other members of our committee, Mr. George W. Perkins and Mr. John P. Frey, have been elected members of the same Executive Committee.

In accordance with the convention instructions I wish to commend the work of this Bureau to you and your membership for the purpose of furthering adult workers' education. I earnestly urge all affiliated organizations to co-operate in this work through affiliation with the Bureau. International and national labor unions, state federations of labor, city central bodies, and all labor organizations directly or indirectly affiliated to the A. F. of L. are eligible to membership in the Bureau. There is also a provision for individual membership. Mr. Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary, Workers' Education Bureau, 465 West 23rd street, New York City, will be glad to furnish all information and data respecting the work of the Bureau. It is earnestly hoped that you will communicate direct with him regarding the matter.

Hoping to hear from you favorably at your early convenience, I am

Fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

President, A. F. of L.

In response to requests from representatives of the press for an expression of opinion regarding the cabled appeal of the German organized workers, President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor on Friday made the following reply:

The appeal of the representatives of the organized labor movement of Germany has my heartiest support. It deserves serious and sym-

pathetic consideration by the government of the United States.

The era has passed when compulsory labor can be imposed upon workers. The trend toward the abolition of slavery began three-quarters of a century ago.

The heart of the people of France throbs with generosity and is opposed to the imposition of compulsory work upon the people, or any portion of the people of Germany.

The German people must understand that they cannot entirely escape from some reasonable payment for the ravages and devastation which the kaiser in their name so ruthlessly carried on.

Though the Senate of the United States has refused to ratify the Versailles treaty and therefore the United States is not legally bound by its terms, we cannot escape the moral responsibility which devolves upon us of recognizing that it was that treaty which ended the war and that the armistice was merely a stoppage of actual military conflict. In formulating the conditions of the Armistice the United States was a party. Do what we may regarding our refusal to ratify that treaty, a moral obligation in all honor requires that our country shall do its share in bringing about an arrangement between France and Germany so that an honorable settlement of the awful situation arising out of the dispute between these two countries may be accomplished.

I repeat and emphasize the statement I recently made in commenting upon the Ruhr situation, that had our country ratified the treaty, or if we and Great Britain had guaranteed to France the protection which she so naturally and logically needs, that is against future aggressions of Germany, no such situation as that which now exists in the Ruhr would have arisen.

Now, I believe that our government should tender its good offices as mediator. We have no selfish designs upon either of their countries or upon any country, and the offer to act as mediator should in my judgment be made in good faith to France and to Germany and offered without regard to whether either or both nations will be pleased or displeased.

Chicago, Feb. 10, 1923.

The amendment of Union 132, Brooklyn, to Section 2 of the Constitution, providing for a convention in August, 1923, the earliest date it could be held in conformity with our law, should easily secure the required number of seconds.

Reasons for a convention are many, of pressing import, and should be recognized by any of us who really have the welfare of the International Union and our own best interests at heart.

We will never be able to successfully solve the larger problems that confront us through the medium of the initiative and referendum, and all of us recognize the fact that we have some mighty weighty problems that need a solution if we hope to successfully meet the ever-changing conditions in our trade. Changed conditions in the trade must need changes in our basic law. This fact is immutable.

The questions of organization, the advent of machinery into the industry and our relationship to the machine, and our system of benefits, more especially the death benefit, are questions that in themselves necessitate a convention. They are questions that we can never hope to properly settle for the good of all concerned until we meet each other in convention, exchange ideas and in a friendly debate bring out all of the vital points, both pro and con, that may be pertinent to the subject matter under consideration.

Action on several matters of supreme importance was fairly started at the last convention, but so far they have stagnated in their initial stage and they will no doubt die in their infancy unless nourished by further conventional action.

We have under way of consideration a plan whereby it may be possible to have our death benefit underwritten by some regular life insur-

ance company. This subject in itself, and some final disposition of it, necessitates more publicity than it will ever get through the referendum, and the need for its final disposition becomes more pressing each year.

By all means let us have a convention. Its cost, whatever it may be, will prove to be the best money we ever invested.

R. E. VAN HORN,
Secretary Union 14, Chicago.

New York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1923.

To Officers and Members of Local Unions.

Fellow Craftsmen: The amendment offered by Union No. 90 of New York, as published in this Journal, for a cheaper NON-BENEFICIAL class of membership will remove a good many obstacles and will no doubt lead to a better and finally to a thorough organization of our industry.

The outstanding features of this amendment are:

1. A cheaper membership without division as to their economical and industrial rights and privileges.

2. Not a division of the funds to the detriment of the older members; on the contrary, a protection for them by not assuming new liabilities.

3. By mutual right and privilege to change from the beneficiary to the non-beneficial class if the member so desires.

Trusting that you will endorse this amendment and enable us to bring it before the membership for their approval,

Yours fraternally,

JACOB RHINE,

Sec'y C. M. I. U. of A., Local 90.

New York, Jan. 29, 1923.

The J. A. B. of New York kindly request that you publish in the official journal this letter reference to the statement of the Brooklyn locals, which appeared in the December Journal:

The statement signed by John Braham, chairman for the committee, would lead the members to believe that the New York J. A. B. was entirely responsible for the falling off of the use of the union label in Brooklyn.

The J. A. B. of New York believe that the members know different, for it is not Brooklyn alone that has felt the sting of the open shop campaign by the manufacturers, and also the effects of the prohibition and the general depression in business, but every other locality that had not been thoroughly organized and could not stand the attacks upon organized labor in general has suffered to some extent, not alone in membership, but also in the use of the union label.

The statement reads that since the J. A. B. of New York has taken full control there are very few union label shops in Brooklyn.

This is not a truthful statement; it is made without any knowledge of facts and misleading to the members.

The facts are that when the Brooklyn label committee consolidated with the New York J. A. B. in June, 1921, Brooklyn then had 105 manufacturers recorded who were receiving the union labels.

According to the records of the New York label committee there are 104 manufacturers receiving the union labels up to the present date.

Since the consolidation there have been come manufacturers of Brooklyn who have gone out of business and some others who applied for the union label, which shows conclusively that there is actually an increase of manufacturers that are now receiving the union label, and not as the statement signed by John Braham reads, only a few manufacturers left.

The fact that those manufacturers who are receiving the union label do not produce as many cigars as they did and not employing as many cigarmakers is not the fault of the J. A. B. of New York. The greater part of union label cigars were disposed of in saloons, but since prohibition has gone into effect it has deprived the label manufacturers of this trade

and actually owing to all the other general conditions reduced the output of union label cigars until such time as our general agitation can create a new field to dispose of our label cigars.

The J. A. B. of New York, in conjunction with the Central Union Label Council, is actively engaged in promoting the use of the union label in the interest of the Brooklyn cigarmakers just as much as for New York and have shown their activity to the storekeepers and dealers of Brooklyn as well as to all the trade organizations and have safeguarded the interest of the label whenever an attack was made or danger threatened and succeeded in retaining label shops when the manufacturers' associations of Brooklyn declared for the open shop, and when a few of the main label manufacturers declared for the open shop the J. A. B., with the assistance of the Central Union Label Council, put up a real fight in the interest of the union label, and placed the men back to work under union label conditions.

The J. A. B. of New York fails to see what real complaint Brooklyn has as the facts and records prove that through consolidation the Brooklyn members have had an added strength that has been the means of retaining their footing so that through combined confidence and efforts will build up for the future.

In fact, the action of the Brooklyn members shows that they believe in consolidation and closer affiliation, as an amendment which was lately introduced by Union 133 of Brooklyn calling for the consolidation of all the locals into one, but unfortunately did not receive enough indorsements, proves that the interests of both Brooklyn and New York being so closely identified that combined efforts will bring better results for all concerned.

Therefore, the J. A. B. of New York feels it their duty in justice to the members to acquaint them with the facts, and not have them be misled by the unwarranted statement not supported by facts as appeared in the December Journal and signed by John Braham.

We know according to the sentiment of the Brooklyn membership that they are not in sympathy with the statement signed by John Braham.

It is true that the J. A. B., through its limitation of funds, could not carry on as broad an agitation as it desires, but we hope and expect that through some change in the budget and better mutual understandings that will afford us better opportunities for broader agitation for the coming year.

It is only necessary for the membership to have confidence in themselves and lend their combined efforts in the interest of themselves, that will lead to a better, broader and successful constructive agitation for the union label.

Committee,
JOHN C. HILSDORF,
JOSEPH WOCH,
DAVID LEVY, Sec'y.

REPORTS OF ORGANIZERS

Boston, Mass., Feb. 3, 1923.

The uncertain times in business conditions that have held sway in the cigar industry for many months past because of general depression and the unstable relations of industry seem to be fast coming to an end and brighter prospects throughout the New England states are now clearly visible, awaiting on the spring tide to be ushered into the channels of trade with renewed vigor and prosperity.

Boston, in keeping pace with the times in the cigar industry, and the outlook for increased production by the manufacturers, with greater employment of the workers, is now holding out better prospects for the near future than has been manifest for a long period of time and all forecasts in that direction give promise that it will materialize and continue on a steadier basis than has been felt since the days of the armistice.

There is a danger, however, lurking in the back ground like a spectre of evil omen stalking on the heels of prosperity, waiting to break in on the trade in Boston and its environs. The American Tobacco Trust and other concerns of the cheap paid child labor, non-union stripe, including the Blackstone and Quincy cigars, that still remain on the "We don't patronize list" of organized labor, are exerting every effort to invade the field and unload their product on the market.

The strong barrier that has prevented the sale of those goods in New England in the past has been the demand for the UNION LABEL. Agitation for cigars bearing the Cigarmakers' International Union Label must be kept alive, and the flame of patriotism declaring for organization, fair wages and conditions, must be kept aglow. There is no more potent weapon at the command of the organized workers than the union label. Agitate and educate and true co-operation along trades union lines will bring the desired result.

At meetings of the Union Label Committee and the Executive Board of Union 97 I tried to instill the above principles of "declarations" more forcibly upon the minds of their members as there has been a tendency on the part of some of the members of that local in the recent past to disregard the necessity of label propaganda and "boosting union label goods." I spoke at the Central Labor Council and covered a number of local unions while in the city, appealing for the support and requesting that all smokers demand cigars bearing the label.

Manchester, N. H., is one of the outstanding cigar centers in New England and has a creditable force working at the trade there. Business is good and the industry is "going strong." Reports coming from every angle of the trade in that city carry with them the cheerful tidings that the big firm located there will soon be compelled to enlarge their factory in order to meet the demands for supply of goods. All cigars turned out there bear the union label and the members of that local have been and still are doing active label agitation.

Lowell, one of the cities within a short radius of Boston, is not rated important as a cigar producing center, but her population has the distinction of being strong on consumption of the weed. They take kindly to the product made in New England and smokers there are one of the great assets to fair manufacturers, as the label is demanded on the greater per cent of cigars consumed. Home production has been allowed to shrink. There should be 200 employed at the trade. I addressed the Central Body in the interest of organization and the union label.

Fraternally,
R. S. SEXTON, General Organizer.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 7, 1923.

Since my last report several matters of importance in organization work have taken place. After spending several weeks on the distribution of comparison circulars among the girls of the various suction factories, the following voluntary increases have been made: The firm Congress Cigar Company increased \$1 per M; Bayuk Bros., 60c per M; Bobrow Bros., 80c per M. Why the increase? Use your own judgment.

The executive board, Local 165, are doing all in their power to assist in organization work. The rank and file have awakened to the realization that success along the lines of organization depends to a large degree upon their interest and co-operation.

The strike against the firm of Roig & Longsdorf was called off in shop meeting and the greater number returned to work under the old conditions—the old story of the unorganized strike.

Central Labor Union having formed a joint committee with the United Business Men's Association for the purpose of restoring the 5c fare, as embodied in the contract of 1907 existing between the city of Philadelphia and the Rapid Transit Company, was elected auditor on the

joint committee. Have assisted in every way possible to arouse public opinion in the interest of their (the people) contract.

The mayor and the Public Service Commission have been petitioned by the joint committee to take steps through the city's legal department for the purpose of getting a decision on the contract. As a delegate to the Union Label Trades Dept. has been successful in creating enthusiasm in support of all union labels.

Organized labor still continues to be neglectful in its patronage of union label goods, cards and buttons. I desire to impress upon organized labor, especially in Philadelphia, in a word the UNION LABEL is a weapon with which the trade union arms the fair employer and disarms the unfair employer. It facilitates organization by increasing the demand for the products of organized workers.

Let me say at this time the committee on organization in the state of Pennsylvania are working hard to make the campaign a success.

In conclusion I want to suggest: Spread the gospel of unionism among the unorganized. In the same measure that it takes root it will benefit you.

HARRY GIFFORD.

Reading, Pa., Feb. 6, 1923.

Since taking up the organization work after Jan. 1, 1923, I find the cigar making industry going along about the same, if not better than in 1922. All the chain shops and mostly all the others are looking for help and are short of production, showing they are selling the product and have orders ahead.

They are doing all this at the same old prices that prevailed during and right after the war, with the cigarmakers reduced in prices for making without a protest. I have spoken at many meetings of other trades hoping to arouse them to the patronage of union label goods and co-operate with organization work, hoping to get the unorganized cigarmakers to see the light of organization and realize they are away behind in the economic world.

The officers and members of many of our locals in Pennsylvania are doing good work in helping to organize the cigarmakers and I believe that in the near future the cigarmakers in many of the underpaid districts of Pennsylvania will take their stand alongside of their fellow workers in the organization of their craft.

In most of the cheap districts the manufacturers tell the men and women that if they know of any cigarmakers to tell them to come around, that there are jobs open at the same old cheap prices, with the same old hard stock and the same old wholesale and retail prices, with all the profits to the manufacturer and dealer and only long hours and hard work for cigarmakers for their share.

No doubt if the active members of the locals in Pennsylvania will keep up the sentiment they started and are now putting forth for organization more cigarmakers will come into the union and help to get some of their share in money instead of long hours and hard work. Let us all say now for a long pull and strong pull for organization in 1923.

WM. A. McCABE, Org.

Montreal, Feb. 4, 1923.

As soon as I got my commission as organizer I consulted with the Executive Board and the Label Committee of Union 58. At these meetings we mapped out a program of organization meetings and of label agitation. The president of the union, Mr. B. Drolet, was appointed to accompany me on intended visits to the different trade union meetings in the city.

We began our campaign by calling a special meeting of the union for the purpose of getting all the members interested in the work of organization. I notified each and every member by postal card to attend this meeting. The meeting was fairly well attended and all those present showed some interest in the work just started. I made as strong an appeal as I could as to the great necessity there is of organizing our trade in the province of Quebec.

On the 29th of November we held a mass meeting which was well attended by members and non-unionists. Quite a number signed up their applications at this meeting.

Another mass meeting was held on the 20th of December, but owing to the inclemency of the weather, the meeting was poorly attended and those of the non-unionists present could not be induced to join at this time. Owing to the holidays coming on and the usual lay off at this time, we gave up the idea of holding any more open meetings for a while.

During spare time I have visited a number of dealers in the interest of blue label cigars. Accompanied by Brother B. Drolet I attended the following meetings, made short talks on the label, and distributed advertising matter: Painters and Decorators, Local 349; Electricians, Local 492; Sheet Metal Workers, Local 251; Street Railway Employees, Local 790; Printing Pressmen, Local 52; Gas Workers, Local 16571; Carpenters and Joiners, Local 134; Bricklayers and Masons, Local 4; Metallic Lathers' Union; Painters and Decorators, Locals 359 and 399; St. Marie Lodge 234, B. of Railway Carmen; Musicians' Union 466; Chauffeurs' Union; Trades and Labor Council; Int. Ass. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Local 357; Fur Workers, Local 66; Fire Fighters' Int. Union, Local 62 (day shift); Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Local 144; Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local 2998; Barbers' Union; Iron Moulders' Union; Electricians, Local 521; Plasterers' Union; Blacksmiths, Local 57.

The state of trade is very dull at this writing. All shops laid off around Christmas and remained closed for three and four weeks. Without exception the shops are all working on a limit and there is still quite a number of people out of work. Indications are that this month will not bring much relief, so the work of organization will be very difficult for some time yet. However, I am hopeful that good results will be achieved in this line as soon as the trade gets back to normal state. There is plenty of material here to work on and we should, by persistent efforts, succeed in building up a good strong organization which would bring better conditions and better wages to those employed in our industry.

Fraternally yours,
A. GARIEPY, Organizer.

New York, Feb. 6, 1923.

On Monday evening, Feb. 5, I visited the Tobacco Exposition at the Grand Central Palace, New York. Although it is called a Tobacco Exposition, there were not many tobacco or cigar exhibits, but the greater part of the space was taken up by machinery. Other parts of the space were taken up by exhibits of pipes, labels, boxes, signs, humidifiers, tobacco journals, molds, gum and cigarette supplies. The Int. Machine Co. exhibited the automatic cigar machine and had four girls in like uniform operating the machine. This machine attracted the interest of most of the visitors and while the cigarmaker is skeptical of the success of this machine, yet they produce cigars. This company also exhibited a banding machine and a suction rolling machine. The Universal Machine Co. exhibited several stripping machines and suction bunch machines. There were two men rolling by hand the suction bunches, which appeared to be pretty fair cigars.

The Liberman Mfg. Co. exhibited a suction bunch machine and board rolling suction tables which appeared to turn out pretty fair work.

There was an exhibit by Miller, Dubrue & Peters of a bunch machine which was supposed to produce twenty bunches a minute.

The Philippine government display of Manila cigars in class A, B, C had a good appearance, although not attracting many of the visitors.

About the only tobacco displays were by H. Duys & Co., Inc., and Cullman Bros. of Sumatra and Java, and it was mostly statistical, showing miniature displays of plantations of the Columbus in 1492 and Sir Walter Raleigh times.

There was a cigar exhibit by the Like America Co. of its famous brand, the R. U. On, which was quite a splendid exhibit. This factory is

run as an organized shop in New York City and the proprietor is a member of the union.

The finest display of the whole show was the exhibit of the Carolina Royal Cigarettes, who had a wonderful display. This cigarette is manufactured by Bailey Bros., Inc., of Winston-Salem, N. C. This firm has an agreement with the Tobacco Workers' Int. Union and seems to be quite proud that they have a union label factory. They have signs prominently displayed in their exhibit of the union label and also a certificate of agreement with the union. When I got in conversation with some of the men in charge they seemed to be quite enthusiastic with the union label and are handing out literature to the visitors which tells of their agreement with the union. They have a very large space and seemed to be the most attractive and interesting to the visitors.

I was very much disappointed when entering this Tobacco Exposition to see so little of tobacco and cigars, which was hardly of interest or comment, and it appeared to me that it was a machine exposition and not a tobacco exposition. Nevertheless the machinery in our industry and the improved machinery coming into the industry should not be taken lightly and the Int. Union as well as the cigarmakers in general should realize the importance of this factor, and we ought to recognize and deal with these changes in our industry. Organization and legislation within our Int. Union dealing with this important change in our industry would be to the best interest of the cigarmakers.

Yours fraternally,
MAURICE SIMONS, Org.

Report of the A. F. of L. National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee

The following members of the House of Representatives were elected either because directly supported by the American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee or because of its opposition to their opponents:

Alabama—George Huddleston, Dem.; William B. Bankhead, Dem.

Arizona—Carl Hayden, Dem.

Arkansas—Wm. A. Oldfield, Dem.; Otis Win-go, Dem.

California—John E. Raker, Dem.; Clarence F. Lea, Rep.; John I. Nolan, Rep. (who died Nov. 18, 1922); Philip D. Swing, Rep.

Connecticut—Patrick B. O'Sullivan, Dem.

Delaware—William H. Boyce, Dem.

Georgia—William C. Lankford, Dem.

Illinois—John W. Rainey, Dem.; Adolph J. Sabath, Dem.; Frank R. Reid, Rep.; Edward J. King, Rep.; William E. Hull, Rep.; Henry T. Rainey, Dem.; Thomas S. Williams, Rep.; Edward E. Denison, Rep.

Indiana—William E. Wilson, Dem.; John W. Ewing, Dem.; Harry C. Canfield, Dem.; Samuel E. Cook, Dem.

Iowa—William F. Kopp, Rep.; Harry E. Hull, Rep.; Cassius C. Dowell, Rep.; L. J. Dickinson, Rep.; William D. Botes, Rep.; T. J. B. Robinson, Rep.

Kansas—Edward C. Little, Rep.; William A. Ayres, Dem.

Kentucky—Allen W. Barkley, Dem.; Robert Y. Thomas, Dem.; Arthur B. Rouse, Dem.; John M. Robinson, Rep.

Louisiana—James O'Connor, Dem.

Maryland—Millard E. Tydings, Dem.; J. Charles Linthicum, Dem.; Sydney E. Mudd, Rep.; Frederick N. Zihlman, Rep.

Massachusetts—A. Platt Andrew, Rep.; William P. Connery, Jr., Dem.; Frederick W. Dalling, Rep.; Peter F. Tague, Dem.; James A. Gallivan, Dem.

Michigan—Robert H. Clancy, Dem.; Roy O. Woodruff, Rep.; W. Frank James, Rep.

Minnesota—Oscar E. Keller, Rep.; O. K. Vale, Ind.; Knud Wefald, Farmer-Labor; Thomas D. Schall, Rep.

Missouri—M. A. Romjue, Dem.; Ralph Lozier, Dem.; Jacob L. Milligan, Dem.; Henry L. Jost,

Dem.; C. C. Dickinson, Dem.; Samuel C. Major, Dem.; Clarence Cannon, Dem.; Harry B. Hawes, Dem.; J. Scott Wolff, Dem.; James F. Fulbright, Dem.; Thomas L. Rubey, Dem.

Montana—John M. Evans, Dem.

Nebraska—John H. Morehead, Dem.; W. G. Sears, Rep.; Edgar Howard, Dem.; A. C. Shallenberger, Dem.; Robert G. Simmons, Rep.

Nevada—Charles F. Richards, Dem.

New Hampshire—William N. Rogers, Dem.

New Jersey—Elmer H. Geran, Dem.; Charles Browne, Dem.; Frank J. McNulty, Dem.; Daniel F. Minahan, Dem.; Frederick R. Lehiback, Rep.; John J. Eagan, Dem.; Charles F. X. O'Brien, Dem.

New Mexico—John Morrow, Dem.

New York—Loring M. Black, Jr., Dem.; Charles I. Stangle, Dem.; John F. Quayle, Dem.; William E. Cleary, Dem.; David J. O'Connell, Dem.; Emanuel Celler, Dem.; Nathan D. Perlman, Rep.; John J. Boylan, Dem.; John F. Carew, Dem.; Samuel Marx, Dem.; Florello H. La Guardia, Rep.; Meyer Jacobstein, Dem.; James M. Mead, Dem.

North Carolina—Claude Kitchin, Dem.; William C. Hammer, Dem.; Robert L. Doughton, Dem.; Zebulon Weaver, Dem.

North Dakota—George M. Young, Rep.; James H. Sinclair, Rep.

Ohio—Roy G. Fitzgerald, Rep.; John L. Cable, Rep.; Isaac R. Sherwood, Dem.; Israel M. Foster, Rep.; Martin L. Davey, Dem.; C. Ellis Moore, Rep.; John McSweeney, Dem.; W. M. Morgan, Rep.; Frank Murphy, Rep.; John G. Cooper, Rep.; Charles A. Mooney, Dem.; Robert Crosser, Dem.

Oklahoma—Everett B. Howard, Dem.; William W. Hastings, Dem.; Charles D. Carter, Dem.; Tom McKeown, Dem.; F. B. Swank, Dem.; Elmer Thomas, Dem.

Oregon—Nicholas J. Slinnott, Rep.; Elton Watkins, Dem.

Pennsylvania—John J. Casey, Dem.; William M. Croll, Dem.; Herbert W. Cummings, Dem.; Frank C. Sites, Dem.; Samuel F. Glatfelter, Dem.; Everett Kent, Dem.; M. Clyde Kelly, Rep.; John M. Morin, Rep.; Guy E. Campbell, Rep.

Rhode Island—Jeremiah E. O'Connell, Dem.

South Dakota—Royal C. Johnson, Rep.

Tennessee—B. Carroll Reece, Rep.; J. Will Taylor, Rep.; S. D. McReynolds, Dem.; Cordell Hull, Dem.; Ewin L. Davis, Dem.; Gordon Browning, Dem.

Texas—Hatton W. Sumners, Dem.; Fritz G. Lanham, Dem.

Virginia—Schuyler Otis Bland, Dem.; George C. Peery, Dem.

West Virginia—Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, Rep.; R. E. L. Allen, Dem.; Stuart F. Reed, Rep.; G. W. Johnson, Dem.; Thomas J. Lilly, Dem.; J. Alfred Taylor, Dem.

Wisconsin—Henry Allen Cooper, Rep.; Edward Voigt, Rep.; John M. Nelson, Rep.; John C. Schafer, Rep.; Florian Lampert, Rep.; Joseph D. Beck, Rep.; Edward E. Browne, Rep.; George J. Schneider, Rep.; James A. Frear, Rep.; Hubert H. Peavey, Rep.

Summary:

Democrats	97
Republicans	57
Farmer-Labor	1
Independent	1

Total158

Extracts from Telegrams and Letters Received Congratulating the A. F. of L. for Its Work in the Recent Political Campaign.

Nov. 9, from Henrik Shipstead: "Please accept for yourself and extend to your organization for me Minnesota's thanks for valuable assistance in the campaign."

Nov. 9, from Victor S. Purdy, Secretary, Oklahoma State Federation of Labor: "Walton, Farmer-Labor governor, elected by 60,000. Open shop snowed under."

Nov. 9, from Frank Duffy, Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America: "We beat Beveridge and he knows it. It is public talk here that the labor vote killed him."

Nov. 13, from Earl R. Hoage, President, and John E. Gross, Secretary, Colorado State Federation of Labor: "Expressed their appreciation of the A. F. of L. for the splendid services rendered in Colorado during the political campaign."

Nov. 16, from Henry F. Hilfers, Secretary, New Jersey State Federation of Labor: "Essex Trades Council tenders the thanks and appreciation of organized labor in Newark and Essex counties for the splendid address of President Gompers Nov. 4."

Nov. 15, from G. A. Kerr, President, North Carolina Carpenters' Council: "We are well satisfied that the circular entitled the 'Bugle Call' did a great deal of good in this town alone. We surely do appreciate your advice. Every man elected in this district from senator down was favorable to labor."

Nov. 16, from J. M. O'Hanlon, Chairman, New York Federation of Labor, Legislative Committee: "Every account we receive from the districts of this state and from other states were that the non-partisan campaign of the A. F. of L., in co-operation with state federations, has been successful even beyond expectations; that the home of non-partisan education of wage earning voters is bearing excellent fruit for all the people."

Nov. 14, from Alfred E. Smith, governor-elect of New York: "I am more thankful than I can say to you for your kind telegram of congratulations."

Nov. 10, from Emmett T. Flood, general organizer, A. F. of L.: "Accept my sincere congratulations on your successful efforts in the defeat of Harding and his administration and his strike-breaking agency, Daugherty."

Nov. 16, from E. A. Bates, Secretary-Treasurer, New York State Federation of Labor: "I desire to congratulate you on the success of the conference you called in New York and which led to such tremendous results."

Nov. 21, from John C. Lewis, President, Iowa State Federation of Labor: "The wage earners stood as never before for the election of their friends and for the defeat of their enemies. We are looking forward to closer affiliation between the wage earners and the farmers of our state."

Nov. 15, from R. S. Brennan, attorney for the Butcher Workmen: "No doubt you were elated over the outcome of the Nov. 7 election in the state of Kansas. If the republicans had won in Kansas the Kansas City Star and other leading publications which turned their columns over to the republican state committee during the campaign would now be conducting Gov. Allen toward the White House."

Nov. 27, from H. L. Franklin, Secretary-Treasurer, West Virginia State Federation of Labor: "What we were up against, and the complete VICTORY for every candidate endorsed, and the defeat of all who were opposed by the A. F. of L. on Nov. 7th this year was the big convincing fact that the A. F. of L. political policies were not a failure, and that the time was not ripe for a breaking away from them by the workers of West Virginia."

NEW YORK STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Office of Secretary-Treasurer.

14-15 Jones Building. Telephone 2290-J.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1922.

To the Organized Workers:

The union label! The all powerful union label! The much neglected union label! Let's talk about it for a few minutes.

We got together on last election day and achieved a smashing victory. Why can't we get together on the union label just now? If we do the results will be heard around the

world. The "open shopper" would be on his knees suing for mercy from organized labor, whom he has spurned since the armistice was signed, and the wreckage of which he expected to trample under his feet, and from which dream he is now awakening. Let's wake him up good so he will never harbor another hallucination of that nature by beginning a real union label campaign.

It will be easy enough to start such a campaign, and an effective one. If the officers of every union and central body will get busy and stay busy among their membership it won't be any time at all before the influence of the union label will be felt throughout their city. It won't do to make a spasmodic effort and then lay down ignominiously defeated. It will require hard work for a considerable length of time. Suppose you try it for a stated time—a year, say. You are bound to succeed. You can't help but interest your members. What they want is a leader—a strenuous, persistent leader. After success has crowned the efforts made by all hands manufacturers will be pleading for the privilege of using the union label with its consequent obligation. The condition of every wage worker will be improved and the ideal of a "saving wage" will have been achieved with no more trouble and cost than spending our money for union label products.

Be sure and get the women interested in your campaign. They spend most of the household money and will be terrors to the dealers in non-label products once they set their minds on buying only union labor products.

If merchants claim they cannot secure union label goods, write this office and we will forward to you a list of manufacturers making this manner of goods as compiled by the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

There is no question about it, this branch of our work has been too long neglected. There is no sense or reason in the apathy so far displayed when we take into consideration the great benefit that would come to organized labor if the officers of the organizations would take the subject up as if they meant it. The membership will surely follow energetic and persistent leadership.

It is a fact that there has been enough talk and literature put forth in the past to have accomplished the purpose many years ago. The efforts of the earnest ones seems to have fallen on deaf ears.

Let us all get together and drive the non-label product out of the state or else decorate themselves with the label. It can be done by united effort. Will you kindly inform the undersigned what steps you have taken or what efforts you will make toward making all our lives worth more to us than they are now?

The work will be no easy task to begin with, but if persisted in will bear wonderful results.

With best wishes for success and hoping to hear from you that the campaign is well under way, I am

Fraternally yours,

EDWARD A. BATES,
Sec.-Treas., N. Y. S. F. of L.

LINCOLN AND HIS PRINCIPLES.

For Contemplation Upon the Anniversary of the Birth of the Great Emancipator, February 12.

The assertion "that all men are created equal" was of no practical use in effecting our separation from Great Britain; and it was placed in the Declaration not for that but for future use. Its authors meant it to be—as, thank God, it is now proving itself—

a stumbling block to all those who in after-times might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism. They knew the proneness of prosperity to breed tyrants, and they meant, when such would reappear in this fair land and commence their vocation, they should find left for them at least one hard nut to crack.—(Speech at Springfield, Ill., June 26, 1857.)

The fight must go on. The cause of civil liberty must not be surrendered at the end of one or even one hundred defeats.—(Letter to H. Asbury, November 19, 1858.)

Think nothing of me; take no thought for the political fate of any man whomsoever, but come back to the truths that are in the Declaration of Independence. While pretending no difference to earthly honors, I do claim to be actuated in this contest by something higher than an anxiety for office. I charge you to drop every paltry and insignificant thought for any man's success. It is nothing; I am nothing; Judge Douglas is nothing. But do not destroy that immortal emblem of humanity—the Declaration of Independence.—(Speech at Bardstown, Ill., August 12, 1858.)

No man is good enough to govern another man without that other's consent. . . . Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it.—(Speech at Springfield, Ill., October 1, 1854.)

Allow all the governed an equal voice in the government; that and that only is self-government. . . . Finally, I insist that if there is anything that it is the duty of the whole people never to intrust to hands other than their own that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their own liberties and institutions.—(Speech at Peoria, Ill., October 16, 1854.)

The strongest bond of human sympathy outside the family relation should be one uniting all working people of all nations, tongues, and kindreds.—(Reply to Committee of Workingmen's Association of New York, March 21, 1864.)

And inasmuch as most good things are produced by labor, it follows that all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored and others have without labor, enjoyed a large proportion of the fruits. This is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government.—(Complete Works, Vol. 1, p. 92.)

No men living are more worthy to be

trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost.—(From annual message, December 3, 1861.)

You can better succeed with the ballot. . . . Let there be peace. Revolutionize through the ballot box, and restore the government once more to the affections and hearts of men by making it express, as it was intended to do, the highest spirit of justice and liberty.—(1855, advice to free toilers who talked of using force.—Herndon, p. 380.)

The candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.—(Inaugural Address, March 4, 1861.)

The people in these United States are the masters of both congresses and courts, not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who pervert the Constitution.—(Speech at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1859.)

The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—(Address on the Gettysburg Battlefield, November 19, 1863.)

The union label is a weapon with which the trade union arms the fair employer and disarms the unfair employer.

The idea that compulsory arbitration laws encourage the organization of the workers amounts in fact to the paradox of organizing the workers for the primary object of destroying the very power that makes organization itself worth while.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO THE THIRD CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

By Its Committee on Promotion of Co-operation by Trade Unions and Unanimously Passed.

1.

Every State Federation of Labor should have a Committee on the High Cost of Living and Co-operation. This committee should be composed of five or seven members. They should read the necessary literature to make them familiar with the history, principles and methods of the co-operative movement. The first job of this committee is to educate itself. When it has carried its education far enough it should next proceed to preach the gospel of co-operation to the members of the labor organizations of the state. It should be to this committee that the members of the unions look for advice and instruction. Before the members of a union start with the organization of a co-operative store or other enterprise, this committee should serve the useful purpose of protecting them from making false steps and from being taken in by spurious enterprises.

The State Federation of Labor should have a state co-operative adviser wherever possible. Under no circumstances should the state adviser be appointed until he has made himself thoroughly informed on not only the theory but the practical points of co-operation. He should be a man who not only has had co-operative experience, but who should have the confidence of the labor movement as well. His function should be to go among the existing co-operative societies, study their methods, watch their progress, and give them auditing, accounting, merchandising and educational advice necessary to guarantee success. This method is not experimental, but has been tried in several districts in the United States. The amount of money which such an adviser can save co-operative societies in checking up and standardizing their methods and in preventing them from putting their money into spurious schemes will pay his salary many times. When we realize that in western Pennsylvania the workers could have been saved \$200,000 in two years by such an adviser, an equal amount in the Chicago district, and a similar amount on the Puget Sound district, we realize that such an adviser would be a highly profitable investment. In the face of the fact that the working people in the United States in the last three years have lost \$15,000,000, not in honest co-operative mistakes, experiments, or inefficiency, but by putting their money in

absolutely spurious and fraudulent enterprises masquerading as co-operative, we realize the possibilities and the need of a co-operative adviser for trade unions.

Such a trade union state adviser should function until a state co-operative league is formed to take over this service.

2.

Every State Federation of Labor should be in touch with the Co-operative League of the U. S. A., and should contribute to its support, in the interest of co-operative education, guidance and protection.

3.

Every State Federation of Labor should assist the existing co-operative societies in the state in the formation of a district co-operative league for the federation of these societies.

As the district league becomes effective and as more and more co-operative societies are organized to add to its strength, the district league should perform and take over the co-operative functions which had been performed by the trade unions prior to the existence of the district league.

By the above methods the trade unions take the initial steps to promote co-operation on a sound basis in districts which are without co-operative organization or in which co-operation is weak. This method has the advantage that it places the initiative of co-operation in the hands of the trade unions and makes it possible for a co-operative movement to develop in closer relation to the Trade Union Movement.

4.

The Co-operative League should have a representative on the Committee on Co-operation of each State Federation of Labor. The selection of such representatives should be left to the league so that the co-operative societies would not only feel that they were being represented by someone they selected themselves for that purpose, but that they could make that representative responsible to the league.

All government—indeed, every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue and every prudent act—is founded and compromise and barter.—Edmund Burke.

The best regulated labor organization is that which most clearly distinguishes between the time for talk and the time for fight—which fights with all its power and when it quits, stays quit.

A trade union without the right and power to strike is an anomaly. A trade union, the chief use of which is to make a strike impossible, as under the compulsory arbitration system, is a crime against common sense.

State of Trade Feb. 1, 1923.

FAIR.		
43 Urbana	73 Alton	231 Amsterdam
134 Laporte	79 Sandusky	233 Gedalia
161 Denver	84 Saugerties	250 Belleville
206 North Adams	85 Eau Claire	257 Lancaster
221 South Bend	86 Mansfield	274 Pekin
320 Athens	88 Dubuque	279 Plattsburg
506 Uniontown	89 Schenectady	280 Owego
510 Fairmont	92 Worcester	282 Bridgeport
	94 Pawtucket	283 Geneva
	96 Akron	286 Wichita
	98 St. Paul	287 Marinette
	99 Ottawa	300 Michigan City
	103 Ansonia	302 Tecumseh
	107 Erie	310 Manistee
	112 Oneonta	311 Auburn
	114 Jacksonville	315 St. Cloud
	115 Canton	323 Sheboygan
	121 Ithaca	331 Crookston
	122 Warren	338 Eureka
	124 Watertown	345 Rapid City
	128 Norwich	366 Ann Arbor
	129 Denver	372 Marshfield
	130 Saginaw	381 Watertown
	135 Appleton	394 Sycamore
	150 Sioux City	406 Crawfordville
	154 Lincoln	409 Kewanee
	157 Rockford	410 Centralia
	158 Lafayette	433 Mobile
	162 Green Bay	435 Kenton
	163 Marysville	444 Walla Walla
	168 Oskosh	447 Kenosha
	173 Zanesville	468 Easton
	193 Jefferson City	468 Albion
	201 Rock Island	469 Bakersfield
	209 Coldwater	476 Pontiac
	210 Rome	477 Manitowoc
	215 Logansport	479 Wheeling
	220 New Orleans	502 Pittsburgh
DULL.		
5 Rochester		
6 Syracuse		
7 Utica		
9 Troy		
20 Decatur		
24 Muskegon		
25 Milwaukee		
26 Norwalk		
32 Louisville		
33 Indianapolis		
46 Grand Rapids		
47 Quincy		
52 Elmira		
56 Leavenworth		
57 Champaign		
60 Keokuk		
61 La Crosse		
69 Three Rivers		
72 Burlington		

The Manikin Maker.

By courtesy of The American Federationist.



OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President,

503 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

I. M. ORNBURN, 288 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.

MANUEL GONZALEZ, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Sixth Vice President.

E. J. STACK, Labor Temple, Portland, Ore., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having pre-

viously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also as per section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member, if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

317 Wilkesbarre	...\$150	344 Atlanta	.....\$250
318 Chattanooga	... 100	345 Rapid City	.... 100
321 New Britain	... 200	348 Corning	.... 50
323 Sheboygan	... 200	349 St. John	.... 200
324 Gloucester	... 150	353 Brooklyn	.... 150
325 Spokane	... 100	355 Honesdale	.... 100
326 Taunton	... 200	357 Vancouver	.... 250
329 Fond du Lac	... 200	359 Atchison	.... 50
331 Crookston	... 200	360 Delaware	.... 50
332 San Diego	... 250	362 Great Falls	.... 100
335 Hammond	... 250	364 Nacogdoches	.... 50
336 Tampa	... 500	365 Havana	.... 50
337 Key West	... 400	366 Ann Arbor	.... 75
338 Eureka	... 100	369 Sherman	.... 100
339 Kokomo	... 100	370 Jamestown	.... 150
341 San Bernardino	... 50	371 Barre	.... 50
342 Batavia	... 100		

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 14 Chicago to fine Randall Hoyd 106343 \$25 for conduct unbecoming a union member. Vote: Affirmative 5, negative 0.

Approved the application of 172 Davenport, Ia., to fine Robert Ginsberg 44469 \$100 for operating a non-union shop. Vote: Affirmative 5, negative 0.

Approved the application of 336 Tampa, Fla., to fine L. G. Palmer (57777), Maurice Palmer and John Miranda each \$100 for working in the strike shop of Palmer and Watkins. Vote: Affirmative 5, negative 0.

Approved the application of 1 Baltimore, Md., to fine Vincent Plipton 46591 \$100 and suspend him for working in a non-union shop. Vote: Affirmative 5, one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of 201, Rock Island, Ill., to fine Amos Yenn, 102364, and Mrs. E. J. Frey each \$25 and annul their cards for working in the non-union shop of E. J. Frey. Vote: Affirmative 6, negative 0.

Fines of \$10.00 or Less.

Union 480, Orlando, Fla., fined Blanchard Harvey, 15070, \$10.00 for working in an unfair shop and talking against the union.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

JANUARY, 1923.

RECEIPTS—TAX.

172 Davenport	\$200	246 Olean	\$100
175 Kingston	50	247 Blue Island	150
179 Bangor	200	248 Jacksonville	200
186 Flint	100	250 Belleville	150
192 Manchester	500	251 New York	250
202 Portland	250	257 Lancaster	150
219 Mobile	200	259 Bloomington	50
221 South Bend	200	262 Dallas	150
222 Peru	200	264 Rutland	50
224 Salt Lake	150	268 Escanaba	150
228 San Francisco	400	274 Pekin	150
231 Amsterdam	200	279 Plattsburgh	100
235 Peru	100	280 Owego	100
238 Eureka	250	286 Wichita	100
239 Lyons	150	297 Canton	75
240 Norfolk	150	302 Tecumseh	100
241 Syracuse	200	305 Monmouth	150
242 York	250	308 Muncie	100
243 Chicago Hgta.	100	315 St. Cloud	250

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

2 Buffalo	\$.20	205 Battle Creek	\$ 3.50
4 Cincinnati	\$6.60	212 Superior	1.35
8 Hoboken	4.00	224 Salt Lake	3.00
12 Oneida	.45	225 Los Angeles	3.00
14 Chicago	1.80	228 San Francisco	1.35
16 Binghamton	3.15	236 Reading	5.55
20 Decatur	3.05	248 Jacksonville	.75
25 Milwaukee	6.75	260 Piqua	1.85
35 Dayton	.10	262 Dallas	3.50
39 New Haven	12.50	266 Memphis	3.90
42 Hartford	2.75	287 Marinette	3.05
49 Springfield	9.20	300 Michigan City	.70
51 Holyoke	6.65	332 San Diego	10.85
58 Montreal	1.22	338 Eureka	1.75
77 Minneapolis	1.50	339 Kokomo	6.00
86 Mansfield	.10	370 Jamestown	7.40
92 Worcester	6.15	379 Rochester	2.95
96 Akron	2.20	381 Watertown	.75
110 Washington	1.35	431 Litchfield	2.85
113 Tacoma	1.50	444 Walla Walla	.10
121 Ithaca	.75	450 Enid	.10
130 Saginaw	.10	462 Tampa	4.10
132 Brooklyn	3.15	468 Albion	5.65
133 Richmond	4.00	477 Manitowoc	1.35
156 Suffield	3.90	488 N. Westmin.	.75
162 Green Bay	.75	497 Canton	.75
172 Davenport	3.95	501 Wheeling	12.60
180 Danbury	.75	505 Uniontown	.10
184 Bay City	.20	516 Wheeling	9.90
Credit for returned twine			\$ 4.70

Receipts for January \$6,647.92
Balance December 31, 1922 \$3,336.69

Total \$9,984.61

EXPENDITURES FOR JANUARY.

Office rent	\$ 200.00
Salary to Int'l President	240.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers	844.52
Pietro Bianco, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
A. Garlepy, sal. and exp. as org.	120.00
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as org.	409.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
C. H. Stevens, sal. and exp. as org.	100.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as org.	191.06
W. A. Dantis, spec. org.	153.00
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as finan.	300.00
Flora White, sal. & exp. to Washington, D. C.	45.76
Samuel Gompers, 1st V. P., exp. 1922	150.00
Samuel Gompers, 1st V. P., exp. New York and Phila., Pa., conferences	60.00
Int'l President, exp. organization trip, New Orleans, Mobile, Nashville, Evansville and Memphis	183.21
Gibson Weber, Int'l Treas., exp. 1922	2.75
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. Warren, Pa.	43.73
I. M. Ornburn, 2d V. P., work at Boston	229.95
Louis Ziebell, Auditor	54.56
Sidney Saville, Auditor	48.13
E. A. Heidemann, Auditor	44.78
Tax A. F. of L. for January	300.00

Tax U. L. T. Dept. for January	150.00
Express on supplies	16.75
Telephone service	5.55
Telegraph service	31.66
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	13.90
Addressograph plates	.23
Towel service	3.75
Light	3.91
Office supplies	10.85
Exchange on checks	2.71
Carrying labels to Union 14	.40

Printing—	
December, Journal	313.04
Circ. ref. vacancy office 3d V. P.	8.50
Application 122, Warren, Pa.	7.00
Stationery for locals	23.30
1,000 letterheads for Int'l office	4.00
600,000 stogie labels	108.00
1,200,000 cigar labels	180.00
Postage on December Journals	17.23
Postage on letters and supplies	85.12
Labor News service for January	2.00
Labor Press dues Nov. 1, 1922, to May 1, 1923	3.00
Want advertisement	2.00
Repairs on typewriter	1.00
50 336/500 Rms. Journal paper	337.69
Insurance on office furniture, 3 years	60.00
Western Tobacco Journal for 1923	2.00
Adding machine repair contract for 1923	10.00

Expense for January \$6,118.13
*Balance January 31, 1922 3,866.48

Total \$9,984.61

*Included in balance \$1,400.00 Liberty Bonds.

DECISIONS OF THE
INT. EXECUTIVE BOARD

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1923.
In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., of Union No. 248 of Jacksonville, Florida, against a decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows—None.

Affirmative—None.
Negative—Ornburn, Kennedy, Gonzalez, Hall, Stevens, Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was, a member of the union was fined by the union for certain alleged offenses and his card annulled. He entered suit against the president of the union, which suit was dismissed. The union claims that the International Union should pay the expenses of this suit. The International President claimed that this was a local matter and would not agree to the financing of the case by the International. The union thereupon appealed to the International Executive Board against the decision of the International President. The union claims that since its president was sued and it was necessary for him to defend the suit, the International Union should pay the expenses thereof.

The International President bases his decision upon substantially the following grounds: That the basis of the suit in question seemed to be a quarrel between the member expelled and other members of the union; that the International President had sent various organizers to Jacksonville in order to straighten out this matter; that instead of getting together, matters were so aggravated that it led to court action; that the International could not assume any responsibility for court expenses when the members had not exhausted all of the resources provided by the law of the International. A full perusal of this case shows that both sides were more or less at fault. Had the officers of the union taken the advice of either one of the International organizers no court action would have been necessary.

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President was sustained.

FRaternally,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
First Vice President.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Unions 87, 132, 149 and 292, Brooklyn, as published in the December Journal, as follows: "Amend Sections 205 and 206 of the Constitution as follows: Strike out the words 'Greater New York' and insert the word 'Manhattan.'"

Received the endorsement of Unions 44, St. Louis; 218, Binghamton, and 46, Grand Rapids.

Not having received the required number of endorsements it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of Union 132, Brooklyn, as published in the January issue, as follows: The first paragraph of Section 2 of the Constitution shall read: "The next convention of the Cigar-makers' International Union shall be held on the second Monday in August, 1923."

Received the endorsement of Unions 302, Tecumseh; 165, Philadelphia; 389, New York; 257, Lancaster; 97, Boston; 14, Chicago; 44, St. Louis; 404, Austin; 22, Detroit; 213, New York; 329, Fond du Lac; 470, Portland.

The amendment of 138, Newark, as published in the December Journal, as follows:

Amend Section 150 by striking out on lines 31, 32, 33, after the word "thousand," "no union shall be allowed to furnish the labels for cigars made in whole or in part by machinery."

Section as amended to read:

Sec. 150. Each local union shall furnish through the shop collectors or committeemen (as the case may be) to all strictly union shops, free of charge, as many of the labels as may be required from week to week for all cigars actually made by members of the union and persons holding retiring cards. All label orders shall be signed by the shop collector; the label order blanks shall be furnished by the International President at cost. No shop shall be considered a strictly union shop unless the packers of the shop are members of the International Union, and the apprentice law of the local union be complied with. Where the manufacturer deals in Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars, it shall be optional with local unions to withhold the label from such firm. It shall be optional with local unions to grant the union label to any manufacturer or firm whose name or firm name appears in or about the box containing Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars, or whose name or firm name appears on or about such non-union cigars. All labels issued must bear the ink stamp. It shall be optional with local unions to paste them on the boxes. But in no case shall the union label be used in a factory in the United States or Canada which pays less than \$9.00 per thousand for making or less than \$1.00 for packing per thousand for mold work—5 molds of 20 bunches. Nor which pays less than \$10.00 per thousand for hand work, less than 4 molds of 10 bunches each with press on table, or two 20-bunch molds in shaper press, to be considered hand work. Nor shall it be allowed on any cigars sold for less than \$25.00 per thousand. This shall not prevent a local union from establishing a minimum bill of prices on small cigars four inches in length or less, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand. Subject to the approval of the International President and International Executive Board. This shall not disbar local unions from establishing a price above \$25.00 per thousand. It shall be optional with local unions to grant labels to members who are not employing any journeymen if they have been members for less than one year. This shall not apply to members suspended who were, prior to their suspension, members of the International Union for one year or longer, provided they be reinstated within six months after suspension.

But in no event shall a manufacturer be permitted to use the label who offers presents as

an inducement for the sale of his goods, but this shall not be so construed as to prevent a manufacturer from issuing coupons to the consumer which may be redeemed in presents or otherwise.

All labels must be pasted upon the boxes before the boxes leave the factory.

Received the endorsement of Unions 218, Binghamton; 248, Jacksonville; 402, Quakertown; 247, Blue Island; 416, Norwalk; 132, Brooklyn; 149, Brooklyn; 61, LaCrosse; 37, Fort Wayne; 87, Brooklyn; 52, Elmira; 48, Toledo; 165, Philadelphia; 257, Lancaster; 14, Chicago; 17, Cleveland; 429, Niagara Falls; 46, Grand Rapids; 172, Davenport; 228, San Francisco; 23, Springfield; 126, Ephrata; 35, Dayton; 516, Wheeling; 357, Vancouver; 213, New York; 16, Binghamton; 162, Green Bay.

Having received the required number of endorsements it will be submitted to a vote of local unions.

Amendment by Union No. 90 of New York.

Strike out Section 61a-Special and insert the following:

SECTION 61a. NON-BENEFICIAL CLASS.

All persons engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, may become members under the following plan:

1. \$2.00 initiation fee, payable in 4 weekly installments of 50c each.
2. 30c weekly dues.
3. All International strike and label assessments.

4. All local assessments.

Members enrolled in this class will be entitled to the following:

1. The full strike assistance, same as the 60c paying members receive.
2. Out of work stamps.
3. Traveling loan not exceeding \$10.00.

Members enrolled in this class shall have the privilege of paying the 60c weekly dues and all International assessments and be entitled to all benefits from the time of such transfer. (To illustrate, for sick, death and full traveling loan benefits they will be considered as new initiates.)

Members having paid 60c dues prior, or those who may pay 60c dues after the adoption of this provision, shall have the privilege to transfer to this non-beneficial class, they must sign waiver rights to all further benefits from the International Union (excepting those that this class entitles them.)

In all other respects the laws governing arrearages in dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of strike assistance, out of work stamps and traveling loan, and all other laws governing the 60c paying members shall apply to members enrolled in this class.

This amendment to go into effect upon adoption.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted herein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues for 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter. In the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 130. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessments levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as

the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue in color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

The amendment to postpone the May, 1922, convention was adopted. Any time after April, 1922, a convention may be called by a majority vote of the membership at large. Any local union may propose that we hold a convention any time after that date, April, 1922.

UNION NOTES

Union 2, Buffalo, N. Y., gives notice that their office is closed afternoons on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Donations to the appeal of Union No. 97, Boston, Mass., in aid of Bro. Thomas Ligon. Donated by local unions, \$216.86; donated by friends and shop petitions, \$395.15; total, \$612.01.

Union 192, \$100.61; 179, \$26; 470, \$13.75; 49, \$9.83; 202, \$7.05; 92, \$5; 114, \$5; 332, \$3; 39, \$2; 129, \$2; 228, \$2; 291, \$2; 144, \$2; 250, \$2; 14, \$2; 90, \$2; 3, \$2; 141, \$2; 44, \$2; 339, \$2; 325, \$1.50; 484, \$1.12; 10, \$1; 437, \$1; 429, \$1; 282, \$1; 111, \$1; 172, \$1; 74, \$1; 464, \$1; 336, \$1; 209, \$1; 335, \$1; 248, \$1; 239, \$1; 212, \$1; 5, \$1; 321, \$1; 294, \$1; 146, \$1; 7, \$1; 290, \$1. Total, \$216.86.

R. R. RINES, Treas. Benefit Fund.
Boston, Mass., Feb. 1, 1923.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by return of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: E. J. Comfort.

Union 22, Detroit, Mich.—For R. J. Quinn, E. F. Sweeney.

International Office—For M. Hyams.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Charles Morreels, 52 Erie street, Manchester, N. H., would like to hear from his uncle, Edmond Morreels. Important.

Union 20, Decatur, Ill., would like to hear from Robert Seft.

Union 192, Manchester, N. H., would like to know the whereabouts of Otto Dries.

PRIVATE LOANS

Union 97 voted to appeal to every traveling member owing this union private loans to repay the same, for as their necessities were relieved we believe other members who desire aid in the hour of their need should also be attended to, which cannot be done unless members repay these private loans. Financial secretaries holding traveling cards of members owing private loans to this union are requested to inform Union 97 of the fact if any refuse to pay their percentages. The following is a partial list of those owing private loans:

18916, S. Appelbaum, \$10; 70171, J. B. Anderson, \$10; 55103, V. Akerman, \$10; 34054, J. Appelbaum, \$10; 1053, C. Altmark, \$10; 18987, J. Abecassia, \$10; 30372, L. Aislowitch, \$10; 479, C. Apple, \$10; 42821, J. J. Brown, \$10; 53522, A. Bezg, \$10; 60320, H. Blumenthal, \$10; 33098, J. Borgers, \$10; 88928, M. Boonstein, \$10; 48590, E. Bremer, \$10; 39853, J. Briller, \$10; 88415, M. G. Brandon, \$10; 65622, D. Bleiweis, \$5; 73158, H. Bonekamp, \$10; 719, J. Bossel, \$10; 47, J. Bebarfeld, \$10; 31362, A. Bardsley, \$10; 30976, H. Brown, \$10; 24650, J. Balam, \$24.30; 67503, J. V. Broderick, \$4; 78033, W. R. Buckman, \$8; 98020, H. Benjamin, \$3; 107334, C. Baumer, \$1; 22605, T. Bednarck, \$1; 34580, C. W. Bernhardt, \$1; 120687, H. Brake, \$3; 21314, M. Brecht, \$5; 38577, E. G. Bender, \$1.50; 106522, E. Bernhardt, \$2; G. Brown, \$3; 5077, W. Collins, \$44; 41944, J. Ross, \$3; 57981, G. Conrade, \$10; 96738, P. O. Connor, \$10; 18682, A. Crass, \$10; 91557, H. Cohan, \$10; 12468, C. G. Campbell, \$10; 9648, E. Cosla, \$10; 6117, V. Callo, \$10; 69005, E. C. Copp, \$6; 15822, O. Cair, \$2; 59257, D. J. Cunningham, \$1; 1701, J. J. Cronnin, \$58; Edward Carey, \$3.50; 84743, W. E. Connors, \$1.50; 33074, P. De Brave, \$4; 67266, M. Dehaan, \$10; 90591, B. B. De Garland, \$5; 72978, J. A. De Bell, \$5; 115125, J. Dreese, \$10; 88464, R. Dehane, \$10; 30522, J. De Wolf, \$15; 79089, M. J. Dockx, \$10; 109352, F. Dua, \$10; 61426, D. Debens, \$10; 64605, N. De Cort, \$5; 38188, Joseph Dolf, \$3; 114783, Chas. Doherty, \$2; 94929, W. J. Dowling, \$10; 27090, J. De Smet, \$1; 92678, J. M. Dennis, \$1; 69190, A. Delaporte, \$50c; 14473, Chas. Edsall, \$10; 6930, J. R. Euler, \$10; 57971, W. Ebsbaum, \$10; 41741, W. Elsenberg, \$2; 115363, J. Everett, \$5.20; 37736, F. Fix, \$10; 55045, S. Freltz, \$10; 91194, S. Frohwel, \$10; 98716, J. Frankford, \$10; 113944, H. Fortune, \$5; 54672, J. F. Follett, \$3; 9743, M. Ferrell, \$3; 1768, M. Ferry, \$1; 47698, F. Felt, \$2; T. Deled, \$1; 59933, Ed. Guest, \$20; 38629, H. Gediman, \$3; 68868, U. G. Gallagher, \$4; 83841, F. Godwin, \$10; 109746, C. Goechett, \$10; 8052, E. Goldstein, \$10; 55397, S. Goodman, \$10; 103965, Joe Gagnon, \$10; 55801, E. Goldsmith, \$10; 67028, M. Gluck, \$10; 10924, B. Greenberger, \$10; 18052, L. Gompers, \$10; 52184, N. Garvin, \$10; 10026, M. L. Goodman, \$1; 45623, Ed. Grossman, \$1; 7136, S. A. Gater, \$2.50; 8743, E. R. Geagon, \$1; 17385, M. J. Gallivan, \$2; 30525, G. Galvin, \$1; 68873, A. Generault, \$1; A. Gordon, \$3.10; 105329, C. Harling, \$20; 93326, T. Hoffman, \$10; 27903, D. Hertye, \$10; 65184, Ed. Henry, \$10; 55441, R. Ph. Hengelhaupt, \$10; 95822, J. Hirschberg, \$10; 30926, G. Heller, \$5; 43340, J. Hottard, \$10; 199092, W. Hawson, \$10; 41555, E. Herish, \$4; 13253, W. Hern, \$1; 75937, A. Heinhuchts, \$4; 60467, F. Hirt, \$1; 104657, A. J. Halloran, \$1; 5272, J. R. Havens, \$1; 105343, R. Hoyd, \$2; 95676, J. Hughson, \$2; G. Hubbs, \$3; 18181, M. Isaacs, \$10; 55939, A. Jander, \$10; 4883, D. Jacobs, \$10; 17021, J. Jacobs, \$10; 28723, J. R. Jones, \$1; 20140, T. Johnson, \$1; 44052, E. Jepsen, \$1; 88435, J. Jacobs, \$1; 65678, H. F. Kirk, \$4; 53781, W. Killen, \$10.80; 66104, S. Keit, \$10; 55888, C. Klingner, \$10; 40517, W. Kaplan, \$10; 67292, M. Korinich, \$10; 56167, T. Kaspzask, \$10; 28223, V. Kaiser, \$5; 65433, C. Kraft, \$5; 25722, H. Kitz, \$5; 67500, J. Kuhlman, \$10; 104319, J. Kasner, \$10; 6598, Paul Kothe, \$1; 11237, E. J. Keenan, \$1; 99315, T. Kosak, \$1; 61155, W. Kelleher, \$2; 94388, D. Kautz, \$1; 34986, J. H. Kelly, \$1; 91578, H. Ilre, \$10; 20154, J. K. Lopez, \$5; W. Loory, \$5; 13587, W. Loarcey, \$10; 20899, L. Lippman, \$10; 55868, B. Lowenthal, \$10; 88692, P. Lazaroff, \$10; 72821, J. J. Levine, \$15; 41929, G. Latz, \$15; 98784, J.

Levy, \$3; 25674, R. J. Lane, \$3.16; 22611, G. C. Leonard, \$2; 34013, G. Levy, \$5; 103302, C. H. V. Lang, \$1; 20705, J. Leclerc, \$1; 98349, J. C. Lefhey, \$4; 119935, O. Lewis, \$3; 63182, L. Landon, \$2; 72893, H. Morashe, \$9; 17781, B. Morcow, \$10; 18, A. Morcow, \$10; 63176, F. L. Mahle, \$10; 119503, L. Moulart, \$4; 56876, F. Wetz, \$10; 74179, H. F. Michaels, \$10; 106450, H. E. Moletshie, \$10; 55330, F. Miller, \$10; 57641, P. Marinus, \$10; 18034, H. Miller, \$5; 28971, G. Mann, \$1; 46590, S. E. Murphy, \$9; 8596, E. E. Mitchell, \$3; 75177, P. F. Meehan, \$2; 66596, H. J. Mellon, \$3; 55688, H. Miller, \$5; 49593, G. Mann, \$1; 1426, J. Martens, \$1; 38971, G. W. Mann, \$2; 98392, J. H. McIntire, \$1; 17135, J. J. McCourt, \$8; 113368, Peter Niles, \$1; 66346, M. Oppenheimer, \$5; 35025, J. Pudens, \$8; 12747, C. G. Ortager, \$10; 30684, L. Ortagus, \$10; 12745, R. O'Brien, \$5; 45199, Jennie, Ortuguert, \$2; 27108, Frank Orter, \$5; 38360, Fred Owellett, \$4; 901, D. O'Brien, \$2; 95845, G. H. Olsen, \$4.75; 113973, G. Phillips, \$4; 58150, E. Pollock, \$10; 84755, H. Pogel, Jr., \$2; 118739, B. W. Pierce, \$1; 21304, J. Polak, \$15; 79577, E. Powers, \$2.50; 28512, P. Power, \$10; 46099, S. Pearlston, \$2; 80207, H. Peyser, \$5; 10754, H. Pinsky, \$10; 56087, H. Precht, \$10; 1925, V. Fertman, \$10; 84270, G. Rower, \$7.50; 97323, F. Ryder, \$9; 41924, W. Reipschlag, \$2.60; 51580, C. Kobler, \$10; 55373, A. Rosenthal, \$5; 25669, M. Rust, \$10; 91948, S. Rabler, \$10; 18189, A. Reim, \$10; 18756, L. Ball, \$10; 11918, H. Rosen, \$10; 83214, Fred Roy, \$15; 92970, M. Raymond, \$5; 49012, P. J. Ryan, \$1; 3297, W. Rich, \$1; 12047, R. Robbins, \$10; 19208, W. Schmidt, \$10; 29135, Sam Simons, \$5; 32739, D. Silverman, \$8; 11012, H. Senay, \$10; 91445, B. Selden, \$10; 73315, M. Simon, \$10; 55374, Art Stokitsky, \$10; 89606, Geo. Straassburger, \$5; 16942, C. Saitli, \$10; 57228, Frantz Stenger, \$10; 50450, Walter Struble, \$6; 45312, M. Schuenche, \$10; 22768, Mrs. M. Siffka, \$10; 56255, Jos. Sandhouse, \$5; 44936, J. Schlesinger, \$5; 61236, W. M. Slama, \$10; 53009, V. Slama, \$10; 67963, Speakmaster, \$15; 51311, J. Samuels, \$10; 66851, G. Linton, \$10; 55254, O. Swobka, \$10; 5718, A. Schuessler, \$2; 21712, J. E. Smith, \$1; 33668, J. Slater, \$1; 29393, H. A. Saunders, \$1; 109834, J. Slawick, \$1; 23642, John Scharman, \$2; 7190, J. W. Simpson, \$3; R. E. Strickland, \$2; 1471, Jos. Treacey, \$22; 55116, A. Tietgen, \$10; 37336, M. Tucker, \$5; 75578, Jos. Talbert, \$6.77; 100140, W. Tillsworth, \$2; 35974, J. Trel, \$1; 113878, S. Topper, \$10; Union 165, Phila., \$200; 55695, J. Utrecht, \$10; 32940, J. Van Loashoven, \$13.15; 34466, A. Van Wymersch, \$5; 64690, F. Van Boom, \$6; 40244, A. Van Bokland, \$36; 106480, J. Varno, \$3; 24183, L. J. Vandermeer, \$10; 64242, M. Wiener, \$5.75; 66324, A. Wolf, \$10; 39129, A. Wolferman, \$10; 40973, M. Wurms, \$10; 56274, F. Warnke, \$5; 587, Mary E. Wilson, \$10; 97334, A. H. Willis, \$10; 263, S. Wolden, \$10; 105890, J. Weyn, \$10; 32157, W. J. Williams, \$3; 98179, Jacob Weiner, \$2; 100502, J. Woltemade, \$2; 30326, C. Wolfe, \$3; 11089, John Frey, \$3; 55558, W. W. Weber, \$5; 76867, J. Wagner, \$2; 5871, Chas. Weinert, \$1; P. J. Whelen, \$1.50; 81976, A. Weiss, \$2.10; 98019, C. Young, \$10; 79150, J. Yanpolsky, \$10; 17211, Fredy Zimmerman, \$15; 3962, John Zimmerman, \$1.

Members owing private loans to Union 111, Des Moines, Iowa, are requested to pay at once.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

James Bertran appealed against Union 228, San Francisco, for fining him \$50 for working in a non-union shop. The fine is hereby reduced to \$35.

E. L. Valiquette appealed against Union 192, Manchester, for levying a running assessment in aid of a strike outside the cigar industry. The union replied that the assessment had been discontinued. Section 189 of the constitution provides that "local assessments in aid of a strike in any other trade shall not exceed 50 cents weekly, and such assessments shall not be levied for a longer period than from one meeting to another." Attention is called to this provision only for guidance in similar difficulties.

H. Parks appealed against Union 266, Memphis, for fining him for failure to parade on Labor Day. The appeal is not sustained.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

§Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

§Stogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

dCasers.

NOTE—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *406 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, 515 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 293 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 ‡229 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidore Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. C. Stroup, 684½ 12th st., San Pedro.
 332 H. P. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 338 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 630 6th st., San Bernardino.
 460 A. H. Sidler, 620 Humboldt st., Bakersfield.
 *504 Jennie Ferranti, 2222 Mason st., San Francisco.
 Paul Lavattiat, 29 Arlington st., San Francisco.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *35 A. R. Theoret, 156 Gibson av., N. Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Gartepey, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Que.
 140 Wilfred Haynes, 87 Albert st., St. Catharines, Ont. (Niagara Falls).
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 357 Frank Brown, 53 26th av., W. Vancouver, B. C.
 *373 J. C. Gossell, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
 459 W. B. Rose, 820 Av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 486 A. G. Miller, 243 Boyne st., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- *129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
 *306 J. Listerman, 606 E. 8d st., Pueblo.
 462 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 499 Elmer E. East, 420 W. Topeka av., Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *28 Wm. F. Korn, 11 Couch st., S. Norwalk.
 ‡30 F. A. Grube, 218 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manes, 28 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.

- 189 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 156 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
 *190 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
 *232 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 814 Main st., Middletown.
 *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *395 Frank N. Smith, Box 500, Waterbury.
 *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Havana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1831 E. Union st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 ‡336 Manuel Gonzales, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 801 Ellis st., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonzales, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Salvatore Chillura, Box 5516, Ybor City Sta., Tampa.
 ‡474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *506 America Puig, Box 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 b512 Delores Gonzales, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *513 Mary Carstens, 504 White st., Key West.
 L. Carstens, Box 135, Key West.
 *514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 111 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Thomas Nicholson, 152 King st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- †14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
 *20 D. O. Niehart, 778 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 J. E. Jacobson, 812½ N. 7th st., Springfield.

- 41 John H. May, 442 New York st., Aurora.
 Frank A. Assell, 288 Pierce st., Aurora.
 *47 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.
 *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *78 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington av., Alton.
 *80 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elzer, 1287 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Phillip Sieffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zeller, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 Louis Strooble, 1406 N. Perry st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 816 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kauffman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 174 Frank Suva, 119 Iowa av., Joliet.
 *183 Jas. E. Williams, Jefferson st., Mendota.
 181 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 306 Lake st., Galesburg.
 301 John H. Russ, 1030 1st av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Trout, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 222 Frank Baker, Box 95, Peru.
 243 Chas. Mazur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolff, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 308 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltsman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 S. O. Mason, 122 E. E. st., Monmouth.
 *303 Geo. Sault, 311½ W. Main st., Havana.
 294 J. W. Humphrey, 217 E. Sycamore st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 433 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 W. M. Hochmedel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. 3rd st., Connersville.
 33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 713 Spring st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 317 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beltsman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gackie, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birx, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st st., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 *368 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *338 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 *339 Chas. L. Jacobs, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 S. R. Wirey, 1127 N. Washington st., Kokomo.
 *379 Chas. Sholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed. Gantner, 215 W. 18th st., Rushville.
 390 Henry Yungbana, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 623 E. Pike st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *80 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *86 Ed Schrempf, 381 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1801 W. 30th st., Des Moines.
 120 L. O. Rhodes, 120 W. 2d st., Muscatine.
 John Hartman, 1501 E. 5th st., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Geo. Peterson, 302 S. Concord st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 355 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 *229 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3rd st., Clinton (Lyons).
 *270 Sigurd Olson, 437 Ave. E. F. Dodge.
 *277 Harry Phillips, 322 N. J. st., Oskaloosa.
 *444 Chas. Barlanek, 219 3rd av., W. Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhagen, 706 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 350 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *32 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
 *105 W. A. Cole, 19 W. 4th st., Maysville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 Theo. Kenneweg, 640 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3rd st., New Orleans.
 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1855 St. Bernard av., New Orleans.
 * M. M. Young, 2220 Conti st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 168 Main st., Biddeford.
 66 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Jas. L. Rogers, 11 James st., Rockland.
 470 Hugh Hadzorn, 83 Myrtle st., P. O. Box 954, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, 107 E. Virginia ave., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 *40 John W. Russell, 150 White st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
 82 Geo. Aptholt, A. O. E. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 339, Worcester.
 *97 Chas. F. Claus, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Edw. Van Poppel, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *160 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 C. F. Harrington, 2 Lameroux pl., North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *258 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 324 Manuel Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawler, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 89 Snow st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 10 Nicholas Cappuccilli, 208 Le Roy st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E., Labor Temple Detroit.
 *24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
 69 C. C. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 821 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 187 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 205 H. C. Gruhn, 164 Kingman av., Battle Creek.
 *208 L. W. Lapp, 1015 Oak st., Kalamazoo.
 *209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 231 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *268 Hugo Larson, 233 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. R. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 366 Wm. Luebke, 309 N. 1st st., Ann Arbor.
 388 Peter J. O'Sullivan, 311 16th st., Port Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 203½ S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 225 Blenhuber av., Marquette.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 A. H. Wetzel, 922 W. Erie st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Alex McEachran, 423 Daily Star bldg., Minneapolis.
 *98 Gust E. Erickson, 406 N. Franklin st., St. Paul.
 *71 Bert Joelyn, 207 5th st., N. W., Rochester.
 *94 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *115 J. M. Sharenbroich, 233 14th av., S., St. Cloud.
 *31 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.
 *60 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
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The history of the labor movement is replete with movements within and without its ranks intended to divide, to disrupt and to destroy. John P. Frey has in his masterful way depicted one of these movements, its result and its application to modern trades unionism in an article entitled "Labor Must Stay United." We take the liberty of reproducing the article in its entirety, as follows:

Nothing has done more to weaken labor when a crisis is reached than division in the ranks. Again and again strong organizations have failed when the crucial test was reached, because of divided counsels and secession movements.

The pages of industrial history supply too many instances where ultimate success was made impossible because unity of action and unity of purpose had been destroyed through division in the movement.

Some seventy years before the birth of Christ industrial conditions in Rome had become intolerable for the freemen among the plebeians as well as for the slaves. The conditions imposed upon the mass of the workers had become such that they only required a strong, capable leader to organize them into an irresistible movement.

The leader proved to be a Greek gladiator named Spartacus. With a few of his loyal friends he struck down the guards at the gladiatorial school in Capua and succeeded in gaining the mountains.

Keeping in touch with the trade unions in the Italian cities and calling upon them for assistance, he was soon able to gather around him a large body of Roman trade-unionists and of slaves who were willing to fight for their liberty. Small Roman armies were sent against him and these were all defeated. Imperial Rome became alarmed and some of its best generals took the field against the labor leader whose successes as an organizer and a general were threatening the Imperial institutions.

For ten years Spartacus was able to defeat all of the Roman legions sent against him.

The trade unionists in his ranks manufactured the necessary weapons of war for his troops and directed the transportation of materials and food. Finally Rome, becoming more alarmed, gathered together all of her military resources with the intention of placing so enormous an army in the field that it could overwhelm the freemen's forces.

The ten years of experience which Spartacus had in fighting Roman troops convinced him

that to meet this new and enormous army in pitched battle would mean defeat. The time had arrived when it was necessary for him to use strategy and to attack the enemy piecemeal. But younger generals in his army, men who were envious of the high position he occupied, began to circulate the story that Spartacus was becoming conservative; that he was losing his energy; that he desired to lean back upon his laurels; that he was unwilling to meet a new condition with new policies. They carried on their propaganda so successfully that a great revolt or secession movement took place. Thousands of malcontents under Granicus and Castus, two minor generals in the Spartacus army, led the movement. Filled with confidence because of the victories they had won under Spartacus, they believed themselves capable of overcoming the mass of Roman legions sent against them.

The armies met. The battle resulted in the complete defeat and destruction of the secessionists and the death of Granicus and Castus.

Although Spartacus still remained in control of his main army, its ranks had been so weakened as the result of this secession movement that he was never able again to take the field aggressively; and finally the secession movement led to the defeat of the loyal troops under Spartacus and the crucifixion of some 6,000 of his followers on the military road between Capua and Rome.

Labor may not always have the most perfect program. Labor may occasionally make mistakes, but so long as labor remains united it need fear no problem, because as a united body it can overcome its mistakes if any are committed, whereas if it divides its forces it not only will fail to overcome its problems, but will so weaken itself that it is no longer capable of maintaining its position.

The tremendous strength which has been acquired by the American Federation of Labor is due principally to two factors—the just and practical character of its policy, and the fact that it acts unitedly; once a policy has been adopted, the leaders and the membership unite in the effort to carry the policy into effect.

Division in our ranks today with the problems which lie ahead of us during the reconstruction period, would be as disastrous to the welfare of the wage earners of America as the secession movement of Granicus and Castus was to the fight for liberty being made by the Roman workmen under Spartacus.

Our only salvation as workers lies in unity of action, and the trade union movement has adopted the principle through which this is accomplished. It is called the rule of the majority and is based upon the fundamental principles of true democracy.

The citizens of the United States are governed by the rule of the majority. The American trade union movement is governed by the rule of the majority.

Both are democracies.

The secessionist, the man who preaches division in the ranks of labor, does not believe in the rule of the majority. He is influenced by other principles or considerations. Where his activities succeed his influence is more disastrous to labor than that of all of the strike-breakers and anti-trade union employers combined, because he has driven the wedge of division into the ranks of organized labor and divided instead of uniting their strength.

The heart and hand of every justice-loving man or woman in this fair land should be pledged to support remedial legislation, be it by way of Child Labor. Constitutional Amendment, by act of Congress, or by restrictive state measures, that will banish child labor from being a part of our industrial life.

The welfare of posterity, the welfare of civilization and the welfare of labor are each

equally endangered when the lives of our children are fed into the hoppers of industry. The welfare of posterity is endangered because the children of today must of necessity be the parents of tomorrow. Parentage whose vitality has been previously sapped by grilling toil during the years that mental and physical development should have received their due attention cannot hope to reproduce normal, healthy offspring. The welfare of civilization is endangered due to the fact that the child mind when denied education, denied playtime and denied imagination, as it must be when the child becomes a cog in the industrial wheel, never grows, never creates and never rises to the demands of evolution. The welfare of labor is wronged because child labor, always exploited, robs the adult producer of a fair and saving wage and thus deprives the nation as a whole of the only avenue through which can possibly come national prosperity and national wellbeing.

The only thing that child labor helps is capital. The only thing it serves is profit. It is the duty of every right-thinking, red-blooded citizen to aid in whatever way he can in wiping this infamous thing from our industrial and commercial life.

At the time it was written and for the period it was intended, even adding scope for such expansion as was **Revise National Constitution.** then visualized, the Constitution of the United States was a great document. At the time of its adoption it was by far the most democratic and the most favorable scheme of popular government then existent.

It is a great document today, embodying within its scheme of government many basic laws that are essentially meet and proper, but we as a nation have outgrown much of it, and many problems have come into our national life that were not even dreamed of at the time of its adoption.

The Constitution has never been revised, and all of its amendments with the exception of seven, were adopted before 1805. Almost one hundred and twenty years have elapsed and only a comparatively few amendments have been adopted, and these few were intended to meet some particular matter rather than to meet the ever-changing conditions that time and growth have brought to the nation.

Article five of the Constitution provides for its revision by way of constitutional convention. The pressing needs of the present day seemingly are of enough moment to demand such a convention at this time. Relief through the channels of amendment is

slow and by no means sure; hence the necessity for a general revision.

Business concerns do not attempt to forward their affairs with antiquated laws, rules or machinery and the government of over 100,000,000 people is about the biggest business enterprise in the nation after all.

There are only two systems in industry—union and non-union. The union system is predicated on collective bargaining and the democratic principle of representation in conference by those whom the workers themselves choose.

The non-union system represents individual bargaining with no provision for any representation whatsoever in industrial dispute.

One system represents democracy and the other represents feudalism. One system represents freedom and the other represents slavery.

The choice as between the two systems is left with the workers themselves. They can, if they so decide, become free men and enjoy the fruits that collective bargaining has proved may be had for the price of belonging to the union; or they may, if they so choose, remain subservient vassals of the master's whim, depending absolutely upon his autocratic power for the opportunity to work in order that they may eat their daily bread.

Seemingly as between the two systems there should be but one choice; yet the vast army of unorganized workers proves that there are many who have as yet failed to sense the way toward their own emancipation.

The purpose of those who have set their feet upon ambition's ladder should be to educate and to agitate constantly and aggressively until all who toil will be able and willing to choose the better system.

Organized wage earners may be properly classified into three groups—the doers, the onlookers and the quitters.

Which Is Your Group? The doers are those stout-hearted, loyal members who are everlastingly on the job to better conditions, raise wages and to shorten the hours of labor, giving unstintedly of their time and energy to build up and strengthen their union for the betterment of all concerned.

The onlookers are those lukewarm fellows who feel that when they have paid their dues they have then discharged their full and final obligation to themselves and to their fellow workers.

The quitters are those weak-kneed individuals who refuse to stand by the organization in time of strife with either their personality or their pocket-book, the fair weather members who usually belong to the organization just for the job in hand and who are entirely forgetful of principle as it applies to the betterment of the wage worker.

Upon the doers fall the brunt of initiative work, the ceaseless grind of detail, and upon their shoulders rests the burden of all who toil with hand or brain. They are at once the pioneers of all that is visioned and the guardians of all that has been accomplished in the past.

The time is now opportune for the doers to write PROGRESS upon the unfolding scroll of labor history. That the inscription may be properly amplified and that its permanency may be assured we need the active help of the heretofore onlookers and the whole-hearted co-operation of the erstwhile quitters. With these two groups standing shoulder to shoulder with the always militant doers there is no obstacle we cannot surmount and no hope need die aborning. The real strength of a union lies in the number of doers it has upon its roster. Be a doer.

The employer of non-union labor who arbitrarily sets the wage schedule, fixes the hours of labor and

Controlling Influence dictates without stay in the Home. or hindrance the working conditions of his employees becomes the dictator and the controlling factor in the home of the worker. He invades the home and regulates the hours of labor of the wife by saying at what hour the husband shall commence his day's work and at what time he may return to his home. On his decision rests the matter of the children's ability to attend school and whether or not they may have time for play. He even regulates what kind and how much food they may eat regardless of their wants or their needs for proper nourishment. In fact, he becomes at once the absolute governing power in the employee's family life.

This is exercising an influence which is not only degrading, reducing as it does the entire family to the status of menials, but it is entirely at variance with the American conception of what the home should be. It is only through trades union organization that these unwholesome conditions can be alleviated, and the worker who really senses the interests of himself and his family will

see to it that he becomes a part of the organization that will put himself rather than his employer in the position of controlling the home.

The Sixty-seventh Congress, just ended, which was called especially to pass certain laws failed utterly in its purpose **Reaction** despite the every aid that privilege and wealth could muster. **Fails.**

The failure of the ship subsidy bill is the greatest rebuff suffered by a chief executive in many years. Through the efforts of organized labor and a group of liberty-loving legislators in both the House and the Senate, not only this piece of pernicious legislation, but many other bills intended to usurp human liberty and to handcuff labor went into the discard.

Labor has cause to rejoice not alone in the defeat of the reactionary bills introduced; we rejoice as well for the hope that is held out for future legislation. The lesson was sharp and well defined, and reactionaries will do well to heed the failure of their predecessors and harken to the voice of an aroused public opinion.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The union label is the most economical agency of trade union work, its cost being little compared to its results.

The union label is the inspiration, the guide-post and the rallying point of the energetic and conscientious women in every community. It gives us the Woman's Union Label League.

A pessimist closes an eye, wrinkles his face, draws up the corner of his mouth and says, "It can't be done." An optimist has a face full of sunshine, he beams on you and says, "It can be done," and then tells George to do it. But a pep-timist takes off his hat, rolls up his sleeves, goes to it, and does it.

The union worker represents the highest class of labor and the most skillful. His unionism stands for fairness to himself, his family, and his employer, and the real unionist stands just as ready to see his employer treated fairly as he does himself. The good union must be equitable in all its dealings if it is to prosper and grow, and the more extreme its fairness, the greater its prosperity. Justice to all must be its watchword

and form its motto. There must be no deviation.

Employers like to see newspapers print stuff about "labor shortage" just now because it gives them a point in their unholy argument for free immigration.

Well, we can produce a lot more than we do now before we run short of man-power.

We produced more during the war than we do now, by millions and millions of dollars' worth, and 4,000,000 of the best workers were taken entirely out of our industrial life, at the same time consuming more than they ever consumed before.

The argument for unrestricted immigration is a fraud.

Hastily dropping the union when wages are "high" and jobs are plentiful and repenting at leisure is the story associated with and a part of the lives of many who were shortsighted enough to drop the union.

TRADE NOTES.

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts as shown by the sale of revenue stamps for the month of January, 1923, as compared with the previous month:

	Jan., 1923.	Dec., 1922.	Inc.or*Dec.
Alabama	58,800	Not Rptd.	.....
Arkansas	132,024	127,850	4,174
6th California	2,750,848	2,944,295	*193,437
Colorado	1,591,262	1,877,108	*285,846
Connecticut	2,647,725	4,286,131	*1,638,406
Florida	38,481,532	40,338,884	*1,757,352
Georgia	2,459,944	2,950,275	*490,331
Idaho	93,200	Not Rptd.	.....
1st Illinois	7,623,816	Not Rptd.	.....
Iowa	4,544,774	5,305,370	*760,596
5th Kentucky	6,672,667	7,691,675	*1,019,008
Louisiana	6,001,065	5,655,879	345,186
Maryland	8,370,122	9,556,228	*1,186,106
Massachusetts	8,702,532	10,890,828	*2,188,296
4th Michigan	4,696,376	5,693,847	*997,471
Minnesota	3,111,381	4,223,543	*1,112,162
6th Missouri	2,770,025	Not Rptd.	.....
Nebraska	1,448,745	1,338,135	110,610
N. Hampshire	5,511,800	5,038,520	473,280
1st N. Jersey	9,746,018	9,915,110	169,092
5th N. Jersey	38,138,263	32,935,732	5,202,481
New Mexico	13,187	27,375	*14,188
21st N. York	9,354,150	8,582,385	771,765
28th N. York	1,607,075	Not Rptd.	.....
N. Dakota	73,250	79,050	*5,800
1st Ohio	16,991,635	17,308,315	*316,680
10th Ohio	18,935,310	20,121,117	*1,185,807
11th Ohio	12,976,548	11,454,840	1,520,708
18th Ohio	9,426,812	Not Rptd.	.....
1st Penna.	141,151,808	133,219,824	7,931,984
12th Penna.	15,062,850	13,328,290	1,734,560
23rd Penna.	12,847,720	11,480,985	1,366,735
S. Dakota	469,850	573,110	*103,260
Tennessee	759,650	752,476	7,174
2nd Wisconsin	5,251,354	Not Rptd.	.....
Wyoming	63,350	70,350	*7,000

The following table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of Jan., 1923, as compared with the number manufactured during the corresponding month a year ago:

Cigars (large)—	Jan., 1923.	Jan., 1922.
Class A	No. 161,167,915	208,937,195

Class B	No. 96,143,480	138,558,000
Class C	No. 176,359,266	201,841,712
Class D	No. 8,078,143	7,927,688
Class E	No. 1,511,998	1,918,791
Total	443,260,802	559,183,386

The following comparative data shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of Jan., 1923, as compared with the number manufactured during the previous month:

	Jan., 1923.	Dec., 1922.	Inc.or*Dec.
Class A	208,937,195	205,691,478	3,245,717
Class B	138,558,000	125,851,068	12,706,932
Class C	201,841,712	214,991,157	*13,149,445
Class D	7,927,688	10,676,902	*2,749,214
Class E	1,918,791	3,831,248	*1,912,457
Total	559,183,386	561,041,853	*1,858,467

Tax paid cigars from Porto Rico:			
	Jan., 1923.	Dec., 1922.	
Class A	4,809,700	9,388,010	
Class B	805,600	1,564,600	
Class C	3,813,302	5,299,550	
Class D	35,650	27,150	
Class E .....	.....	50	

Total			
	9,464,253	16,269,360	
Tax paid cigars from the Philippines:			
	Jan., 1923.	Dec., 1922.	
Class A	22,875,185	23,349,306	
Class B	397,385	223,260	
Class C	145,452	39,379	
Class D	25	125	
Class E	1,190	.....
Total	23,419,237	22,200,473	

The prices asked for cigar leaf tobacco of practically all types and grades shows an increase.

Connecticut wrappers of good quality are very scarce, the available supply being quickly bought up by the large interests, hence many manufacturers will find it necessary to change to other types for their wrapper demands. Good binders are scarce and the price is correspondingly high. Everything suitable for a wrapper has been carefully selected from the crop. Filler of excellent quality is plentiful but the price seems to have followed other types in its upward trend. An abundant crop of excellent Havana tobacco is promised.

The need of increased revenue has caused several states to cast a wistful eye toward the already overtaxed cigar as a means toward replenishing their treasuries. North Dakota and South Carolina have bills pending that will place a tax of approximately ten per cent on the retail selling price of cigars.

Despite the failure of the cigar business to keep pace with other industries, it having decreased to a considerable extent in the last few years, it seems to be the Atlas upon whose shoulders is placed the burden of a world of taxation. Internal Revenue taxes added as a war time measure are still taking toll from the industry and now state legislatures are seemingly intending to saddle upon the back of the smoker further burdens.

Such a condition will only add to the depression now marked in the cigar industry and the final result will be the death of the goose which has so far produced many golden eggs for the revenue basket.

The trade union movement is of the wage-earning class, recognizing that class interests, that class advancement, that class progress is best made by working class trade union action. --Federationist.

Whatever government is not a government of laws is despotism, let it be called what it may. Daniel Webster.

INTELLIGENT UNITY OF EFFORT BRINGS REWARDS TO WORKERS.

By Hugh Franey.

"Organize" has been the watchword of the American Federation of Labor for years. "Educate" has been likewise a slogan of labor for years. There are no better words today—no better guides to complete freedom, no better guides to the development of that industrial democracy which has come to be the dream of mankind and the hope of the race.

We claim the right to organize as workers. We claim the right to have a say in making the conditions under which the workers shall be employed, and the right of collective bargaining. We claim that the hours of employment should be reduced to the point where the health and safety of the workers must be safeguarded.

If those who seek to destroy the trade unions are successful in their efforts they will not have succeeded in solving the labor problem or in any way helping to improve the industrial and economic conditions of the country.

Such a movement, if successful, would create a condition of radicalism and anarchy which would be uncontrollable. All of the things which are offered today as remedies have proven failures and instead of settling the workers' problems they have done nothing except to create bitterness and antagonism between the workers and the employers. That is not solving industrial unrest.

Organization establishes and maintains high standards of living for the American working man and his family. It eliminates the things that stand in the way of social and economic justice for all. All labor wants and insists upon having is the same right that is given to every one else under the law. It will steadfastly refuse to accept anything less.

If those who are seeking to destroy the trade unions are successful in their efforts they will not have succeeded in solving the labor problem or in any way helping to improve the industrial and economic conditions of the country, but will widen the breach between the employer and the employee.

If social and economic justice to the workers is given due consideration the danger of the spread of Bolshevism will be entirely removed. This doctrine thrives upon industrial unrest and by removing the cause the disease will soon disappear.

We cannot solve problems by evading them, and there is no use in any of us trying to evade our responsibilities. This is a hu-

man problem and must be dealt with as such. The human element must always be taken into consideration if we ever expect to bring about more harmonious relations between employer and employee and bring about a better unity and co-operation among the people of our country.

A PRESCRIPTION FOR "MAKING THE GOVERNMENT DO SOMETHING."

By John A. Voll.

One of the commonest and yet most important questions to which expression is given by the average citizen, and especially the wage earners and farmers of our country, when things are abnormally wrong in government, in trade and in industry, is "Why doesn't the government do something?"

If we will but stop to reflect a moment, consult our mind and exchange views and opinions with our neighbors we will find that the men who are and have been dominant in the administering of government have not as yet consented to let the majority into the game.

Woodrow Wilson in his New Freedom says: "There are very few of us who have had any real access to the government. It ought to be a matter of common council; a matter of united council; a matter of mutual comprehension."

Because there has not been common council, united council and mutual comprehension relative to government is the reason why the wage earning and agricultural classes in our country have been exploited by the financial group therein; for it is the financial group that dominates and manipulates government now and has done so in the past.

It is through the exercise of this power in government and the control of finance and its manipulation that the farmers' products are periodically forced down below the cost of production and then credit refused by which they are prevented from holding their crops for a recovery of the market, thus forcing thousands of their kind into bankruptcy and many more thousands to its brink.

The same power that brings this plight upon the farmers launched the open shop movement against the wage earners; forced the railway shopmen, the textile workers, the granite cutters and many other craftsmen to strike; locked out the miners and printers through breaking of agreements and brought on the sudden slump in business

that resulted in millions of wage earners being thrown out of employment.

Moreover, it is this control and manipulation of government and finance that denies equal rights and privileges between citizens within government. Under these conditions it is only natural that the question, "Why doesn't the government do something?" is so universally propounded throughout the country.

The answer to it is that the government will do something when the organized wage earners and the organized farmers continuously cast their votes for men who are true to the principles and practices of real democratic government and use their influence to have their friends and the unorganized of their respective groups to do likewise.

In other words, if the wage earners and the farmers expect to be fairly dealt with through government, they must elect men to official positions from the highest to the lowest who will stand for a square deal regardless of what pressure may be brought to bear upon them and agitate, educate and organize to bring about an amendment to the Constitution that will put the federal courts upon a democratic basis and thus more responsive to the people's will as expressed through their representatives.

THE "WHY" OF UNIONS.

By G. W. Perkins.

Necessity Brought Them; Necessity Keeps Them.

The trade union movement is as solid as a rock of adamant. It is not the product of any one man's brain. It was not thought out in advance. It is neither copyrighted nor patented. It grew out of necessity.

The condition of the working masses in the early days had become well nigh intolerable. They had monthly payments for wages and usually found themselves at the end of the month in debt to the foreman or superintendent of the firm for which they worked. The work day was limited by nature. The workers commenced at sunrise and worked until darkness intervened. The coming of artificial light only added to their burdens. Instead of being a comfort it was used to compel them to work longer hours and the day's work then was limited to human endurance. Exhaustion closed the work day. Wages were correspondingly low.

Living under these adverse conditions with their frightful burden, the workers first formed crude shop unions. These embryonic efforts grew into unions of the workers in the other factories in the town and then extended to state lines and finally into national and international unions.

The necessity which caused the conception and birth of the union is just as pressing today as it was then, and that very necessity will keep the trade union movement alive.

In all former industrial depressions and periods of unemployment the unions have lost membership, but they have always come back. Starting at any given point if the general movement had 500,000 members at the commencement of an industrial depression it might drop

to 400,000, but with the return of prosperity it would immediately rebound and go to 700,000 or 800,000, and so on.

In the industrial depression and period of unemployment now drawing to a close it is true that the general trade union movement has lost some members. This is regrettable, but frightens no one familiar with past history.

With returning steady employment the movement, as it has in the past, will go forward with leaps and bounds until it extends as far above the number it had at the commencement of this dull period. This process will keep on repeating itself until practically all working men and women are enrolled under the banners of their respective unions.

At one time there were less than 50,000 members in what is now the American Federation of Labor. At the commencement of the last depression there were between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 organized workers in this country. At the time the next period of stagnation sets in there will be 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 or more organized workers. Demonstrated facts prove all of this.

Increased membership brings with it new problems and greater responsibility. This responsibility must be met and the new problems solved. Our success will be measured by our ability to meet the issue and the responsibility. Of the result there is no fear, and no misgivings and no doubts.

The facts prove that there is no room for discouragement or apprehension.

No power on earth can destroy the trade union movement. The workers themselves cannot destroy it. The necessity which brought it into being will keep it alive and constantly growing. Legislation and oppression cannot destroy this mighty force for improvement, and the time is coming when no one possessed of his right senses will really want to see it destroyed.

UNIONS LEAD UPWARD.

By G. W. Perkins.

Without Unionism Wage Earners Struggle On, Weak Impoverished.

If there were no trade unions there would be no great development of industry, trade and commerce in this or any other country. It is the consuming power of the masses which keeps the wheels of industry in constant revolution. The masses consume in accord with the wages received.

Periods of unemployment are caused by under-consumption, which is usually referred to as overproduction. Under-consumption is caused by the workers not receiving in wages enough to consume that which they produce. The only sure remedy for unemployment and periods of industrial and commercial stagnation is better wages for the consuming masses.

There is no power on earth by which wages can be increased and maintained except through united effort and collective bargaining in our trade unions.

The rich are in the small minority and consequently they do not keep the wheels of industry in constant motion. It is the wage earners who by force of number do the great bulk of the consuming.

The sooner big interests and trade union opponents and non-union advocates realize this fact and encourage instead of discourage the trade union movement the sooner we shall be on the road to prevention of long periods of unemployment with its frightful suffering and consequent depression in trade and commerce.

In countries where there is no organized labor movement wages are lowest and the hours of labor longest and there is no general pros-

perity for anyone except politicians and the privileged few. In countries where wages are highest and the hours of labor shortest civilization has reached its highest peak and general prosperity and the volume of business industrially, commercially and financially is greater than all other countries operating under the low wage and long-hour system. There is no formidable labor movement in China; there is no prosperity there. The same can be said of kindred countries. If low wages and long hours make for industrial and commercial greatness China would be leading the world instead of the United States, where wages are highest and the hours shortest, occupying that proud position.

No legislation and no fine spun high sounding resolutions ever have or ever will prevent periods of unemployment with the consequent industrial and commercial stagnation.

Some day in the not far distant future these economic facts will be recognized and the trade union movement will be regarded as a mighty force working for the good of all mankind and as a stabilizing force which is protecting and advancing modern civilization. Then all right-minded and liberty-loving, progressive people will hail our movement and proclaim it a blessing to mankind.

In the righteous march in the direction of the doctrine which declares for the greatest good to the greatest number the trade union movement will lead undaunted and unafraid. It has no fears for its own existence and never doubts its ability to fulfill all of its self-imposed obligations and looks forward to the day when a grateful people will recognize and proclaim its usefulness and power for good.

The trade union movement stands for justice, equality, happiness, and good will to all mankind.

UNIONS PROVE MERIT.

By Hugh Frayne.

Many Other Schemes Have Been Tried and Failed.

Why the trade unions? Why the non-union unions? Who has the greater opportunity for success, the trade unionist or the non-unionist, the organized or the unorganized worker?

It does not require much thought or argument to reach a decision upon this question, even though the decision should be left to the non-unionist, if he will honestly and truthfully answer the question.

Why the so-called Open Shop, the American Plan, Industrial Democracy, House and Senate Plan, the Bonus System, and other inspired schemes of anti-trade unionists and unfriendly agencies who offer these many-times-proven unsound remedies as a substitute for the real militant and constructive trade union as a solution of the workers' problems.

None of these inducements or promises can bring to the men and women of labor the returns, the permanency and security that the trade unions do. The American Federation of Labor organizes the workers for their economic and social betterment. These non-union movements disorganize the workers and prevent their participation in the benefits secured through organized effort.

Before and after the names and titles of these non-union unions the worker has written the word "failure," as no one knows better than he does what are his desires and wants. From practical experience he knows that every advance made in his economic and social development has come to him through the power and influence of the American Federation of Labor, an organization of strength which does not fear to raise its voice in defense of justice and right.

Organized labor is the best judge of what labor's needs are and in its own time and way can be depended to look after and safeguard the interests of the workers. The trade union movement has brought the nationalities of the world together in harmony and co-operation and is doing more to improve their physical, mental and moral condition than any other agency.

Employers who fail to treat their employees decently assume a liability that they can never pay. Such a method of dealing with labor problems is making progress backwards.

The record of organized labor is one that the trade unionist may well feel proud of. Its achievements are an evidence of its work for human progress and freedom for the working people of our country. No movement that has for its purpose the betterment of humanity has ever been denied its support. Its legislative program for Workmen's Compensation and Child Labor laws, fire prevention, factory sanitation, and the thousands of laws to safeguard human life, organized labor's fight against the enactment of unjust laws to take away the guaranteed rights of the workers and of the public generally, is the answer to "Why the Trade Unions."

Don't Tolerate Division.

By G. W. Perkins.

Big Interests Are All Happy When Wage Earners Disagree.

Big Interests, the privileged few, and profiteers since the beginning of recorded time have developed a false psychology in the minds and hearts of the workers, which is studiously kept alive.

Hired political economists wrote 150 years ago alleged scientific principles into the textbooks of colleges and other seats of learning, such as the iron law of wages and the immutable law of supply and demand, and they have been there ever since. These doctrines were false when written and are untrue today. The trade union philosophy has proved this. The cold storage and trusts and combinations of big interests have disproved their theories of supply and demand and the iron law of wages.

The workers are kept divided, fighting and hating each other by subtle, cunningly devised propaganda, appealing to racial feelings and religious and political prejudices, judiciously broadcasted among them. The farmer is told the cause of his ills is high wages of the industrial workers; the industrial workers are told the farmer is the cause of the shortage and high cost of agricultural produce. Both sides too often believe these villainous mis-statements.

If a railroad bridge burns during a strike the workers are pilloried in the press and their leader is mobbed and sometimes lynched. After the strike it invariably develops that the bridge was fired by live coals from faulty fire beds in run-down engines, or by a hired strike-breaker for the purpose of turning the public mind against the workers.

False accusations are circulated against local and international officers and members for the purpose of causing distrust, misgiving and lack of faith in the trade union movement.

This can be remedied if members now organized would resolve not to believe stories circulated against labor, its officers and members until investigation proves them guilty; agree to sink all personal differences growing out of race, religion or politics and unite on the economic field in the trade union movement for fair wages, shorter hours and better working conditions; stop knocking; let the sunlight of human kindness take the place of distrust and hatred; stop doing the things that benefit only the big interests, privileged few, and the profiteers; and devote our efforts at least on the economic field to the furtherance of the best interests of men and women who toil for their livelihood.

A. Garlepy received 2,454 votes, a majority of all votes cast, and is hereby declared elected. A. McDonald received 626 votes; J. A. Sullivan 612, and Ed Vincent 207.

[illegible]

Good health is one of any nation's greatest assets. Trade unions make for better health and greater longevity of its membership.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER

York, Pa., March 7, 1923.

Since my last report I have been visiting local unions of this district on the question of holding district conferences for organization work. Met with organization committee and International President Perkins in Philadelphia on Feb. 21, at which meeting the committee adopted a plan to be placed before all local unions of Pennsylvania through district organizations.

I have visited most of the locals of this district known as district No. 2. When all locals have been visited a district meeting will be held and from those district meetings will be formed a general conference of all districts of the state.

In this way it is believed that by obtaining all the information concerning our trade and the facts given that an interest will be aroused among the cigarmakers of Pennsylvania sufficient to make them see the necessity of joining the union of their craft.

Coupled with this work the conferences will push agitation for the label and endeavor to get the co-operation of all unions in demanding label goods.

Fraternally yours,
WM. A. McCABE, Org.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER

West Palm Beach, Feb. 8, 1923.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz:

Union 29, Jacksonville, Fla.

There has been an unusual condition here—neglect, and then some. Have the promise of more attention to union affairs for the future from the members of Union 29. Am in hopes they will make good. They are capable and can if they will. Statement as follows:
Financier's balance for May 1, 1919....\$ 908.40
International receipts for Feb. 1, 1923... 1,832.85
Expended over percentage in 1919..... 11.47
Due to International Union on examination 5.70

Total\$2,758.42
International expense to Feb. 1, 1923.... 1,822.62

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1923..\$ 935.80

Funds of Union—

Feb. 5, 1923, in Atlantic National Bank\$240.00

In possession Sec. A. T. Gibbs... 14.86

Total 254.86

Deficiency of union Feb. 1, 1923.....\$ 681.44
This deficiency includes the old amount, \$669.97, and the \$11.47 expended over percentage in 1919. Total, \$681.44.

Union 53, New Orleans, La.

It is certainly pleasant to find the accounts in the condition they are here now. Each time I examine them I find marked improvement. Every benefit card and endorsed vouchers on file for every item of expense in the rotation in which the items are entered. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger correctly indexed and posted to show every member's standing complete. Nice work. Statement as follows:
Financier's balance for Jan. 31, 1923....\$ 605.79
International receipts to Jan. 1, 1923.... 1,197.93

Total\$1,803.72
International expense to Jan. 1, 1923... 658.15

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1923..\$1,145.57

Funds of Union—

Jan. 1, 1923, in Commercial

Trust & Savings Bank.....\$1,126.42

In possession Treas. G. Kammer 17.15

Total\$1,145.57

Union 170, West Palm Beach, Fla.

The books and accounts here are now in very nice condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger posted to date, etc. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Dec. 31, 1918....\$ 143.71
International receipts to Feb. 1, 1923... 2,055.10
Expended over percentage in 1920..... 2.40
Expended over percentage in 1921..... 21.60

Total\$2,222.81
International expense to Feb. 1, 1923... 1,946.23

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1923..\$ 276.58

Funds of Union—

Feb. 1, 1923, in First National Bank\$257.96

In possession Sec. Chas. R. Ruth 18.62

Total\$ 276.58

Union 219, Mobile, Ala.

The books and accounts here are in fine condition. Benefit cards, original bills and treasurer's vouchers filed in the rotation in which the expense is made for every item of expense. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Accounts balanced in the day book at the end of each month. Ledger correctly indexed and posted. Sec.-Treas. Hawkins has been dangerously sick; is still sick. The books and accounts here are in the best shape that I ever found them. Nice work. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for July 31, 1922....\$ 512.97
International receipts to Jan. 1, 1923... 1,037.00

Total\$1,549.97
International expense to Jan. 1, 1923.. 994.30

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1923..\$ 555.67

Funds of Union—

Jan. 1, 1923, in First National Bank\$484.37

In possession Sec.-Treas. Fred Hawkins 72.63

Total\$ 557.00

Cash surplus same as at last examination 1.33

Union 220, New Orleans, La.

The books and accounts here are now in the best condition I ever found them in. Every benefit card and expense voucher are filed in the rotation in which the expense is entered in the accounts. Ledger nicely indexed and posted. Cash and stamp accounts correct. The Financial Secretary-Treasurer and Finance Committee have done their work well. Some members seem to feel that the payment of dues ends their duty to the union. Not so. An active membership looks after shop conditions; in fact anything connected with their job. The less attention you pay to your job the less agreeable it becomes and in time may become unbearable. President Perkins will be in New Orleans during January of this year and I do hope he will be able to inject a little "pep" in the members here. Also attract the attention of cigar workers not members of the union. A change in the cigar industry in New Orleans will make the lives of quite a number of workers better and at the same time will benefit the men operating cigar factories here. Better shop and wage conditions means a better grade of cigars, better prices naturally follow, and men operating shops here will realize a better profit. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Jan. 31, 1923....\$ 819.67
Expended over percentage in 1921.... 44.16
International receipts to Jan. 1, 1923... 1,763.39

Total\$2,628.72
International expense to Jan. 1, 1923... 2,618.50

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1923..\$ 608.22

Funds of Union—

Jan. 1, 1923, in Interstate Trust

& Banking Co.....\$536.78

In possession Treas. Ernest Michel 49.85

In possession Fin. Sec. R. B. Pavageau	11.95
Total	598.53
Deficiency of union Jan. 1, 1923.....\$	9.69

Union 246, Jacksonville, Fla.

The accounts here are now in nice condition. They did have a lot of trouble, but their officers and the committee made a good try and have them in good order now. Secretary Rodriguez has made a good try and has had good help. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 1, 1919....\$	711.72
International receipts to Jan. 1, 1923....	9,734.27
Expended over percentage in 1919.....	23.63
Expended over percentage in 1921.....	2.68
Total	\$10,472.80
International expense to Jan. 1, 1923..	9,299.89

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1923...\$ 1,172.41

Funds of Union—

Jan. 1, 1923, in Atlantic National Bank	\$1,046.98
In possession Treas. Kelly.....	110.00
In possession Sec. L. Rodriguez	15.43

Total \$ 1,172.41

The money in possession of Treasurer (\$110) was an expense that was not yet paid. Had been held by order of Local 248 and was deposited in bank at my request at time of examination.

Union 384, St. Augustine, Fla.

It was a pleasure to examine the accounts of this local. Clean, correct, up to date, fine. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for April 1, 1920...\$	270.87
International receipts to Feb. 1, 1923..	12,978.40
Total	\$13,244.27
International expense to Feb. 1, 1923..	11,912.03

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1923...\$ 1,331.24

Funds of Union—

Feb. 1, 1923, in The Commercial Bank	\$1,293.60
In possession Sec. T. E. Welch	37.64

Total \$ 1,331.24

Union 433, Mobile, Ala.

Financial Secretary Peterson has his accounts in the best condition I ever found them. Balanced at the end of each month in the day book. Cash and stamp accounts correct and ledger nicely posted. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Jan. 31, 1922....\$	104.01
International receipts to Jan. 1, 1923....	265.50
Total	\$ 369.51
International expense to Jan. 1, 1923....	264.50

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1923...\$ 105.01

Funds of Union—

Jan. 1, 1923, in First National Bank	\$91.06
In possession Treas. A. Nodal.....	1.30
In possession Fin. Sec. Charles Peterson	12.65

Total \$ 105.01

No. 151, Havana, Cuba.

Had a heart to heart talk with the secretary here, through an able interpreter. Our situation was made clear to him. I was informed. The secretary promised that he would in the future make up all reports, have a list of all members receiving benefits and forward them to the International office on the first of each month, and when notified that they were not received at the International office he would make out duplicates and send them in immediately. When he found out why assistance had not been forwarded, because he had failed to send in his reports that would explain what

became of their ordinary receipts and assistance previously received, he showed surprise; he seemed to have thought when he paid out the money all he had to do was call for more and when it did not come, and he did not answer requests for the necessary reports showing who the money had been paid to, quite a few of the members seemed to think the International Union was not treating them fairly, and said so, when the fact was, had they been as able and consistent in their duties as union members as they were in demanding International Union money, there could have been no friction—everything would have worked out nicely. The truth is, all the trouble here has been their own making, non-attention to the duties of the union officers. In fact, Sec'y Melon has all the work to do and he not understanding English is why to a great extent that he has not better understood his duties and failure to comply with requests from the International office. I imagine he will be able now, with a little help I believe he can have, to do his work and stop this unnecessary friction.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1919....\$	159.81
Int'l receipts to Feb. 1, 1923.....	11,104.08
Expended over percentage in 1919.....	13.71
Int'l office held illegal benefit against them, 1921	195.42

Total \$11,473.02

Int'l expense to Feb. 1, 1923..... 11,467.89

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1923...\$ 5.13

This is a balance not refunded on the \$195.42 illegal sick benefit charged at Int'l office, and does not include any amount expended over percentage during year 1922.

No. 289, Miami, Fla.

The books and accounts here are in very nice condition. Sec'y Carey wants them correct; wants to see the Int'l Union prosper; has made a good try and the results show it.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1919....\$	838.03
Int'l receipts to Feb. 1, 1923.....	3,494.45
Total	\$3,832.48
Int'l exp. to Feb. 1, 1923.....	\$3,432.89
Due to Union No. 289 on exam..	8.00

Total \$3,440.89

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1923....\$ 391.59

FUNDS OF UNION.

Feb. 1, 1923, in Bank of Bay Biscayne	\$ 559.34
In pos. Sec'y B. F. Carey.....	32.70

Total \$ 392.04

Cash surplus Feb. 1, 1923

No. 337, Key West, Fla.

The accounts here show every member's standing complete, for dues and every benefit drawn; splendid ledger work; all benefit cards and vouchers on file in the rotation in which the items of expense are entered in the day book, except for tax to Int'l Union and assistance to unions; especially nice bookkeeping. On the other hand the Sec'y and Finance Committee have allowed errors in receipts and expense to get by, which accounts for the \$67.20 due to the Sec'y on this examination. I believe more attention will be given this feature of the accounts in the future, at least that is what I am promised.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Dec. 31, 1919...\$	4,717.01
Int'l receipts to Feb. 1, 1923.....	46,117.20
Correction in death benefit at Int'l office	350.00
Expended over percentage in 1921.....	170.73

Total \$51,354.94

Int'l expense to Feb. 1, 1923..... 47,991.90

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1923...\$ 3,363.04

FUNDS OF UNION.

Feb. 1, 1923, in 1st Nat. Bank. \$2,827.85
 In defunct Island City Bank.. 106.66
 In pos. Sec'y Manuel Marrero.. 78.63

Total \$ 3,013.04

Deficiency of union Feb. 1, 1923.....\$ 350.00

This is the correction in death benefit at Int'l office. The amount expended over percentage during 1922 is not included in this statement.

No. 513, Key West, Fla.

While the books are handled by ladies that quite likely never tried to manage accounts before, I must say they have done very well; evidently honest and intend having them correct. It is a hard matter to hold a woman's union, particularly in this district. A number of these girls seem to understand why the union, why a member; that is the basis for real membership. The sort that stays regular.

Statement as follows:

Int'l receipts from organization to Feb.
 1, 1923\$2,199.10
 Expended over percentage during year
 1921 50.74

Total\$2,249.84
 Int'l expense to Feb. 1, 1923..... 1,326.03

Financier's balance for Feb. 1, 1923...\$ 923.81

FUNDS OF UNION.

Corrected for Feb. 1, 1923, in 1st Nat'l
 Bank\$863.02
 In pos. Treas. Kate Albarg..... 10.05

Total \$ 873.07

Deficiency of Union for Feb. 1, 1923...\$ 50.74
 This statement does not include the amount expended over percentage during year 1922.

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,

Int'l Financier.

Public Opinion Defeats Nation's Most Reactionary Congress.

(Weekly News Service—A. F. of L.)

The defeated ship subsidy bill marks the close of a congress that in several ways is the most remarkable in the history of the country.

This congress is the first that was called in special session by a president to pass a certain law and then declined to pass the law, despite every power and government favor the president could muster and every aid to his cause by privilege and wealth.

This struggle was not because of an ordinary recommendation by the president, but was a clear cut attempt to jam through legislation of a most pernicious character by men who have been repudiated by the people. It was a contest between the executive and the legislative branch, backed by popular opinion. The latter forces triumphed.

The failure of the ship subsidy bill is a most crushing defeat for its advocates, and no chief executive ever suffered such a stinging rebuff.

The same forces that backed the subsidy bill established another record by attacks on human liberty.

The extent of these onslaughts is indicated by the so-called "judicial kidnapping bill," which would give a federal judge in San Fran-

cisco, for instance, the right to order the arrest of a man in Boston.

If this bill passed a federal marshal could arrest a citizen and take him across the country without giving him a hearing in his home jurisdiction or even inform him why he was arrested.

For viciousness this proposal can be compared with attempts to handcuff labor to its task and with the sedition laws that destroyed the federalist party over 100 years ago.

In the senate attempts were made to pass a handcuff law, but the agents of reaction depended more on stealth than force to enslave workers.

The policy of stealth was shown in the senate bill entitled, "A bill providing for the better protection of aliens." This would authorize the federal government to interfere in the internal affairs of any state when the rights of an alien were alleged to be threatened. Under this law federal troops and federal deputy marshals could be used in an industrial dispute where even one alien was involved.

The federal government would take charge of practically every strike, as corporations would quickly provide themselves with the necessary alien if none were on their payroll.

Another proposal involved the establishment of an espionage system for aliens who would be registered, a scheme that would eventually be extended to American citizens who work for wages when the public became accustomed to this European importation.

These secret attacks on liberty were less sensational than the ship subsidy proposal, but they did not escape the vigilance of organized labor, which continually warned the country of its dangers.

In the senate were a brave group of liberty lovers, whose successful repulses of reaction have been an inspiration to every true American.

From the cossack group, however, wage earners were repeatedly attacked, and pleas for handcuff legislation and other enslaving devices were made by men who have sat in that body for the last time.

A few months ago these men were given first page attention in the daily press. They thundered in the senate against workers who dare to unite. They urged legislation that has not been suggested on the floor of the senate since slavery was abolished.

Labor met these attacks with intelligence, solidarity and vigor.

Labor is not only unscathed, but by its appeals to a sound public opinion the workers defeated un-American proposals of senators who now descend into a political wilderness of their own making.

Their race is run. As they sink into oblivion their fate will be a reminder to others that the people yet demand a price for treachery to American ideals.

Like a giant searchlight the Union Label shines to guide the groping consumer in his quest for sound products. The buyer nearly

always works in the dark. He must depend on the reputation of the seller for assurance that the merchandise he gets will be good. The guarantee of no manufacturer or merchant quite equals the Union Label as surety of sound value.

Products of union shops are always made under healthful conditions and will not carry infections. The best of materials, fashioned into articles by non-union, child or convict labor, may well lose their worth as a result of inferior workmanship.

For union men there are many reasons for searching out label bearing goods. It has been repeatedly declared by wise union leaders and by disinterested economists that the battle of labor will be won the day all staunch unionists and their wives come to realize their duty to buy only union made goods and service. The label affords a method for organizing labor in a two-fold way—first, as producers and, second, as consumers. Labor is the most important consuming class in the country. The label and better wages go hand in hand. The demand for union made goods is dependent upon the wages paid in other trades. Owners of union shops, therefore, can soon be made to see the economic soundness of the living wage principle.

Every time a union member buys "unfair" goods he strikes a blow at the union craftsmen in that trade, which blow naturally reacts against the buyer and all union workers.

(Int'l Typographical Union Service.)

The union label on any product is a guarantee that the money paid for it will return to the consumer, with interest, in the form of improved social surroundings.

State of Trade March 1, 1923.

FAIR.		
43 Urbana	69 Three Rivers	215 Logansport
161 Denver	72 Burlington	220 New Orleans
221 South Bend	73 Alton	250 Belleville
257 Lancaster	79 Sandusky	273 Rockland
302 Tecumseh	85 Eau Claire	274 Pekin
395 Waterbury	86 Mansfield	279 Plattsburg
491 Huron	88 Dubuque	280 Owego
505 Uniontown	89 Schenectady	282 Bridgeport
	92 Worcester	283 Geneva
	94 Pawtucket	286 Wichita
	96 Akron	287 Marietta
	98 St. Paul	300 Michigan City
	103 Ansonia	310 Manatee
	107 Erie	311 Auburn
	112 Oneonta	315 St. Cloud
	114 Jacksonsville	320 Athens
	115 Canton	323 Sheboygan
	121 Ithaca	331 Crookston
	122 Warren	345 Rapid City
	124 Watertown	372 Marshfield
	125 Norwich	381 Watertown
	129 Denver	400 Red Wing
	130 Saginaw	406 Crawfordville
	150 Sioux City	409 Kewanee
	154 Lincoln	433 Mobile
	158 La Fayette	435 Kenton
	162 Green Bay	444 Walla Walla
	163 Marysville	447 Kenosha
	168 Oshkosh	460 Easton
	173 Zanesville	468 Albion
	178 Jefferson City	468 Bakersfield
	201 Rock Island	476 Pontiac
	206 North Adams	477 Manitowoc
	209 Coldwater	479 Wheeling
	210 Rome	502 Pittsburg
DULL.		
5 Rochester		
7 Utica		
9 Troy		
20 Decatur		
24 Muskegon		
25 Milwaukee		
26 Norwalk		
27 Toronto		
32 Louisville		
34 Chippewa Falls		
44 St. Louis		
46 Grand Rapids		
47 Quincy		
50 Leavenworth		
57 Champaign		
60 Keokuk		
61 La Crosse		

Why Some Senators Go Wrong.

BY COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION



Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, surgeon general of the U. S. Public Health Service, emphasized the need of trained public health officers at the closing session of the National Public Health Conference in Chicago. Dr. W. S. Rankin, secretary of the North Carolina State Board of Health, said 4,000,000 school children in the United States are involved in the problem of mal-nutrition.

Charges made by the New York World that child labor was employed in the beet fields were fully substantiated by a preliminary report of the Children's Bureau of the Dept. of Labor. Summarizing the forthcoming report, the department announced that in 500 families studied "either a child under 16 or a mother of a child under 6 worked in the beet fields in 1920." In the families studied, 67 per cent of the children between 6 and 16 were found at work in the beet fields. Over one-fourth of the children reported 11 to 15 hours daily work in the fields.

There are only two ways by which organized labor can hope to win strikes, declared President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in a message to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. One is through the co-operation of all locals to sustain the strikers against starvation during the strike. The other is by gaining the sympathy of the public "when tyrants try to impose their wills upon the masses."

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

- G. W. PERKINS, President,
503 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.
- SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.
- I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.
- A. GARIEPY, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can., Third Vice-President.
- MANUEL GONZALEZ, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.
- E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.
- CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Sixth Vice President.
- E. J. STACK, Labor Temple, Portland, Ore., Seventh Vice President.
- GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also as per section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 14c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not

comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member. If there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Notice of the special assessment of \$1 on all 30c and 60c members and 50c on Class B members, in compliance with Section 92 (a) of the Constitution, is herewith given. This assessment takes effect March 26, 1923, and may be paid in two weekly installments. New initiates who have not been members for four months are exempt from all assessments. All who join after March 26 are exempt from payment of the March assessment. Class B members do not have to pay any International assessments until they have been members for six months. Forty-cent beneficiary members do not have to pay the special strike fund assessment. Members out of work are not exempt from this assessment.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

30 Moberly	\$200	407 Norwich	250
372 Marshfield	150	409 Kewanee	150
373 Sherbrooke	250	410 Centralia	250
375 Anaconda	250	415 Elkhart	100
379 Rochester	200	416 Norwalk	75
380 Wallace	100	423 Sterling	100
384 St. Augustine	300	429 Niagara Falls	100
387 Yankton	200	431 Litchfield	250
389 New York	200	434 Faribault	150
391 Bellingham	200	444 Walla Walla	150
393 Cadillac	50	445 Billings	100
394 Sycamore	50	447 Kenosha	150
395 Waterbury	200	450 Enid	150
396 Northampton	300	451 Bushnell	75
398 Stamford	100	454 Cedar Rapids	200
399 Vincennes	100	456 Albion	150
400 Red Wing	50	457 Benton Harbor	150
402 Quakertown	300	462 W. Tampa	500
403 Marquette	100	464 Tampa	400

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 133 to 145, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Miss Rosa Glenski (120497), who died Jan. 7.

Union 220, New Orleans, La.—I. N. Boisseau, who died Feb. 3.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FEBRUARY, 1923.

RECEIPTS—TAX.

154 Lincoln	.....\$100	295 Scranton	.....\$200
150 Danbury	.....150	296 Wilmington	.....50
220 New Orleans	.....200	298 Glens Falls	.....200
223 Ottumwa	.....50	299 Middletown	.....100
226 Haverhill	.....150	300 Michigan City	.....150
232 Sellersville	.....150	301 Akron	.....100
260 Piqua	.....50	303 Perkaskie	.....50
271 Rochester	.....50	304 Racine	.....200
276 Plattsmouth	.....50	309 Rothschild	.....100
278 London	.....100	311 Auburn	.....100
283 Geneva	.....200	312 Livingston	.....150
285 Ft. Worth	.....150	313 Lima	.....150
287 Marinette	.....150	316 McSherrystown	.....250
289 Miami	.....100	323 Sheboygan	.....200
290 Janesville	.....150	329 Fond du Lac	.....200
293 Ft. Smith	.....100	365 Havana	.....50
294 Duluth	.....250	369 Sherman	.....100

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

20 Decatur	.....\$ 2.25	168 Oshkosh	.....\$ 1.50
24 Mukogon	......75	173 Zanesville	......75
28 Westfield	.....1.50	201 Rock Island	.....3.00
32 Louisville	.....1.00	243 Chgo. Hghts.	.....5.80
38 Springfield	.....1.00	273 Rockland	.....1.40
45 Springfield	.....3.10	289 Miami	.....3.50
49 Springfield	......50	321 N. Britain	.....5.00
68 Albany	.....1.00	331 Crookston	.....1.75
74 Poughkeepsie	.....3.00	336 Tampa	.....13.30
85 Eau Claire	.....7.60	375 Anaconda	.....3.00
98 St. Paul	.....3.00	389 New York	.....3.50
100 Milbank	.....2.20	391 Bellingham	.....1.00
107 Erie	.....1.60	399 Vincennes	.....1.00
126 Ephrata	......10	402 Quakertown	.....4.85
130 Saginaw	.....1.00	410 Centalla	.....8.05
134 La Porte	.....2.50	462 Tampa	.....12.50
154 Lincoln	......10	513 Key West	.....1.00
Rebate on telegram	.....		.....1.40

Receipts for February	.....\$4,604.50
Balance January 31, 1923	.....3,868.48

Total\$8,470.98

EXPENDITURES FOR FEBRUARY.

Office rent	.....\$ 200.00
Salary to International President	.....240.00
Salaries to clerks and stenographers	.....814.15
Pietro Bianco, sal. and exp. as Org.	.....250.00
A. Gariepy, sal. and exp. as Org.	.....100.00
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as Org.	.....150.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as Org.	.....200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as Org.	.....150.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as Org.	.....250.00
C. H. Stevens, sal. and exp. as Org.	.....200.00
F. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as Org.	.....200.71
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as Financier	.....300.00
W. A. Danis, special Org., bal. due	.....61.54
International President, fare to Philadelphia	.....42.51
John R. Ograin, special Org.	.....75.00
H. M. Good, exp. org. conference	.....7.80
Flora White, exp. org. conference	.....7.00
J. P. Keenen, exp. org. conference	.....11.92
A. P. Bower, exp. org. conference	.....5.99
Tax, A. F. of L., for February	.....300.00
Tax, U. L. T. Dept., for February	.....150.00
Express on supplies	.....11.17
Telephone service	.....6.15
Telegraph service	.....17.14
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	.....12.30
Addressograph plates	......34
Towel service	.....3.00
Light	.....4.08
Office supplies	.....6.48
Exchange on checks	.....1.86
Carrying labels to Union 14	......40
Printing—	
January Journal	.....273.74
6,000 label custodian reports	.....24.00
6,000 sick benefit reports	.....30.00
6,000 state of trade reports	.....24.00
2,000 financial statements	.....40.00
1,250 officers' blanks	.....8.00
500 receipt and expense lists	.....5.25

48,000 sick relief certificates	.....65.00
5,080 due books	.....152.00
450 circulars ref. mailing report blanks	.....4.50
500 cir. ref. election 3d V. P.	.....6.50
500 official ballots	.....7.50
Organization circular	.....7.79
Stationery for locals	.....28.50
400,000 40c dues	.....65.00
6,000 index cards	.....36.00
1,000,000 labels	.....150.00
Postage on January Journals	.....16.66
Postage on letters and supplies	.....21.06
Labor News service for February	.....2.00
Repairs on typewriter	.....2.35
Translations	......70
Wrapping paper	.....11.66
68 335/500 reams Journal paper	.....444.20
Repairing trunk	.....2.50
Tax on personal property, C. M. I. U.	.....11.63

Expense for February	.....\$5,219.96
*Balance February 28, 1923	.....3,251.02

Total\$8,470.98
*Included in balance \$1,400 Liberty Bonds.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 210, Rome, N. Y., to fine the following \$100 each and annul their cards for working in a non-union shop: F. C. Ferguson (72962), E. A. Leetz (100181) and John Goodwin. Vote: Affirmative—5; one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of Union 480, Orlando, Fla., to fine Alfred Curry (38992) \$25 for conduct unbecoming a union man. Vote: Affirmative—6.

Approved the application of Union 179, Bangor, Maine, to fine Dorothy Galpert (23636) \$50 for going to work in the B. F. Adams shop. Vote: Affirmative—5; one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of Union 179, Bangor, Maine, to fine Lloyd Bickford, an apprentice, \$300 for continuing to work in the strike shop of B. F. Adams and persistently refusing to come out. Vote: Affirmative—5; one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of Union 179, Bangor, Maine, to fine Richard Mortell \$300 for going to work in the B. F. Adams strike shop and persistently refusing to come out. Vote: Affirmative—5; one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of Union 240, Norfolk, Va., to fine Robert Lee \$25 for operating a non-union shop and to fine E. Camper and L. V. Curtis each \$25 for working in that shop. Vote: Affirmative—6.

Approved the application of Union 331, Crookston, Minn., to fine J. E. Ergeson \$50 for working in a Great Northern roundhouse during the strike. Vote: Affirmative—5; one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of Union 12, Oneida, N. Y., to fine Edward L. Mead (107449) and Frank J. Smith (112740) \$50 each and annul their cards for working in the Powell & Goldstine factory. Vote: Affirmative—4; one member approved the fines but not the annulment of cards and one member approved a fine of \$25.

Approved the application of Union 201, Rock Island, Ill., to fine G. B. Mallick (34581) \$25 for working in the unfair shop of E. J. Frey & Co. Vote: Affirmative—6.

The child who demands the union label wields more influence than the man or woman who strikes. The strikers' place may be filled, but there is no substitute for the union label.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 132, Brooklyn, as published in the January issue, as follows: The first paragraph of Section 2 of the Constitution shall read: "The next convention of the Cigar-makers' International Union shall be held on the second Monday in August, 1923."

Received the endorsement of Unions 302, Teacumsch; 165, Philadelphia; 389, New York; 257, Lancaster; 97, Boston; 14, Chicago; 44, St. Louis; 404, Austin; 22, Detroit; 213, New York; 329, Fond du Lac; 470, Portland; 72, Burlington; 384, St. Augustine; 283, Geneva; 514, Tampa; 506, Tampa; 316, McSherrystown; 54, Evansville; 292, Brooklyn; 318, St. Cloud; 172, Davenport; 111, Des Moines; 251, New York; 17, Cleveland; 98, St. Paul; 336, Tampa.

Having received the required number of endorsements, will be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of Union 90, New York, as published in the February issue, as follows:

Strike out Section 61a-Special and insert the following:

SECTION 61a. NON-BENEFICIAL CLASS.

All persons engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, may become members under the following plan:

1. \$2.00 initiation fee, payable in 4 weekly installments of 50c each.
 2. 30c weekly dues.
 3. All International strike and label assessments.
 4. All local assessments.
- Members enrolled in this class will be entitled to the following:
1. The full strike assistance, same as the 60c paying members receive.
 2. Out of work stamps.
 3. Traveling loan not exceeding \$10.00.

Members enrolled in this class shall have the privilege of paying the 60c weekly dues and all International assessments and be entitled to all benefits from the time of such transfer. (To illustrate, for sick, death and full traveling loan benefits they will be considered as new initiates.)

Members having paid 60c dues prior, or those who may pay 60c dues after the adoption of this provision, shall have the privilege to transfer to this non-beneficial class, they must sign waiver rights to all further benefits from the International Union (excepting those that this class entitles them).

In all other respects the laws governing arrears in dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of strike assistance, out of work stamps and traveling loan, and all other laws governing the 60c paying members shall apply to members enrolled in this class.

This amendment to go into effect upon adoption.

Received the endorsement of Unions 104, Pottsville; 149, Brooklyn; 14, Chicago; 37, Fort Wayne; 8, Hoboken; 402, Quakertown; 132, Brooklyn; 900, New York; 141, New York; 44, St. Louis; 165, Philadelphia; 144, New York; 257, Lancaster; 353, Brooklyn.

By Union No. 218, Binghamton, N. Y., to Section 70 of the International Constitution:

Amend Section 70 by striking out on line 2 the figures 60 and insert the figures 50. the section so amended to read:

Sec. 70. Every member, except as herein otherwise provided, shall pay to the local to which he belongs the sum of 50 cents per week dues, etc.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted herein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues for 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$3.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter, in the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrears of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues, shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a, securing employment in a factory using the label or which pay the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For ex-

ample, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 130. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all international assessments levied before or after these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessment levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue in color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp; on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

The amendment to postpone the May, 1922, convention was adopted. Any time after April, 1922, a convention may be called by a majority vote of the membership at large. Any local union may propose that we hold a convention any time after that date, April, 1922.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: None.
Union 37, Fort Wayne, Ind.—For A. J. Siegfried.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo.—For Austin Haloran, J. J. Burch, Mrs. Guesle Burch.

International Office.—For J. W. Clark, Al Daily, Paul Belz.

PRIVATE LOANS

Union No. 179, Bangor, hereby notifies the following members owing long overdue private loans to pay up or take the consequences: A. M. Purtell, 28518, \$4, granted April 10, 1910. Frank Harmon, 77862, balance due \$2, June 5, 1911. David O'Brien, 901, \$10, granted Dec. 27, 1913. Chas. Driscoll, 113763, \$3, balance due, April 8, 1915. Wm. Sheeler, 112668, \$2, granted May 22, 1915. John W. Connors, 51226, \$10, granted July 3, 1915. Peter Nilles, 111368, \$2, granted Aug. 12, 1915. C. E. T. Sander, 98259, balance due \$2, April 4, 1915. Peter Goulett, 116903, balance due, \$6, Jan. 11, 1916. C. E. T. Sander, 98259, \$2.80, granted April 4, 1916. Other members owing private loans to No. 179 are requested to pay up to avoid publication in the Journal.

Union No. 470, Portland, Me., notifies all members owing private loans to this local to pay up or we shall have to publish their names in the Journal.

Secretaries please collect private loans from the following members and send to Union 248, Jacksonville, Fla.: J. M. Chenault (25765), \$3; A. Paquin (36960), \$3; A. Reachard (69378), \$3; Geo. C. Kane (23447), \$3.

UNION NOTES

Secretary holding card of Loltis Chusmack (165316) is requested to collect \$3 for board and room bill and notify the secretary of Union 157, Rockford, Ill.

The office of Union 2, Buffalo, N. Y., will be closed afternoons on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Union 12, Oneida, N. Y., begs to acknowledge voluntary contributions received from sister unions in behalf of our locked out members as follows: Union 74, \$3; 14, \$5; 141, \$5; 3, \$5; 144, \$5; 242, \$2; 17, \$5; 129, \$10; 305, \$3; 97, \$50; 44, \$10; 92, \$10; 500, \$10; 209, \$1; 149, \$2; 1, \$2; 222, \$2; 206, \$2; 462, \$5; 16, \$2; 179, \$10; 470, \$5; 228, \$10; 39, \$100; 321, \$2; 294, \$5; 42, \$5; 162, \$5; 114, \$3; 90, \$5; 76, \$2; 282, \$2; 113, \$5; 146, \$2; 488, \$3; 339, \$3; 380, \$2; 192, \$181.50; 466, \$2; 47, \$2; 464, \$5; 10, \$5; 332, \$5; 402, \$1; 9, \$10; 192, \$131.30; total, \$650.80. All of which we are very grateful for, and we also wish to state that conditions in Oneida are as yet unchanged. Again thanking you for your generosity in our behalf. Yours fraternally, Peter Rogers, Financial Secretary, Union 12, Oneida, N. Y.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

John L. Tarpley, 805 Park Ave., Dallas, Tex., wishes to hear from his brother, S. N. Tarpley. Last heard of in Los Angeles, Calif. Important.

Enoes Roney, Lancaster, Pa., would like to hear from G. W. McGee. Address in care of secretary.

Chas. Scherer would like to hear from Ole Larson. Address in care of Union 4, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Strike! They (the American workingmen) have no jobs now. We do not want to take up work again now, so what can they do? They will have to submit or starve."—J. Pierpont Morgan, February, 1908.

"Habeas corpus be damned! We'll give them post-mortems instead."—Adjutant General Bell, of the Colorado militia, defying the orders of the civil courts.

LOST CARDS

Frank Paquin, 52268, init. July 20, 1907, at 103. Lost March 8, 1923.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) .....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) .....	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8x4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8x4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.10

When ordering state size wanted.

Year date for label canceler .....	.20
Typeholder for cancelling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. .....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. .....	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ....	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1ix3	1.25
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200-page label record	1.40
1-100-page label record .....	.85

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

Day books and ledgers of more than 200 pp. cannot be shipped to Canada because of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound parcel post limit.

	Day books and				Ledgers only.	
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.80	\$6.65	\$11.80
1st zone, 50 mi. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 mi. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3rd zone, 150 to 300 mi. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 mi. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:
The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada, and until further notice the following prices, plus express charges, will be charged Canadian locals:

300-page day book or ledger	\$ 3.50
400-page ledger	5.50
500-page ledger	6.50
1,000-page ledger	11.00
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.75

*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50c init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks, blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cards; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

CORRESPONDENCE

Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 21, 1923.

Los Angeles is the attraction and terminal for the traveling public of the nation. And Old Sol gives special service to southern California. And the newspapers who discovered this fact are advertising the southland and its advantage in every one of their issues, which attracts people from all parts of the world, for all are welcome to the blessed sunshine, providing they have the coin to pay the high rent and the high bill of fare in general.

Los Angeles is equipped with all modern conveniences, for it has mental geniuses from all parts of the world to construct the same. But, fellow craftsmen, in case you intend to come here, know beforehand that cigar making in Los Angeles is not profitable under the present prices. And know before you land here that you will have to make them for nothing. Think of it, rolling a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch cigar for \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ per M. with a foreman over your head that is watching every move, and if there is anything to his displeasure causes your discharge and another one of the newcomers takes your place. At the present rate of travel to Los Angeles no manufacturer is troubled about getting cheap help. There is hardly any time when manufacturers of cigars do not turn people away looking for work. And you find here many surprised people, having left better working conditions in the east. But having spent all their money for railroad tickets, they must work under any undesirable conditions until help comes to them from the outside. And to them California looks different after they have seen one of the Los Angeles cigar foundries, for machinery in our craft is in use in this city, which helps to keep man power at the lowest notch. The influx of people is so great that the Cigarmakers' Union 225 is powerless to enforce union conditions in our craft. Anyone not believing these facts should come as soon as possible, for seeing is believing.

Written for publication by the Publishing Board of Union 225, Los Angeles.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1923.

The amendment we proposed to Section No. 2 of the Constitution, providing for a convention in August, 1923, the earliest date it could be held in conformity with our law, should easily secure the required number of seconds.

Reasons for a convention are many, of great importance to the trade in general, and ought to be recognized by all of us who really have the welfare of the International Union and our own best interest at heart.

We will never be able to combat the issues confronting us through the medium of the initiative and referendum. We all must recog-

nize the fact that we have some mighty weighty problems that need a solution if we are ever to successfully meet the conditions in our trade. Changed conditions in the trade must need changes in our basic law. This fact is unchangeable.

The question of organization, the coming of machinery into the industry and our relationship to the machine and our system of benefits, more especially the death benefit, are questions that in themselves, when they were adopted, was a great error that in themselves necessitate a convention. They are questions that we can never hope to properly settle for the good of all concerned until we meet each other in convention, exchange views and in an intelligent and friendly debate bring out all of the vital points both pro and con that may be pertinent to the subject matter under consideration.

We have under consideration a plan where it may be possible to have our death benefit underwritten by some regular life insurance company. This subject in itself and some final disposition of it necessitates more publicity than it will ever get through the referendum, and

the need for its final disposition becomes more pressing each year.

By all means let us have a convention. Its cost, whatever it may be, will prove to be the best investment we ever made along progressive lines.

Yours fraternally,
THEO. BILLINGHEIMER,
Sec'y-Treas. Union 132 of Brooklyn.

William Gibbs McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury, in an article published in Labor, declares the fundamental of life is the opportunity to work and the right to receive for that work a wage sufficient at least to sustain the life of the worker and provide reasonable comforts for his family and education for his children. Civilization means that if it means anything at all.

You don't need a lot of money to buy Treasury Savings Certificates. \$20.50 will purchase a \$25 Certificate; \$32 will purchase a \$100 Certificate; \$320 will purchase a \$1,000 Certificate. Your postmaster sells them and upon request will furnish full particulars.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN OCTOBER, 1922.

Union	Card No.	Name of member.	Date initiated.	Length By member-		Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				Union	ship.			
No.				No.	Yr. M.			
2	H. Schroeder	41423	May, 1901	2	20 6	Total disability	63	\$ 50.00
4	Val Lang	67506	July, 1893	4	29 1	Heart disease	63	550.00
5	Fedor Gelbrich	59117	May, 1891	5	31 4	Dropsy	65	550.00
7	G. W. Wilske	3140	Nov., 1879	7	32 10	Total disability	84	350.00
10	F. Dinsmore	83897	June, 1899	...	23 ..		40	350.00
14	Otto Dohse	12230	July, 1896	14	26 ..	Total disability—blind..	...	350.00
14	Joe Nemec	28733	July, 1897	14	25 3	Total disability	...	350.00
14	A. L. Weinstock	35865	Jan., 1885	185	37 8	Total disability	...	350.00
14	A. J. Parr	68919	Sept., 1892	46	24 ..	Tuberculosis	52	550.00
14	W. Spitz	7441	Sept., 1880	60	42 ..		...	550.00
17	Wife Otto Martin	24984	Mar., 1893	164	31 7	Stroke—blood pres.	69	40.00
17	Joe Wonderlie	49154	June, 1886	17	36 3	Abscess abdomen	55	550.00
25	Chas. Helmuth	22729	Sept., 1910	25	12 ..	Bright's disease	51	275.00
39	Ernest Beck	58143	Nov., 1911	90	11 ..	Cancer stomach	80	75.00
39	Wife Jens Begier	58724	Sept., 1887	90	38 1	Chro. nephritis	60	40.00
44	Ed Flood	17123	May, 1899	36	23 5	Total disability—blind..	61	350.00
44	John Selbert	964	Dec., 1890	44	31 9	Heart trouble	88	550.00
44	Henry Luehrsel	12172	July, 1903	44	19 1	Lobar pneumonia	65	475.00
46	Wife Frank Alt	83187	July, 1898	46	24 3	Bowel obstruction	63	40.00
55	Ed Fox	115298	May, 1907	58	15 5	Total disability—shock.	60	400.00
55	Ed O'Reilly	63842	June, 1890	55	32 3	Apoplexy	53	550.00
68	J. H. Dolan	14943	July, 1883	68	39 ..	Complications	55	550.00
81	Robt. Johns	38480	Oct., 1885	81	37 ..	Dropsy	65	550.00
90	Emil Clement	106733	Feb., 1904	97	18 9	Gas—suicide	47	475.00
90	C. W. Lacalle	9833	Sept., 1909	336	13 ..	Paralysis	52	275.00
97	H. Buerge	7620	Oct., 1880	4	41 2	Odemc brain	66	550.00
97	Joe Peters	41943	Jan., 1896	97	26 6	Accidental drowning	63	100.00
97	Wife E. Simons	36378	Mar., 1885	144	37 6	Cancer large intestines.	63	40.00
99	Geo. Heidenreich	4559	April, 1880	99	42 3	Complications	65	550.00
121	Mother Wm. Crozier	9743	Jan., 1881	121	42 9	Old age	92	40.00
129	Stefano Dida	118586	May, 1908	129	14 3	Hemorrhage lungs	37	275.00
132	Wife J. H. Thoring	45116	Mar., 1886	132	36 ..	Cancer rectum	57	40.00
132	Wife Gus Knoop	41601	Feb., 1886	132	36 ..	Angina pectoris	68	40.00
138	Wife Edw. Matt	49286	Oct., 1899	138	33 9	Diabetes	66	40.00
149	Geo. A. Strch	105742	Feb., 1905	149	17 7	Myocarditis	62	475.00
151	Manuel Ramos	17868	Aug., 1916	836	6 2		27	75.00
165	Franz Frank	58319	Feb., 1884	165	38 6	Cancer	67	550.00
192	Wife J. Lampa	78180	April, 1898	98	24 5	Pul. Tub.	38	40.00
205	Sam Clark	60210	June, 1887	205	35 4	Epileptic fits	64	550.00
221	G. Makielski	113934	Aug., 1906	221	13 6	Tuberculosis	36	275.00
228	J. A. Schweitzer	52016	July, 1886	221	26 2	Paralysis	56	550.00
228	Nic. Quintero	65209	Aug., 1901	225	21 1	Cirrhosis liver	65	550.00
229	Aug. Broughton	5995	Jan., 1910	229	12 8	Paralysis	54	50.00
233	Gus Flatner	71516	July, 1893	233	29 2	Old age	79	550.00
236	Wilhelmina Lenich	41976	Nov., 1891	236	31 11	Indigestion	64	550.00
237	J. M. Garling	82395	Dec., 1901	297	21 10	Cancer liver	58	550.00
350	Vincenta Garcia	84555	April, 1917	350	5 2	Tuberculosis	24	125.00
350	Jesus A. Rivera	84544	Mar., 1918	350	6 2	Tuberculosis	29	125.00
372	Wife L. Ludwikowski	100540	Oct., 1902	372	19 11	Pneumonia	38	40.00
378	Ramon Ortiz	122220	Feb., 1918	378	4 4	Pul. Tub.	81	75.00
481	Bonif Tirado	116529	July, 1908	481	14 2	Cirrhosis	60	75.00
481	Juan Salas	116573	July, 1908	481	14 2	Tuberculosis	30	75.00
500	Maria Cotarelo	56652	Dec., 1919	500	2 9	Cancer uterus	30	75.00
501	Wife Jas. Kelly	418	April, 1915	501	7 6	Tuberculosis	25	40.00

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN NOVEMBER, 1922.

Union	Card	Date	By member- ship.	Length Yr. M.	Cause of Death.	Amount
No. Name of member.	No.	Initiated.	No.	Yr. M.	Age.	paid.
2 Henry Schroeder	41423	May, 1902	2	20 6	T. D., all kinds dis....	68 \$300.00
3 Joe Schramm	56190	Oct., 1896	90	26 1	Total disability	59 350.00
4 H. E. Worrell	31061	May, 1894	53	28 5	Alcoholism	63 550.00
6 Nora Vinney	83070	July, 1903	6	20 3	Total disability	60 350.00
8 Chris Volkers	45323	Aug., 1890	8	30 ..	Total disability	83 350.00
14 Mother E. W. Smale....	24520	Jan., 1900	14	22 11	.....	40.00
14 Jno. E. Mueller	46531	Apr., 1886	14	36 6	Paralysis	61 550.00
17 Frank Brocek	26954	Nov., 1883	17	34 1	Fiber tumor	58 550.00
18 Fred Roeder	35333	Feb., 1887	49	35 8	Hemorrhage stomach ..	79 550.00
23 Ad Buettner	58293	Jan., 1884	22	38 9	Senility	79 550.00
27 W. V. Todd	1881	Sept., 1885	27	37 1	Total disability	72 350.00
33 Chris Teiner	44857	Apr., 1892	33	30 6	Dysentery	84 550.00
39 John Eichler	58718	Oct., 1886	90	36 ..	Heart disease	74 550.00
41 Adolph Andreson	69079	.....	.....	.....	Total disability	350.00
43 Arthur Kredel	64039	June, 1891	123	31 4	Apoplexy	52 550.00
49 A. De Young	2787	Oct., 1916	144	6 ..	Cancer brain	45 125.00
49 Jos. Zak	41832	Feb., 1890	49	32 8	Overcome by gas	52 75.00
66 Ed Herbst	95322	Aug., 1901	66	21 2	Kidney trouble	62 550.00
68 Emil Buße	22799	Nov., 1896	68	25 10	Asthma	69 550.00
68 Ben Metter	37166	Aug., 1885	68	37 2	Kidney trouble	68 550.00
72 Jacob Williams	52096	May, 1919	72	3 3	Gallstones	65 75.00
87 N. Cantor	10813	Apr., 1883	87	39 ..	Complications	65 550.00
89 Ed Selby	49551	Apr., 1899	89	23 ..	Cancer stomach	63 550.00
90 Herman Conrad	41527	Feb., 1886	123	35 9	Cancer bladder	60 550.00
90 M. Schweitzer	57855	Sept., 1890	90	32 ..	Cerebral apoplexy	75 550.00
90 J. E. Fredericks	32242	May, 1886	44	36 5	Total disability	61 350.00
90 Carl Muller	57346	Mar., 1883	90	39 6	Chr. nephritis	73 450.00
97 Hy Lucking	8424	May, 1886	22	30 ..	Heart disease	83 50.00
97 Wm. Hackman	58321	Aug., 1883	165	39 2	Mitral regurgitation....	90 550.00
97 R. Jacobson	10614	Mar., 1883	97	39 5	Heart disease	70 550.00
107 W. T. Mueller	23006	Oct., 1901	107	21 ..	Arterio sclerosis	64 550.00
111 Mother F. Priebe	6011	Nov., 1886	111	35 ..	Old age	84 40.00
114 P. J. Butler	107348	Jan., 1906	114	14 9	Insanity Bft.	200.00
127 Adam Wolfe	59376	May, 1887	65	34 10	Found dead	72 550.00
131 Louise Schaublin	46869	Dec., 1887	131	34 9	Congestion kidneys ..	74 550.00
144 Wife G. Abrahams	15652	Oct., 1885	144	37 ..	Cardiac dilatation	75 40.00
144 Wife Joel Blum	40498	July, 1890	10	32 4	Pul. oedema	73 40.00
144 Chas. Jareckle	173	Jan., 1903	144	19 8	Adensinia prostatic ..	59 475.00
151 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00
165 Wife Henry Deniese	54359	Oct., 1891	165	31 ..	Myocarditis	60 40.00
165 Ernst Ebenbach	65406	July, 1891	165	31 ..	Heart trouble	72 550.00
174 A. C. Martin	4553	Apr., 1880	99	42 9	Pneumonia	69 550.00
183 Christian Sturman	52019	July, 1886	291	36 1	Paralysis throat	65 550.00
208 Wife H. J. Parker	70114	Nov., 1891	333	30 11	Bright's disease	44 40.00
209 Michael Dawson	77293	Nov., 1895	209	27 ..	Pneumonia	59 550.00
225 A. W. Dray	4259	May, 1879	17	43 5	Consumption	70 550.00
225 Simon Marks	74723	Oct., 1895	14	21 ..	Total disability	80 350.00
228 Armand Muller	36264	July, 1887	228	35 2	Chr. myocarditis	80 349.90
236 Howard Zerr	42594	Mar., 1889	236	33 8	Loc. ataxia	56 550.00
251 Jos. Zacharias	49435	Mar., 1886	28	36 8	Carditis lungs	71 550.00
266 Carl Wanger	72904	July, 1904	266	18 3	Tuberculosis	60 475.00
273 Harry Hauser	46003	Mar., 1891	290	31 6	Bright's disease	49 550.00
278 Dan McPherson	107485	Apr., 1904	278	18 6	Pul. tub.	37 475.00
323 Wife Fred Burhop	67172	Nov., 1891	323	7 7	Pneumonia	46 40.00
337 Bradley Sweeting	5070	July, 1919	337	3 3	Bronchitis	51 75.00
364 Otto J. Lang	65208	Aug., 1890	216	30 ..	Apoplexy	49 550.00
381 Harry Grams	106104	May, 1903	381	19 5	Brain tumor	53 475.00
382 Jess Smith	21171	July, 1910	382	13 3	Acute alcoholism	30 275.00
398 Wife J. E. Farrell	6648	Oct., 1882	26	40 1	Bright's disease	60 40.00
425 Jesse D. Reardon	81919	Dec., 1903	202	18 1	Paralysis	48 475.00
447 Wife A. J. Denig	110948	Sept., 1914	447	8 1	Heart failure	32 40.00
449 Erigido Santiago	117154	June, 1907	449	15 2	Tuberculosis	40 475.00
456 Chas. W. Stewart	31221	Apr., 1894	33	27 ..	Total disability	60 350.00
462 Wife G. Mangiavi	49642	Dec., 1916	462	5 9	Report not complete....	44.00
481 Bonifacio Tirado	118529	July, 1908	481	14 2	Ent. aortica	60 200.00
481 Juan Salas	118573	July, 1908	481	14 2	Tuberculosis	30 200.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

* Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

† Have regular headquarters.

\$ Are cigar packers.

‡ Are selectors.

§ Stogie makers.

a Are strippers.

b Are banders.

c Are cigar-factory employees.

d Casers.

NOTE—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 210 A. Leland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *405 C. J. Hill, 1408 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *488 Chas. Peterson, 711 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Boesche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 298 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101 Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 ‡228 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Iddore Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. C. Stroup, 684½ 12th st., San Pedro.
 332 H. P. Dennery, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 338 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 630 8th st., San Bernardino.
 469 A. H. Sidler, 620 Humboldt st., Bakersfield.
 *504 Jennie Ferranti, 2222 Mason st., San Francisco.
 Paul Lavattiat, 29 Arlington st., San Francisco.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 A. B. Theoret, 29 Lamoureux, Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Garlepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Que.
 140 Wilfred Haynes, 87 Albert st., St. Catharines, Ont. (Niagara Falls).
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 357 Frank Brown, 53 26th av., W., Vancouver, B. C.
 *373 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
 459 W. B. Rose, 320 Av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
 478 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 480 A. G. Miller, 245 Boyne st., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- *129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
 *306 J. Listerman, 608 E. 8d st., Pueblo.
 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 499 Elmer E. East, 420 W. Topeka av., Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 11 Couch st., S. Norwalk.
 *39 F. A. Grube, 218 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 159 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 156 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
 *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
 *282 Geo. Eaglehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *299 Chas. Anderson, Box 683, 314 Main st., Middletown.
 *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *385 Frank N. Smith, Box 560, Waterbury.

- *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Havana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1831 E. Union st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 †336 Manuel Gonzales, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 301 Ellis st., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonzales, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Salvatore Chillura, Box 5516, Ybor City Station, Tampa.
 †474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *506 America Fulg, Box 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *512 Dolores Gonzalez, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *513 Mary Carstens, Seminary and White sts., Key West.
 L. Carstens, Box 135, Key West.
 *514 Enlillo Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 111 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Thomas Nicholson, 152 King st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- *114 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Niehart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *39 J. E. Jacobson, 812½ N. 7th st., Springfield.
 41 John E. May, 449 New York st., Aurora.
 Frank A. Assell, 298 Pierce st., Aurora.
 *47 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.
 *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington av., Alton.

- *80 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
- *90 Joseph Elser, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
- Phillip Steffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
- 114 Herman H. Zeller, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
- *118 Louis Stroeble, 1406 N. Perry st., Peoria.
- *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
- *154 Geo. Auer, 816 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
- *157 W. A. Kaufman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
- 174 Frank Suva, 119 Iowa av., Joliet.
- *183 Jas. E. Williams, Jefferson st., Mendota.
- 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
- *200 O. H. Swartz, 203 Lake st., Galesburg.
- 201 John H. Russ, 1030 1st av., Rock Island.
- 207 W. E. Trout, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
- 222 Frank Baker, Box 95, Peru.
- 243 Chas. Mazur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
- *247 Fred A. Wolf, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
- *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
- 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
- David George, 308 S. Everett st., Streator.
- *259 R. Saltzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
- 274 Carl Huisken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
- 297 Patrick O'Connor, 879 W. Spruce st., Canton.
- *305 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
- *365 Geo. Sautz, 311½ W. Main st., Havana.
- 394 J. W. Humphrey, 317 E. Sycamore st., Sycamore.
- *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
- 411 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
- 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
- 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
- 437 W. M. Hochenedel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
- *451 A. M. McGee, 602 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
- *455 J. F. Peterson, Galea.
- 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
- 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
- Jacob Huber, 503 W. 3rd st., Connersville.
- *33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
- *Arnold Brinkman, 713 Spring st., Indianapolis.
- *37 Sam H. Randolph, 317 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne.
- *59 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
- *54 Emil Levy, 525 Linc st., Evansville.
- *62 Otto Reisman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
- 134 Jos. Gackie, 415 E. st., La Porte.
- *158 H. E. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
- *204 Math. Birx, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
- *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
- 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., South Bend.
- 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st st., Peru.
- *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
- 308 Geo. P. Oaster, 510 Wilson av., Muncie.
- *335 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
- 330 Chas. L. Jacobs, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
- S. R. Wirey, 1127 N. Washington st., Kokomo.
- *379 Chas. Sholder, Rochester.
- *382 Ed. Gantner, 215 W. 15th st., Rushville.
- 399 Henry Youngs, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
- *406 R. A. Thompson, 623 E. Pike st., Crawfordville.
- *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
- *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
- *88 Ed Schrempf, 381 Bluff st., Dubuque.
- *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1801 W. 30th st., Des Moines.
- 120 John Hartman, 1501 E. 6th st., Muscatine.
- 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
- 165 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
- 172 Geo. Peterson, 302 S. Concord st., Davenport.
- *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
- *181 Henry F. Smith, 835 5th st., Fort Madison.
- 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
- 239 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3rd st., Clinton (Lyons).
- 277 Harry Phillips, 323 N. J. st., Oskaloosa.
- 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 3rd st., Cedar Rapids.
- 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- *86 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
- *56 Geo. Copenhagen, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
- 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
- 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
- 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *182 Wm. Rentschler, 510 W. Liberty st., Louisville.
- *105 W. A. Cole, 19 W. 4th st., Maysville.
- 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
- *187 Theo. Kenneweg, 640 Elm st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3rd st., New Orleans.
- 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1385 St. Bernard av., New Orleans.
- * M. M. Young, 2220 Conti st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 168 Main st., Biddeford.
- 66 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.

- 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
- 273 Jas. L. Rogers, 11 James st., Rockland.
- 470 H. D. Saunders, Box 954, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, 107 E. Virginia av., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
- *49 John W. Russell, 150 White st., Springfield.
- *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
- 92 Geo. Apbolt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 339, Worcester.
- 197 Chas. F. Claus, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- Edw. Van Poppel, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- *160 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
- *206 C. F. Harrington, 2 Lameroux pl., North Adams.
- 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
- *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lily av., Lowell.
- 324 Manuel Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
- 326 D. J. Lawler, 53 Park st., Taunton.
- 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
- 475 John J. Sweeney, 89 Snow st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Nicholas Cappuccilli, 206 Le Roy st., Sault Ste Marie.
- *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E., Labor Temple, Detroit.
- 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
- *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
- 69 C. C. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
- *130 F. Rosenberg, 321 Walnut st., Saginaw.
- 167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
- *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
- 186 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
- 205 H. C. Gruba, 164 Kingman av., Battle Creek.
- *208 L. W. Lapp, 1015 Oak st., Kalamazoo.
- *209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
- *268 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
- *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
- 310 A. B. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
- *314 Frank C. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
- 366 Wm. Luebke, 209 N. 1st st., Ann Arbor.
- 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, 311 16th st., Port Huron.
- 383 J. M. Nagel, 203½ S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
- 408 Frank Lamora, 228 Blenbush av., Marquette.
- *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
- *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanical st., Pontiac.
- *468 A. H. Wetzel, 922 W. Erie st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
- *77 Alex McEachran, 423 Daily Star bldg., Minneapolis.

*96 Gust E. Erickson, 406 N. Franklin st., St. Paul.
 271 Bert Joslyn, 207 5th st., N. W., Rochester.
 294 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *815 J. M. Sharenbroich, 238 14th av., S., St. Cloud.
 331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 434 John Miller, 113 W. 3rd st., Faribault.

MISSOURI.

23 M. H. Grant, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 144 Ed Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *78 John Kichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 J. W. Baker, 718 Edmund st., St. Joseph.
 L. L. Jacobs, 718 Edmund st., St. Joseph.
 102 Isaac N. Welle, 424 New Nelson bldg., Missouri
 and Main sts., Kansas City.
 *93 Fred J. Neutzier, 208 Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 John D. Meyer, 600 N. Quincy st., Sedalia.

MONTANA.

312 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 362 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., S., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Turtle, 1000 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

*93 J. B. Schupp, 2537 S. 10th st., Omaha.
 143 John Steimer, 945 N. 22nd av., Lincoln.
 *276 Mike Bajack, L. B. 274, Plattsmouth.
 358 Wm. Feinauer, 84 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg.,
 Manchester.
 *299 Daniel Sullivan, 109 Ash st., Box 269, Nashua.
 *518 John F. Howe, 330 Auburn st., Manchester.
 *520 Mrs. Elizabeth Foley, 298 S. Main st., Manchester.

NEW JERSEY.

3 Edw. Peters, 88 N. Main st., Paterson.
 John Ritenour, 12 16th av., Paterson.
 *8 Max Schuenke, 133 Bowers st., Jersey City
 Heights (Hoboken).
 *131 Henry J. Hulsch, 25 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 *138 Henry F. Hiffers, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 Gustav Schweitzer, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 *146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland
 Park, New Brunswick.
 147 Ludwig Koeig, 534 Elm st., W. Hoboken (Union
 Hill).
 190 W. P. Nelson, 149 St. James pl., Atlantic City.
 *203 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23rd st., Camden.
 *228 Alois Klaber, 1009 Lyndale av., Trenton.
 *524 Mrs. H. Schroeder, Carteret (Chromie).
 Mary Planke, Carteret (Chromie).

NEW MEXICO.

443 Julius De Gryse, 1082 N. 8th st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

*12 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
 15 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 16 Jacob B. Sigel, care of L. J. Reusnow, 289 E.
 Genesee st., Syracuse.
 7 Alex. Rosenthal, 808 Mary st., Utica.
 19 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Troy.
 * Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Troy.
 *12 Peter Rogers, 68 N. Willow st., Ononda.
 *13 H. Michaels, 610 W. 178th st., New York City.
 *16 Jas. Dundon, 5 Tremont av., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Outhbert, 750 1/2 Livingston st., Elmira.

68 John J. Dillon, 45 2nd st., Albany.
 * Jas. L. McHale, 106 State st., Albany.
 *74 Geo. F. Hits, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 78 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
 *81 Henry Gerow, 1216 Park st., Peekskill.
 *84 W. J. Wright, 85 Montgomery st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 *89 Alva King, 834 Stanley st., Schenectady.
 *90 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.
 *112 S. E. Dunham, 53 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 121 M. F. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 Jas. W. Gray, 210 S. Indiana av., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, Box 263, Norwich.
 *122 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 *141 Joseph Woch, 227 E. 84th st., New York City.
 142 Mrs. Hattie Sterrett, 13 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 *144 J. Melhado, 9 E. 7th st., New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 590 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Zeigler, 207 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 175 Frank Rist, 25 Park st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 *213 Abraham Wolferman, 1313 Clinton av., Bronx,
 New York.
 John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 *229 C. H. Everett, 77 State st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 *241 Daniel H. Brown, 106 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 251 C. L. Lindiau, 227 E. 84th st., New York.
 270 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Oswego.
 *283 F. P. Gullford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 *292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 811 John L. Kaupp, 16 1/2 E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 842 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 848 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 *853 Jose Bustillo, 2026 Lexington av., New York
 (Brooklyn).
 870 O. W. Swanson, 28 Scott st., Jamestown.
 *389 Pietro Bianco, 432 E. 15th st., New York.
 Joseph Leco, 229 E. 63rd st., New York.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 512 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 430 John D. Mahar, 168 W. 3rd st., Fulton.
 483 Bruce P. Dick, 28 Bleecker st., Gloversville.
 *488 O. B. Davis, 34 South st., Middletown.

OHIO.

14 Wm. Lemke, 1411 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 *17 Wm. D. Dawson, 409 Superior av., W., Room 300,
 Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schenberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 John Roth, 219 N. Main st., Urbana.
 *45 E. L. Craver, 80 N. Plum st., Springfield.
 *48 Jacob Freiman, 1019 E. Bancroft st., Toledo.
 75 C. A. Cashdollar, 330 Lexington av., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 1312 Carr st., Sandusky.
 *86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 *96 Chris Fruedemann, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1830 Garfield av., S. W., Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 509 S. Front st., Hamilton.
 Henry Segers, 13 Sycamore st., Hamilton.
 137 Joe Kettl, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 178 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutsler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 *200 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *313 Wm. E. Ratty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *360 Wm. Hanitsch, 38 Eaton st., Delaware.
 *418 W. P. Horlacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulline, 627 Lima st., Kenton.
 503 R. H. Craig, 409 N. Main st., Uhrichsville.
 *504 N. D. Gill, Box 316, Bethesda.
 519 H. W. Gilham, Belmont.
 H. C. Galloway, Box 7, Belmont.

OKLAHOMA.

450 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON.

*202 T. J. Estabrook, Labor Temple, Portland.
 425 Herman Kennell, 271 33d st., Astoria.
 487 C. L. Milliken, Box 393, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corey.

- 64 Harry H. Mattes, 481 N. 6th st., Lebanon.
 *91 Wm. T. Kinsley, 137 S. Jefferson st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. Glover, 8 N. 5th st., Pottsville.
 *107 August C. Maitheuer, 2634 Cochran st., Erie.
 *108 Lewis Young, 100½ Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 *122 Henry True, 1305 Penn. av., W., Warren.
 *126 C. M. Hammond, 223 Washington av., Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 222 Washington av., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 18, Denver.
 * John A. Mowery, Lock Box 25, Denver.
 †165 Chas. O'Brien, Machinists' Temple, 13th and Spring Garden sts., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, 354 Main st., East Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington av., Sellersville.
 236 M. L. Wolfskill, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 † A. P. Bower, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 John Russell, 224 W. Maple st., York.
 Peter Hollinger, 609 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 * Jacob L. Glick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.
 285 E. G. Kotzwinkle, 419 Birch st., Scranton.
 301 D. S. Leib, Box 92, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 303 Frank Bartholomew, Perkasie.
 309 John L. Schaar, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Rothsville.
 †316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
 *317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
 320 Earl Goetchius, 412 S. Main st., Athens.
 355 A. Eberhardt, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 *402 Harvey F. Smoll, 820 W. Broad st., Quakertown.
 *466 Clinton Fried, Barnett House, Easton.
 *502 Fred W. Meyer, 2104 Stroub Lane, Pittsburgh.
 * Philip Miller, 163 Middle st., R. F. D. No. 1, Mount Olive P. O. (Pittsburgh).
 *506 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.

PORTO RICO.

- 148 Juan Pimental, Box 298, Federacion Libre, Caguas.
 Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libre, Caguas.
 190 Jos. Montones, 4 Telegrafo st., Box 13, Gurado.
 Amelizo Candelan, 6 Antonio st., Box 78, Gurado.
 194 Bartolome Majoral, Box 8, Cayey.
 Jose Ramon Collazo, Box 8, Cayey.
 333 Jose Garcia Fernandez, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 350 Amadeo Cancel, Box 147, Manati.
 Pastor V. Arcaya, Box 147, Manati.
 376 Francisco Collazo, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
 Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
 378 Armando Ferrer, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 †418 Salvador de Jesus, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Juan Bermudez Sanchez, Box Y, Bayamon.
 446 Antonio Dominguez, Box 298, Caguas (Agua Buenas).
 Angel Morales, Box 298, Caguas (Agua Buenas).
 449 Bernardo Suarez, Bicipia No. 4, Ponce.
 Pedro Torres Diaz, Nuevo Paris st., Ponce.
 460 Florentino Fuentes, Box 270, San Juan.
 Jose R. Pinero, Box 270, San Juan.
 467 Jo Ocasio, Box 773, Arecibo.
 Flexi Gonzales, Box 773, Arecibo.
 472 Agapito Gonzalez, Box 67, Juncos.
 Salvador Silverstriz, Box 67, Juncos.
 481 Saturnino Cortes, Box 404, Bayamon.
 Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 A. F. Merrill, 210 Bellevue av., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hohler, 330 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 100 E. H. Duesing, Box 423, Milbank.
 *153 John Goebel, 634 S. Dakota av., S. E. Sioux Falls.
 345 Grover C. Barber, 712 Main st., Rapid City.
 *387 H. E. Anderson, 302 Pearl st., Yankton.
 491 Earle Walz, 807 Colorado av., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- *83 A. J. Jones, 1722 Nassau st., Nashville.
 *261 H. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
 *268 E. B. Hanson, 357 N. Main st., Memphis.
 318 Matt Gerlach, Court House, Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 Conrado La Farga, Box 678, El Paso.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
 *286 U. M. Lee, 1801 Alston av., Ft. Worth.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 809 G. Leo Forest, 114½ N. Crockett st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 1504 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 378 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, Box 18, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
 264 Jas. J. Reedy, 48 Woodstock av., Rutland.
 371 Wesley Hoffman, 365 N. Main st., Barre.

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- *133 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 27th st., Richmond.
 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 S. Blatner, Box 291, Hoquiam.
 *113 E. Lewis, 259 S. 13th st., Tacoma.
 188 Ed. Coenen, 1258 E. Lake av., Seattle.
 *325 John A. Reddy, 4207 E. Frederick av., Spokane.
 *391 F. H. Bruce, 1321 R. B. av., Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2nd st., Walla Walla.
 498 Jas. Fitzgerald, 2819½ Cedar st., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 * Frank C. Nolte, 57 22nd st., Wheeling.
 †501 H. D. Clarke, 1407 Market st., Wheeling.
 *510 E. S. Morrison, 131 Elkins st., Fairmont.
 *516 Margaret Mesamore, 1229 E. McCollough st., Wheeling.
 Mrs. Emma L. Wagener, 2204 Wilson st., Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 N. M. Keller, 873 4th st., Milwaukee.
 † John Kammer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 † Ernest De Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 John Wurzel, 1564 Denton st., La Crosse.
 *85 Felix Roberge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
 *135 E. A. Heldeman, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
 162 Sam Nys, 121 S. Irwin st., Green Bay.
 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
 *132 Thos. Dunbar, Box 237, Sun Prairie (Madison).
 *212 Richard Braun, 1803 14th st., Superior.
 245 Fred H. Bohelm, 512 Willis av., Ashland.
 *287 Wm. Aagaard, 2610 Parkridge av., Marinette.
 290 Phil Sullivan, 405 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
 304 F. E. Corbelle, 1735 N. Main st., Racine.
 *323 Richard Wagner, 1915 N. 7th st., Sheboygan.
 *329 L. A. Martin, 76 15th st., Fond du Lac.
 *363 S. P. Malaglan, 228 E. Broadway, Wausau.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 212 N. Central av., Marshfield.
 *381 August Otto, 1118 Ruth st., Watertown.
 *447 August Denig, 109 N. Fremont av., Kenosha.
 *477 Hugh Goldie, 918 S. 13th st., Manitowoc.
 *482 Louis Ziebell, 712 Chicago st., Wauesa.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C. M. I. U. OF A.
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The amendment of Union 90, New York, creating a new Section 61, a so-called optional, non-beneficial class, having received the required number of endorsements, goes to popular vote. The amendment follows:

Strike out Section 61a-Special and insert the following:

SECTION 61a. NON-BENEFICIAL CLASS.

All persons engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, may become members under the following plan:

1. \$2.00 initiation fee, payable in 4 weekly installments of 50c each.
2. 30c weekly dues.
3. All International strike and label assessments.
4. All local assessments.

Members enrolled in this class shall be entitled to the following:

1. The full strike assistance, same as the 60c paying members receive.
2. Out of work stamps.
3. Traveling loan not exceeding \$10.00.

Members enrolled in this class shall have the privilege of paying the 60c weekly dues and all international assessments and be entitled to all benefits from the time of such transfer. (To illustrate, for sick, death and full traveling loan benefits they will be considered as new initiates.)

Members having paid 60c dues prior, or those who may pay 60c dues after the adoption of this provision, shall have the privilege of transfer to this non-beneficial class, they must sign waiver rights to all further benefits from the International Union (excepting those that this class entitles them).

In all other respects the laws governing arrears in dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of strike assistance, out of work stamps and traveling loan, and all other laws governing the 60c paying members shall apply to members enrolled in this class.

This amendment to go into effect upon adoption.

In compliance with my plain duty I propose to analyze and make entirely clear just what the proposed amendment means. The amendment proposes to establish a so-called optional non-beneficial class of newly initiated members, but in reality goes further and would rob the full dues paying, full beneficial class of some of its members.

It provides that all persons engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61 may become members by paying two dollars' initiation fee and thirty cents weekly dues, and limits their further liability to the payment only of international strike and label assessments and all purely local assessments. Such members would not have to pay any international assessments to replenish the funds if necessary in the payment of sick and death benefits. There are no purely international label assessments. If the funds are depleted by long sustained strikes or lockouts as well as the usual and customary amounts for sick and death benefits the full contributing dues paying members would have to pay all that portion caused by the payment of sick and death benefit as well as their full share of the assessment to make good the drain upon the funds caused by the strikes. This newly created class are entitled to full strike benefits, out-of-work stamps, and traveling loans not to exceed ten dollars.

The equally serious part of the amendment is that it gives members who are now paying sixty-cent weekly dues the right to transfer to this so-called non-beneficial class.

These two important provisions, then, either taken separately or joined in one issue, mean in the plainest kind of language the repudiation of our whole death benefit and sick benefit features. If we are to abolish these features, let us stand squarely out in the open and do so in a straightforward, above-board fashion.

Let us consider our present membership and our prospective membership, and we shall see that the statement that the amendment will destroy the sick and death benefit feature through a left-handed, round-about process is absolutely true. Generally speaking the fields we should draw from for new membership are fully two-thirds woman workers. Woman workers at least hope to be cigar workers only for a transitory period. They don't look upon it as a life-time's occupation. Hence they, with scarcely an exception, would lean by inclination and a shortsighted policy toward the so-called non-beneficial thirty-cent dues paying class. They would reason that in the event of a strike they would be protected by the payment of the eight dollars per week strike benefit. This would particularly apply to the younger of the woman workers. Young people, men or women, generally speaking are full of life and vigor, and they have no thought at such ages of sickness or death, and the payment of sick and death benefit for this reason does not appeal to them. Hence it may be assumed that 80 or 90 per

cent. of those who would be attracted by this proposed new class would exercise the optional clause and join only the thirty-cent, strike benefit membership class.

In addition to that the same rule applies to the woman members and the younger members—men and women—now in the full dues paying class. They would have the privilege of transferring under the proposed amendment to the thirty-cent dues paying, strike benefit membership class.

This brings us squarely to the assertion that the adoption of this amendment means the repudiation and disintegration of the full dues paying, full beneficial class. No organization can pay sick, and especially death benefit without a constant stream of new blood. That is an old truism proved such by experience, and can not be successfully denied.

I don't question the motives of the proposers nor seconds of this amendment. Their enthusiasm and desire to do something is probably at the bottom of the proposition. The prevailing idea that something should be done is not denied, but that something can best be handled in a full representative delegate convention, and the necessity for such a convention is here again repeated with emphasis.

At the time of the writing of this editorial the vote on the amendment of Union 132 to hold a convention in August is close and the result can not for that reason be forecast. If it is defeated another amendment for a full representative delegate convention will be offered, and this process will be continued until we do what we should do—hold a convention. The cost of a convention is overestimated, and comes nowhere near being what some of the wild, exaggerated statements claim it would cost. In any event the cost of the convention will be amply repaid in the good and stability that such a convention can bring to the International Union.

The question of destroying our sick and death benefit features of the constitution is so paramount and far-reaching in its effects that it should be postponed until a convention can be held, where the whole matter can then be threshed out and some satisfactory solution of the problem confronting us can be reached.

If we are seeking alibis and excuses for a less rapid growth, it may be said the sick and death benefits are not the greatest drawback as some would have us think. Some of the barriers against the evolution in the industry that we have steadfastly held to are more responsible for the slowness of our growth than all the benefit features com-

bined. This statement can be proved by facts.

This amendment should be defeated, and all hands should rally to the support of the delegate convention to be held at the very first opportunity, and this amendment as well as counter amendments can be threshed out and molded into shape so as to fit the will and desire of the great mass of those we represent and those whom we confidently expect to come into the organization in the near future.

The stability and perpetuity of the Union is of paramount importance.

The growth or the decline of a local union is dependent largely upon the activity of its members. Where you find a membership that are individual hustlers for the betterment of the industry as a whole, ready and willing to do their bit at all times, whether it be in the way of effecting organization or agitating for the Blue Label, you will find a fair bill of prices, good working conditions and comparatively steady employment. This fact is applicable to any community whether it be a city of the first magnitude, a city of fifty thousand inhabitants or a village. The opportunity for effective work is everywhere the same, the problems of the larger cities being only the problems of the smaller places graduated on a larger scale.

In the smaller towns the personality of the member rightfully guided can do much to persuade his friends and acquaintances to patronize their home industries. In the cities where the field is too broad for the personal appeal to function the appeal can be made successfully through constant label agitation among other trades union organizations and the central trades assembly.

The only reason union-made cigars are not more generally demanded by organized labor is because of our own lack of furthering our own cause, our own neglect of agitating and advertising. It pays to advertise, and one of the best methods of advertising is the constant personal appeal to those who are naturally our friends from the fact of their being affiliated with the general labor movement. How many millions of dollars would the trust be willing to pay had they this avenue of advertising at their command? Its worth is inestimable and its price unattainable to even the richest of the many highly capitalized cigar organizations.

Despite the slump that has been lately manifest in label agitation and despite the

croakings of a certain element in the organization that "the label is a dead issue," we can and we will revive the demand for it and it will be placed again in the position of power it once occupied. Who can deny the fact that when it was a power our conditions, our organization and our general welfare were much better than they have been since its decline?

There is at the present time a distinct revival noted in other label trades. The instinct of the trades unionist to patronize union products needs only cultivation and care to make the label a powerful weapon ready for the hand of labor at any time, a weapon void of the cost or the strife engendered by strikes and lockouts. The power of Niagara is only the combined force of millions of individual drops of water. The power of the union is the combined efforts of its members toward certain well defined ends. What men WANT to do they CAN do.

The class character of government by injunction, that un-American, unlawful procedure of jurisprudence that is becoming more powerful, more

Class Character of Government by Injunction. far reaching and more of a menace to human rights daily, is clearly illustrated and adequately proven by the actions of Judge McClintic in the federal district court at Charlestown, W. Va.

This judge recently issued a sweeping injunction against striking miners in Mingo County, W. Va., ordering them to abandon their makeshift homes in a tent colony located on ground leased by them after they had been forced from their former homes, many of which were partly paid for, by eviction process instigated by the mine owners.

Later came a prayer for injunction to restrain a bulldozing sheriff who, with a well organized gang of gunmen, was interfering with the organizing of the miners in Logan County of the same state, West Virginia. This plea was that union miners, citizens of the United States, were being denied the rights guaranteed under the constitution, that their lives and the lives of their families were jeopardized through the reign of terror instigated by the sheriff and his gunmen.

The answer to this plea for a writ restraining the unlawful thuggery as practiced by the terrorists, a plea directed to the same judge, McClintic, who had only a short time before ordered the miners in another county of the same state to abandon their temporary shelters erected against the cold

winds of winter, was that he lacked jurisdiction.

Government by injunction IS of class character in the great majority of cases and its power and its rapid increase is a menace to the welfare of every worker in the country. Unless checked it will eventually supersede all legislative enactment and we shall be governed, in so far as labor matters are concerned at least, by a Judicial Oligarchy.

Despite the fact that the country generally, and several states especially, is suffering from an acute attack of "law-itis," a disease that comes from having to assimilate too many laws, we find intolerance under the cloak of reform going merrily along the path of loudly acclaimed purification.

The "antis," having a lot of ammunition left over from their late rum crusade, although they steadfastly refuse to divulge the source of its supply, are now seemingly bent upon using it in shooting up the tobacco industry.

Utah is the latest state to edge its way into the limelight as a purifier of the public atmosphere in so far as tobacco smoke is concerned. Arrests for violation of their drastic "smoking in public law" are of daily occurrence. It is said that an anti-corn-beef-and-cabbage edict is in process of preparation by those who object to the odor of this homely and more or less popular concoction on the grounds that its smell is demoralizing the best interests of health and morality.

At any rate the people are permitting themselves to be robbed of much of the freedom upon which this country's constitution is predicated by a band of paid reformers, many of whom in their private life indulge freely in every so-called vice they are organized and financed to combat.

The minority in union affairs is oftentimes found taking a position that its "rights" are

Minority Rights. interfered with and that its demands are suppressed. Fired with zeal of its own convictions

upon matters of general welfare, it sometimes demands, under the false premise of its supposed rights, a part in the final adjustment of legislative and judicial matters not in keeping with the fair, equitable and even-handed justice usually dispensed when the rule of the majority is expressed.

It sometimes goes even to the extreme of inaugurating a campaign of destruction to further its false position.

The only rights of the minority under a democratic form of government such as usually controls labor unions are its rights

to be heard and to grow. It should at all times be granted the full right to express its purposes, its aims and its vision. With this impartial hearing it is given the inalienable right to grow, and, should its purposes be acceptable to the rank and file, in its growth lies its chance to become the majority with majority's rights.

Much evidence of a marked period of inflation is manifest. Inflation in the prices of coal, steel, cotton and woolen goods, sugar and other commodities is visible. The inflation comes, as usual, with no material advance in price to the initial producer or with no appreciable advance in wages to the worker. It is largely speculative and its profits accrue to the middle man. Such inflation, carrying no marked increase in purchasing power as based on the price paid the producer of raw material and to labor in manufactured goods, if not checked is bound to result in a future depression, and the country will again reap the whirlwind of speculative inflation to the detriment of a fairly started, healthy and seemingly permanent revival of industry.

Some unions and members thereof in poorly organized districts are complaining bitterly against the fact that they have been compelled to accept reductions in wages and that more are threatened, and some of them say, "What shall we do?"

The only answer that fittingly covers the case is summed up in the one significant word, ORGANIZE. First, the reductions would not have been offered, and, second, they would not have to have been accepted if the workers were organized. The only answer to reductions that are now offered is to organize.

In well organized districts unions have only been compelled to change their war peak bills to fit present conditions. In localities where they were not organized wages have gone back to pre-war conditions. Lamentations and protests will accomplish nothing; organization will accomplish the job.

Reliable authorities after scientific investigation have brought forth the startling fact that more idleness is caused by sickness and industrial accidents, most of which are preventable, than by industrial disputes—strikes. A recent report shows that strikes or lockouts account for loss of time which is equal to about one-twelfth of the loss caused by illness. In other words, the loss of time caused by illness and industrial accidents is

twelve times as much as that caused by industrial disputes—strikes and lockouts. As many of the big strikes and lockouts occur in industries which are irregular in their occupation, it may be truthfully said that practically little actual curtailment in production is caused by these strikes and lockouts.

One of the frequent causes for complaint and dissatisfaction in our trade is lost time waiting for stock. This is wholly unnecessary and should be remedied. The wages are low enough even if the workers are allowed to put in full time, and the unnecessary waiting for stock is so much lost time and a corresponding loss in the income, and is of no value or benefit to anyone.

Considerable joyous acclaim has been set up over the fact that the Congress recently adopted measures whereby the farmer can borrow more money. This piece of legislation is simply a smoke screen behind which the profiteering, interest-grabbing gentry are able to continue and profit by the credit system.

The overextension of the credit system is the cause of considerable industrial and commercial turmoil, waste and failure. The farmer is already up to his neck in debt, and the recent legislation gives him an opportunity to slip deeper into the mire of debt.

What was really needed and would have been beneficial to the consuming public and ultimately to the farmer was the legislation or means whereby the enormous profits which now go to the carrying companies, the holding companies, the bonding companies, the money loaning sharks, and the profiteering middlemen, could be saved for the consumer and the producer. Nothing short of some such plan will extract the farmer from his present unfortunate condition. Cut out the waste and the profiteering in farm products, adopt some means of co-operation whereby the product of the agricultural districts can reach the city districts, and the great masses located therein will consume more and thereby create a market for the products of the farm and even at better prices than the farmer is now getting. What the farmer needs is a consuming public right here at home, which if properly developed and brought within his reach will far outshine any markets of foreign countries.

All must agree that a representative convention is necessary. We are unable to tell at this writing the outcome of the vote on the amendment of Union 132, Brooklyn,

which provides for a convention, which up to date is close. A convention should be held, and that convention should be as representative as possible. The cost of a convention is nil and inconsequential as compared with the untold benefits that will be had from such a convention.

The annual financial report, published in this issue, is interesting and instructive. It should be studied carefully and fully digested by all thoughtful members of the International Union. The table of benefits and the recapitulation furnish the ready means for study and thought.

President Samuel Gompers has left Lenox Hill hospital, New York, where a severe illness kept him confined for two weeks. Mr. Gompers left the hospital fully recovered and in fine vigor. From New York he went to Atlantic City for a brief rest before returning to his work in Washington. It was the hale, fighting Sam Gompers that walked out of the hospital where he had won another victory.

TRADE NOTES.

The following comparative table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of February, 1923, as compared with the number manufactured during the corresponding month a year ago:

Cigars (large)—	Feb., 1922.	Feb., 1923.
Class A	No. 156,126,428	190,172,583
Class B	No. 112,481,275	117,492,072
Class C	No. 169,143,260	189,833,761
Class D	No. 7,343,622	7,722,805
Class E	No. 2,131,401	2,044,873
Total	447,225,986	507,266,094

The following comparative data shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of February, 1923, as compared with the number manufactured during the previous month:

	Feb., 1923.	Jan., 1923.	Inc.or*Dec.
Class A	190,173,583	208,937,195	*18,763,612
Class B	117,492,072	138,558,000	*21,065,928
Class C	189,833,761	201,841,712	*12,007,951
Class D	7,722,805	7,927,688	*194,883
Class E	2,044,873	1,918,791	126,082
Total	507,266,094	559,183,386	51,917,292

Tax paid cigars from Porto Rico:	Feb., 1923.	Jan., 1923.
Class A	5,228,150	4,809,700
Class B	25,050	805,600
Class C	271,210	3,813,302
Class D	2,350	35,650
Total	5,526,760	9,464,252

Tax paid cigars from the Philippines:	Feb., 1923.	Jan., 1923.
Class A	23,026,350	22,875,185
Class B	392,360	397,385
Class C	102,984	145,452
Class D	120	25
Class E	120	1,190
Total	23,521,814	23,419,237

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts as shown by the sale of re-

venue stamps for the month of February, 1923, as compared with the previous month:

	Feb., 1923.	Jan., 1923.	Inc.or*Dec.
Alabama	276,300	58,800	217,500
Arkansas	84,198	132,024	*47,826
8th California	2,379,446	2,750,848	*371,402
Colorado	1,358,256	1,591,262	*233,006
Connecticut	2,592,713	2,647,725	*55,012
Florida	37,412,708	38,481,532	*1,068,824
Georgia	1,817,475	2,459,944	642,469
Idaho	82,050	93,200	*11,250
1st Illinois	7,226,491	7,623,816	*397,325
6th Indiana	15,848,075	Not Rptd.	.....
Iowa	3,865,870	4,544,774	*678,904
Maryland	8,435,260	8,370,122	65,138
4th Michigan	5,499,368	4,696,376	802,992
6th Missouri	2,444,587	2,770,025	*325,438
New Hampshire	4,994,888	5,511,800	*516,912
1st New Jersey	10,148,722	9,746,018	402,704
New Mexico	12,000	13,187	*1,187
21st New York	9,464,144	9,354,150	109,994
28th New York	1,383,800	1,607,075	*223,275
North Dakota	58,250	73,250	*15,000
1st Ohio	15,062,590	16,991,635	*1,929,045
10th Ohio	19,691,100	18,935,310	755,790
11th Ohio	11,073,455	12,976,548	*1,903,093
18th Ohio	8,231,370	9,426,812	*1,195,442
Oklahoma	287,000	Not Rptd.	.....
12th Penna.	13,849,155	15,062,850	1,213,695
23d Penna.	8,999,205	12,847,720	*3,848,515
South Dakota	496,185	469,850	26,335
Vermont	102,150	Not Rptd.	.....
Washington	405,055	Not Rptd.	.....
2nd Wisconsin	4,317,516	5,251,354	*933,838
Wyoming	47,300	63,350	*16,050

At the last meeting of the International Executive Board a resolution was adopted requesting me to visit as many of the big cigar centers as was possible and consistent with the other duties of the office. In compliance with such request I have visited the following places and addressed the members of the unions in the places visited:

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior. Detroit; a volunteer delegate mass meeting of the unions of Greater New York and New Jersey at New York City; a volunteer delegate mass meeting of all the unions of Pennsylvania at Lancaster; New Orleans, Miss.; Mobile, Ala.; Nashville, Tenn.; Evansville, Ind.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; Jacksonville, St. Augustine, W. Palm Beach, Miami, Key West, Orlando and Tampa, Fla.

Two addresses were made at Jacksonville and a number of conferences held with the officers; five addresses were made at Tampa; two at Memphis; and two at Evansville. At Memphis one was to a general mass meeting open to all trades and one at Evansville was to a general mass meeting open to all trades.

Conferences were held in each place visited and the officers and members encouraged to redouble their efforts in agitation for the label and organization work. In Pennsylvania a special committee on organization was appointed at the delegate meeting at Lancaster, of which I am a member, and a plan worked out which was later perfected and is now in operation and from which great results are expected. In all places visited I found some discouragement but a generally better feeling and better understanding of our movement, and in all cases

without exception a firm determination to build up and strengthen the union in all directions possible. Many misunderstandings and wrong impressions of our work and our laws were straightened out. Considerable enthusiasm was created and a determination developed to carry forward organization work, and new courage and faith in our movement were created. In all instances the virtues of constructive trade unionism were pressed home and a better understanding and feeling toward the International Union and its power to finally organize the trade were developed all along the line. While the virtues of the trade union movement were expounded and its achievements extolled our mistakes of omission and commission were pointed out with frankness and equal force.

G. W. PERKINS,
Intl. President.

By John Voll, President Glass Bottle
Blowers.

It is written in the Declaration of Independence:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

And set forth in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

With these and other fundamental principles of a like character established for guidance of government in the relationship of people within a government, founded and holding such views of rights and of liberty, as stated above, it would seem to the average citizen that nothing further should be required to establish and put into practice this boon to mankind. However, the selfishness, greed and ambitions of man have decreed otherwise.

Since these words of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States, as herein set forth, were adopted, it has required, and there has been constant and continuous struggle on the part of the masses of our country to reap the full benefit of their meaning. This has not been accomplished owing to the organized and consolidated units of great potential forces, such as the banking and employing groups, who have taken it upon themselves to interpret and construe the scope of rights and liberty which the people are permitted to enjoy under the declared rights and constitutional law of our land, and who, so far, have withstood through their political and economic power the efforts of the people to dislodge them from this unlawful, unfair and unjust position of dictation and domination that creates and makes distinctions between groups of citizens in the exercise of rights and liberties within government. However, through the organized labor movement principally, progress

and great strides have been made toward putting into practice our fundamental law as it is written.

When we take into consideration that in the beginning of our government for wage earners to form an organization or even talk to one another for the betterment of their economic condition, was a conspiracy punishable by a sentence to jail; that as late as 1828 there were 20,000 men in the jails of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania for debt, the contraction of which through sickness or unemployment was no excuse; that human beings were held in bondage until the early sixties; that there was little or no political or economic action by the wage earners as a group previous to the civil war; that wage earners were compelled to form their organizations in secret at the risk of great sacrifice and suffering to themselves and their families, we can readily realize by contrasting those conditions and times with the conditions and times of today, what a powerful factor the organized labor movement has been through the American Federation of Labor in pushing forward the goal of equality of those rights and opportunities now enjoyed by the more favored groups within government.

This continuous effort put forth by organized labor to emancipate the masses is in itself so vital, so valuable and so far-reaching to the individual and to the home that no wage earner should hesitate to enroll himself or herself under the banner of the American Federation of Labor and take up its slogan of AGITATE, ORGANIZE AND EDUCATE.

CORRESPONDENCE

Ottawa, Ont., March 5, 1923.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Since January, 1922, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been publishing a monthly journal, copies of which have been forwarded to your office regularly. We have also sent free one copy to each secretary of your local unions in Canada and appealed from time to time to them for individual subscriptions from their members and other workers.

The object of the journal is to combat secession movements and communistic activities and to keep to the front at all times the international trade union movement, supplementing the work which your organizers and other representatives have been carrying on in Canada. Up to the present time we have received very little encouragement or support either in the way of subscriptions or advertising and the cost has been one which the Congress will find it difficult to continue.

We are not making any appeal to you for financial assistance, but being convinced that the journal is an absolute necessity to maintain the integrity of the international movement in Canada, we would ask that you help us to bring it more prominently to the attention of your members. This can be done either by the insertion of a space amongst your advertisers in your own journal, or if this is not possible, then by constant mention of the same in your reading matter.

There is no profit to anyone from the publication of this journal, as it is owned and controlled solely by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and should it at any time become a paying proposition the income therefrom would go towards strengthening the international trade union movement.

We will leave entirely to your discretion the manner in which this request might be complied with, but we do expect and urgently request your active co-operation.

Fraternally yours,

TOM MOORE, President.
P. M. DRAPER, Sec'y-Treas.

Submitted on behalf of the Executive Council of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Protect Your Unions.

Philadelphia, Pa.
If you are a member of the union it will pay you to use your every endeavor and assert your every energy to aid in maintaining your organization.

As a union man or woman and a member of your trade union you have the right to attend your trade union meetings. You have a right to arise in your local meeting and move for some change in the conditions of employment. You are so at liberty. You can discuss the conditions of employment under which you are employed, wages, etc., with your associates in your union meetings without fear. Surely you can. You could not as a non-union man or woman. You are receiving more wages through collective effort of your self and members of your union. You admit it. These advantages are worth protecting and conserving. The only way they can be protected and conserved is by maintaining your organization. The only way these privileges can come to non-unionists is by their organizing.

The trade union is a benefit, reason teaches that it is, and it is the paramount duty of the trade unionist to assist in directing the affairs of the union to assure its preservation and maintenance. This is an easy problem, if all stand together and contribute together to that end.

Workers must be told and retold the facts until they become acquainted with what organization really means and what it has done to establish the conditions and wages which they enjoy.

The older members who are acquainted with what their collective effort has brought to them must teach those who may succeed them in the employment. Meetings are important. Attendance at meetings is important.

HARRY GIFFORD.

Rochester, N. Y., April 4, 1923.

We are asking members who owe this local to remit private loans due us. We are in need of the money, as we have lost another shop. The Jacobstein Bros. left us without any statement of their intentions. We have the information that they leased a factory at Newark, N. J., and will operate a non-union factory.

Fraternally yours,

HUGH HACKETT.

Secretary, Union No. 5, Rochester, N. Y.

Oneida, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1923.

To Sister Unions.

Greeting: A word regarding the conditions of our trade in Oneida, N. Y., at this date. There is practically not much change since July 2, 1921, almost two (2) years ago, when Powell & Goldstine locked out 96 members of our union and then declared for the "open shop."

This firm then installed "improved machinery" (a bunch machine). Yes, "He" also "installed" six (6) "scabs" and 7 or 8 school girls, but two (2) of his "scabs" and some of his school children have "quit," have refused to remain "installed"—and today this is the result: Those two (2) "scabs" are without a job, without a "union card," and with a \$100.00 on each—comment is unnecessary.

Another case in point—On Aug. 8, 1922 (six months ago), another firm, J. M. Bennett & Son, of Oneida, locked out 20 union men, and "He" also "installed" "improved machinery" (a bunch machine). He also "installed" seven "scabs" and four girls—and just two weeks ago, three (3) of his "scabs" quit—absolutely refusing to continue further in downright slavery. Again the result: 3 more "scabs" with a \$100.00 fine on each, no card, and no job. As usual the foregoing is and should be the "reward" of a "scab." Brothers, the above are hard, cold facts—and must convince every union member that "Unionism" must prevail—and Union No. 12 must and will win this strike. And now when the "doors" are being opened from the "inside," and the "open shop scabs" are being "starved out," and are on the "run," we union members have a better chance than when the doors were locked against us and it is plain to be seen that with financial

and moral support, especially the support of our friends in "Hanover" and Littleton, Pa., where the Goldstine concern is having goods made, that it will be only a very short time when our "open shop firms" must send for a committee of Union No. 12 to adjust differences existing.

We wish to thank all members for "donations," acknowledgments for which have been sent to headquarters.

PETER ROGERS, Secretary.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER

Newark, N. J., April 4, 1923.

The Central Labor Council of Lima, Ohio, realizing the need of more energetic effort in behalf of the labor movement; a few weeks ago, set about to revive interest on the part of all workers of every craft and calling, to join with them in a campaign of organization, the work was conducted for a period of four weeks; however, not as vigorously as might have been, for the local management lacked detail, and co-operation necessary to the means of success. Yet, notwithstanding some omissions that should in future be avoided, considerable good resulted from the agitation and propaganda delivered in labor's cause.

Many international representatives of various unions were at hand to assist in the work. The Cigar Makers' International Union, ever responsive to the call for assistance where organization seems probable, or benefit to the workers could be derived through organization, sent its representatives in the field, and their contribution was given without stint to the general movement.

The cigar industry in Lima is dominated by the Delsel-Wemmer Co., a non-union concern of considerable magnitude. That firm sets the standard of low wages, and by oral instructions and other devices of coercion and intimidation, seeks to prevent their employees from joining the cigar makers' union. That method has been resorted to for years by the firm, creating an abject fear and dependency from the workers; their burdens grow heavier as time goes on. It is hoped that the pinnacle has been reached and soon an awakening will be aroused in the minds; NOT to be denied the right of organization, collective bargaining and economic preservation.

Trade condition in Newark, N. J., is not rushing in the local cigar industry, but business is going steadily on with fair prospects of increased productivity in the near future. Some creditable agitation for the consumption of "Label Cigars" has been carried on by the committee of Local 138. Favorable results are evident, and the effects far reaching. The practice should by all means be continued, and the worthy example emulated by all local unions, as it has been repeatedly demonstrated that "agitation for, and advertisement of the union label, is the life of trade."

Let us forget: It may be well to call attention to the fact that the "open-shop" advocates are still on the rampage. The Employers' Association, with renewed energy are broadcasting dealers and purchasers, with a strong appeal through their issued bulletin; "to patronize only those running open shops, and to refrain from buying any article whatsoever, that bears the union label." We are also farther advised by recent current news dispatch, that Big-Business, are bending every effort with the "powers that be" to have a plank incorporated in the national platform, declaring for the open shop, with teeth enough in it to destroy the trades union movement, or at least to ham-string its efficiency and curtail the economic protection to the workers.

Fraternally,

R. S. SEXTON, General Organizer.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Since my last report in the Journal I have visited local unions which make up the first organization district in Pennsylvania, on the question of holding district conferences for or-

ganization work. Locals in first district are as follows: Sellersville, Perkaskie, Quakertown, Allentown, Easton and East Greenville, and their jurisdictions.

Attended conferences in District No. 1 held in Philadelphia, District No. 2 held in Lancaster, Pa., District No. 3 held in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. All conferences well attended, and the delegates proved by voice and vote that they are on the job to organize the unorganized in the cigar industry in the State of Pennsylvania, which can be done and must be done.

A resolution adopted in conference held in District No. 3 calling the attention of union men of other crafts, to use their influence to induce the daughters and sisters and friends of union men employed in the cigar industry, to join the union of their industry (The Cigar Makers' International Union). A copy of this resolution to be sent to the convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor to be held in May in Harrisburg, Pa.

The firm Eisenlohrs, manufacturers of brands Cinco and Henriette, have closed their factories in the following towns: Sellersville, Perkaskie and Richlandtown, and sold or leased their buildings. Business is slack in organization District No. 1 at the present time. General Cigar Co., working on a limit, Consolidated Cigar Co., working three days per week, Lincoln Cigar Co., closed down for the past number of weeks. A number of factories laid off over the Easter holidays from three to ten days. Let me say in conclusion, the foundation for an intensified campaign to organize the workers in the cigar industry has been thoroughly established, in the following manner: A general conference of delegates representing all the locals in the State of Pennsylvania was held in Lancaster, where a special organization committee was appointed. This special committee held a conference and divided the state into districts, each district held a conference, and indorsed the plan for organization adopted by the special committee.

Now we have a solid foundation, well built, the locals are cemented together, with but one object in view **THOROUGHLY ORGANIZE THE WORKERS IN THE CIGAR INDUSTRY.** All they ask is that everybody who has the interest of the Cigar Makers' International Union at heart put their shoulder to the wheel both morally and financially and help to build our union, and be satisfied with nothing short of 60,000 members ending the year 1923.

HARRY GIFFORD, Organizer.

San Juan, P. R., Feb. 14, 1923.

As a consequence of the unsettled political situation of the island since nearly two years ago, economic conditions in general are becoming more and more acute all the time. Excepting sugar manufacturing and cutting cane in the agricultural fields, because of the season, it may be said that a general standstill prevails in all the business, to the detriment of the working masses bearing almost wholly the unbearable burden of such abnormal times.

It is obvious to say that the cigar and tobacco business for one reason or another is also greatly affected by such conditions. The new tobacco crop is practically over, the trust having taken hold of the best tobacco leaf to be exported and sold in the American market as imported tobacco from Cuba, and that of the poorest condition to be left in the island for cheap cigars and to submit the cigar makers and other employees to the very starving wages of 15 years ago. After the close down of all the factories of the trust in December, 1922, no revival in the industry has been recorded. The shops of the trust at Gurabo and Las Piedras have not resumed work since, and there is no indication for such shops to resume work again.

In the other remaining factories a very limited number of men and women are employed in making cheap cigars for 5 cents, most of them, and a large number of men and women are still waiting for the call to be employed.

I am keeping myself in close touch with the officials and unions in an effort to keep the unions alive and add new members to them.

Some agitation is being conducted at Cayey, where about 15 men have applied for a reduction in the initiation fee, to which I have objected, making it plain that they should put their regular share in the union if they are in reality interested in having a union of the trade strong enough to better conditions in life and work in the whole island.

According to our Organic Act (an act of our national congress) our insular legislature had to convene on the 12th of February—the day before yesterday—to be in session for 90 days, this being the second session of our tenth insular legislature.

On account of the hostile political feelings against Gov. Rely's administration, as soon as the representatives and senators met they immediately recessed for 30 days without even giving opportunity to the executive to appear and read his message, as per the Organic Act. They constitute the majority party and they are still strong enough in number to do that in the house and senate, and they have so done as a protest against the administration and believing that with such an action they may succeed in causing the removal of Gov. Rely and compel the administration to turn over to them again absolute control of the government of Porto Rico.

Such an action taken at this time, when this island is so badly in need of a meeting of its legislature to adopt all the necessary measures intended to correct so many evils of social and economic character, has immensely influenced in making the conditions of the island more acute and serious, as I say in the beginning of this report. Most of the laws dealing with the revenues of the government—Income tax, duty, excise tax, etc.—have been questioned by the corporations and practically nullified by injunctions, placing the government in a most embarrassing condition. Public services have become practically abandoned; school teachers, policemen and other necessary employees of the government are miserably paid and conditions have been such that for one year it has been generally admitted that a special session of the legislature had to be called to remedy such conditions. The very Unionist Party in power was the most insistent and persistent in the necessity of calling a special session. And now when the opportunity comes, and when the regular session of the legislature should have been held, using their parliamentary tricks, they immediately recess, close the door to the message of the governor, and proudly boast their action everywhere, trying to bring trouble to the administration and neglecting their duties to commerce, labor, the industry and to all that represents the very life of the people of Porto Rico.

This is the main reason at this time for conditions prevailing.

All the hopes of the people were placed in the hands of the legislative assembly of Porto Rico to bring a remedy for them, and now it happens that all such representatives and senators, excepting those of the minorities, who have gone on record against such an action, have preferred to serve in the game as professional and unfruitful politicians, waving aside their duties to the people who elected them to the places they occupy.

I am lost as to what action will be taken at Washington by President Harding and his administration and congress to remedy such conditions. At any rate, some action will have to be taken. The interests of the people and the welfare of the working masses should not be abandoned or played with as if playing cards by those who have no other interest than that of serving in the name of politics to the interests of big business and unscrupulous corporations.

All the correspondence and translation for the unions and the International Office have been duly attended to by myself. The circular and ballot for the election of third vice-president was received on time and duly mailed for all the unions. All routine work has also been attended to.

Yours fraternally,
P. RIVERA MARTINEZ, Organizer.

Benefits Paid by Cigarmakers' International Union of America in Forty-three Years and Two Months.

Year	Loans to Traveling Members	Strike Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Sick Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Death and Total Disability Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Out of Work Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Total Cost for all Members	600 Contributing Members	400 Beneficial Members	Special 30c Members Pay'r	Class B Members	Balance at Close of Fiscal Year	Year
*1878		\$ 3,688.23	\$1.34 4/10							\$1.34 4/10	2,729				\$ 124.55	1878
1879		2,808.15	1.34 4/10							1.34 4/10	2,729				5,066.22	1879
1880	\$ 12,747.09	21,797.68	1.49 2/10	\$ 3,987.73	.27 3/10	\$ 75.00	.00 5/10			1.11 4/10	4,400				11,155.62	1880
1881		20,386.64	1.49 2/10	17,145.28	1.50		.00 5/10			1.77 4/10	14,600				37,740.79	1881
1882		37,335.20	2.10 3/10	22,250.56	1.68 3/10	2,690.00	.20 3/10			5.56 9/10	11,430				77,506.29	1882
1883		39,632.08	2.10 3/10	22,250.56	1.68 3/10	2,690.00	.20 3/10			3.99 1/10	13,214				126,783.30	1883
1884		43,540.44	2.29 6/10	29,357.89	2.77 4/10	3,920.00	.34 4/10			7.38 9/10	12,000				160,078.73	1884
1885		46,087.28	2.59 3/10	30,357.89	2.44 9/10	4,214.00	.35 4/10			4.00 6/10	12,672				185,611.46	1885
1886		51,402.61	2.20	42,225.39	2.71 1/10	4,320.00	.13 5/10			4.21 2/10	12,660				212,813.25	1886
1887		49,281.04	6.74	63,900.88	3.10 8/10	8,350.00	.43			7.29 6/10	11,133				227,228.24	1887
1888		42,894.75	45,303.62	2.66 4/10		21,319.75	1.23 2/10			4.65 5/10	11,555				239,190.53	1888
1889		43,540.44	5,202.52	29 6/10	3.29 7/10	19,175.50	1.06 2/10			5.25 5/10	12,624				285,436.54	1889
*1890		37,914.72	18,414.27	74 7/10	2.55 2/10	26,043.00	1.02 7/10	\$ 22,760.50	.92 4/10	6.88 4/10	12,624				383,072.87	1890
1891		53,535.73	33,531.78	1.38 4/10	87,472.97	3,400.83	1.51 2/10	21,223.50	.87 6/10	7.17 9/10	24,221				421,950.06	1891
1892		47,732.47	37,477.60	1.40 4/10	89,906.30	3,222 1/10	1.60 1/10	17,460.75	.65 4/10	6.88 4/10	26,678				503,829.20	1892
1893		60,475.11	18,298.15	68	104,391.83	3,68 8/10	1.74 7/10	89,402.75	3.33 7/10	9.45 2/10	26,788				456,732.13	1893
1894		42,154.17	44,866.76	1.61 6/10	106,758.37	3.64	2.11 9/10	174,517.25	6.27 1/10	13.64 6/10	27,828				340,788.66	1894
1895		41,657.16	47,039.06	1.58 6/10	112,567.06	3.82 8/10	2.27 1/10	166,377.25	5.99 3/10	13.67 8/10	27,760				236,213.02	1895
1896		33,076.22	27,446.46	1.00 4/10	109,208.62	3.74 1/10	2.69 8/10	175,767.25	6.43 4/10	13.87 7/10	27,318				177,033.12	1896
*1897		29,067.04	12,175.69	.46	112,774.63	3.99 9/10	2.44 2/10	117,471.40	4.46	11.36 1/10	26,347				194,240.30	1897
1898		25,237.43	25,118.59	.94 2/10	111,283.60	3.90 3/10	3.30 6/10	70,137.70	2.65 3/10	10.80 4/10	26,460				227,597.01	1898
1899		24,234.33	12,331.63	.42	107,785.07	3.44 9/10	3.13 4/10	38,037.00	1.31 2/10	8.31 5/10	25,994				292,407.95	1899
1900		33,238.13	137,823.23	3.98 2/10	117,455.84	3.21 4/10	2.64 2/10	23,897.00	.70 3/10	10.54 1/10	33,955				314,806.24	1900
1901		44,552.73	105,215.71	3.02	134,614.11	3.65 4/10	3.67 2/10	27,083.76	.79 7/10	11.14 3/10	33,974				361,811.29	1901
1902		45,314.05	85,274.14	2.23 6/10	137,403.45	3.47 4/10	3.11 5/10	21,071.00	.56 9/10	9.39 4/10	32,023				495,117.91	1902
1903		52,521.41	90,858.15	.51 3/10	147,054.56	3.42 7/10	3.14	15,558.00	.39 5/10	7.50 10/30	31,605				589,234.20	1903
1904		58,728.71	92,888.88	.76 6/10	163,296.18	3.59 2/10	3.24 1/10	29,872.50	.71 9/10	8.31 8/10	41,536				688,679.13	1904
1905		58,963.93	98,820.83	.23 7/10	165,917.80	3.73 9/10	3.56 4/10	35,168.50	.87 7/10	8.41 7/10	40,075				714,506.14	1905
1906		50,650.21	44,735.43	1.10 2/10	162,905.82	3.69 6/10	4.08 4/10	23,911.00	.60 9/10	9.49 1/10	39,256				775,305.85	1906
1907		50,063.86	22,644.68	.52 3/10	173,505.67	3.72 8/10	4.32 8/10	19,497.50	.47 1/10	9.05	41,337				705,960.75	1907
1908		46,613.44	32,423.39	.77 9/10	184,759.69	4.02 6/10	4.68 9/10	101,483.50	2.51 4/10	12.00 8/10	40,354				872,184.39	1908
1909		41,589.34	19,999.58	.43 8/10	186,938.28	3.71 5/10	4.62 8/10	76,107.25	1.71 3/10	14.49 4/10	44,414				949,426.98	1909
1910		39,828.77	21,044.70	4.90 2/10	189,438.59	3.77 7/10	4.04 7/10	39,917.00	.91	13.99 6/10	40,537				1,034,621.91	1910
1911		38,543.17	47,671.20	1.10	201,296.03	4.13 2/10	5.03 6/10	36,942.50	.87 7/10	11.14 5/10	40,427				1,111,911.12	1911
1912		33,113.10	12,646.87	.30 4/10	204,775.61	4.33 6/10	5.00 5/10	42,911.05	1.06 2/10	11.10 7/10	40,378				1,238,474.52	1912
1913		45,264.82	8,877.02	.21 4/10	196,833.58	4.15 7/10	5.77	31,898.71	.79 3/10	10.93 4/10	40,180				1,414,037.45	1913
1914		51,077.12	50,893.50	1.23 5/10	207,579.62	4.38 4/10	5.76 2/10	68,198.00	1.70 4/10	13.38 5/10	40,001				1,591,874.19	1914
1915		42,266.70	9,947.56	.35 2/10	210,497.87	4.40	5.94	122,954.00	3.23 1/10	14.02 4/10	38,044				1,760,991.15	1915
1916		32,092.90	49,967.13	1.11 9/10	213,575.93	4.63 9/10	6.43 9/10	57,119.00	1.45 5/10	13.47 2/10	39,254				1,940,055.00	1916
1917		32,853.45	54,785.42	1.29 6/10	190,765.18	4.06 1/10	6.95 2/10	19,835.50	.51 9/10	12.82 8/10	38,159				2,068,883.10	1917
1918		22,512.64	121,310.12	3.48 9/10	218,993.99	5.06 5/10	7.45 9/10	12,616.00	.37 6/10	16.38 9/10	32,131				2,243,988.53	1918
1919		28,336.69	285,387.92	7.08 5/10	165,584.39	3.45 6/10	6.43	21,966.75	.56 5/10	17.53 6/10	30,936				2,490,483.19	1919
1920		17,057.70	910,970.11	27.47 4/10	186,242.76	4.99 9/10	7.69 7/10	9,985.50	.11 3/10	7/10	40.86 7/10				2,696,590.05	1920
1921		21,818.80	528,876.21	18.77 7/10	293,832.64	6.23 2/10	7.07 4/10	30,896.10	1.31 3/10	33.21 6/10	35,624				3,021,572.91	1921
1922		15,147.30	45,880.73	1.95 6/10	208,436.60	7.37 6/10	9.56 3/10	25,236.90	1.11 6/10	20.01 1/10	31,462				3,236,729.00	1922
Total	\$1,592,608.32	\$1,560,170.78		\$ 5,504,648.23		\$6,058,726.78		\$1,787,272.37								

Total benefits paid in 43 years and 2 months, including loans, \$18,503,426.48.

*The weekly dues were 10c. †The weekly dues were 15c. ‡The weekly dues were 20c. §The weekly dues were 25c. ¶The weekly dues were 30c. [The weekly dues were 60c since Aug. 1, 1920.]

The foregoing table is one of the most complete historical resumes of the financial transactions of the International Union ever issued. It presents a bird's-eye view of the benefits paid, the cost per member per year and the cost per member for the given number of years, and the balance on hand at the end of each fiscal year. For instance, in the payment of Out-of-Work benefit was \$6.43 4/10 in 1896, and the lowest cost per member per year was \$3.76 10/10 cents in 1918. The highest cost per member per year for Out-of-Work benefit was \$1.70 6/10 cents in 1920, when this benefit was discontinued.

The Out-of-Work benefit has been paid for a period of thirty-three (33) years, commencing January 1, 1890, and the average cost per member per year for the first ten years was \$3.29 1/10. This is instructive information, as the ten years in question were about equally divided between periods of normal trade conditions and industrial stagnation. The average cost per member per year for the thirty-three years in which the benefit has been in operation was \$1.70 6/10 cents. Since August 1, 1920, members registering Out-of-Work have received weekly due stamps instead of cash.

Special 30c members are those who join at 50 years or over and other constitutional reasons. They receive strike and not more than \$75.00 death benefit. The 40-cent beneficiary retired members receive sick and death benefit, hence both are included when figuring the cost per member per year in the payment of benefits in which they participate, although in the tables they are given separate columns of membership and affiliation. Class B members receive strike, sick, out-of-work and death benefits.

NOTE.—The following explains the different kinds, periods and amount of benefits paid:

Loans: One-year members are entitled to a loan for transportation to the nearest union in whatever direction he or she desires to travel, but in no wise shall the loans exceed in the aggregate \$20. Class B members are entitled to \$10.00.

Strike Benefit: For the first sixteen weeks, \$8 per week is paid, and \$4 per week until the strike or lockout shall have terminated. Class B members receive \$4 for the first sixteen weeks and \$2 per week until the strike or lockout has terminated.

Sick benefit is \$7 per week, provided such sickness or inability shall have been for at least one week or seven days, but no member shall be entitled to any sick benefit for a longer period than ten weeks in any one year. Class B members are entitled to \$3.50 per week.

Death and Disability Benefits: These benefits are graduated and are as follows: A member who shall have been such for two years, the sum of \$75 is paid toward defraying funeral expenses. Including the said \$75 funeral expenses, the International Union pays upon the death of a member the following sums: First—If the member has been such for at least five consecutive years, a sum of \$125. Second—if the member shall have been such for at least ten years, \$275. Third—if the member has been such for at least fifteen consecutive years, a sum of \$475. If the member shall have been such for at least twenty consecutive years, \$550. There is also a Total Disability benefit which is based on loss of hands or sight and is paid direct to the applicant or guardian, and is the same amount as in the case of death, less \$75.00, which is retained and paid towards defraying funeral expenses at the time of death. Then there is a benefit of \$350.00 payable to members of 20 years' standing who from general causes may become totally disabled. No funeral benefit is paid on death of member receiving this benefit. A benefit of \$40.00 is paid in the event of the death of a wife or widowed mother of a member. Class B members are entitled to one-half of the death benefit provided for by the constitution for the regular full dues-paying members.

Referendum Vote on Amendment of Local No. 138.

Referendum vote on amendment of 138, Newark. This amendment, which provided for the striking out of the provision in Section 150 that the label shall not be used on machine-made cigars, failed to receive the two-thirds majority vote and hence is defeated.

Union.	Yes.	No.	Union.	Yes.	No.
1.	40	114.	20.	20	5
2.	20	115.	21.	1	1
3.	4	117.	22.	2	1
4.	18	118.	23.	10	10
5.	1	120.	24.	4	1
6.	9	121.	25.	14	..
7.	11	122.	26.	10	2
8.	13	123.	27.	8	..
9.	13	124.	28.	5	3
10.	33	125.	29.	10	2
11.	6	126.	30.	2	3
12.	11	127.	31.	9	..
13.	5	128.	32.	25	..
14.	9	129.	33.	13	..
15.	10	130.	34.	7	..
16.	11	131.	35.	14	..
17.	3	132.	36.	3	..
18.	3	133.	37.	5	..
19.	7	134.	38.	10	..
20.	34	135.	39.	3	..
21.	6	137.	40.	3	..
22.	4	138.	41.	35	3
23.	6	141.	42.	67	..
24.	4	143.	43.	7	..
25.	15	144.	44.	12	..
26.	7	145.	45.	..	..
27.	11	146.	46.	14	..
28.	22	147.	47.	10	..
29.	7	148.	48.	63	10
30.	3	149.	49.	18	4
31.	8	150.	50.	..	..
32.	1	153.	51.	7	..
33.	1	154.	52.	7	..
34.	6	156.	53.	0	8
35.	12	157.	54.	2	3
36.	..	158.	55.	..	..
37.	13	160.	56.	8	..
38.	12	161.	57.	4	2
39.	2	162.	58.	4	..
40.	29	163.	59.	4	2
41.	9	165.	60.	50	..
42.	10	168.	61.	8	..
43.	..	171.	62.	12	1
44.	11	172.	63.	..	37
45.	8	173.	64.	5	..
46.	9	174.	65.	6	..
47.	21	176.	66.	7	6
48.	7	177.	67.	5	..
49.	10	179.	68.	20	..
50.	7	181.	69.	4	..
51.	..	182.	70.	3	..
52.	..	183.	71.	1	4
53.	7	184.	72.	8	..
54.	9	185.	73.	..	4
55.	3	187.	74.	10	10
56.	8	188.	75.	9	..
57.	21	191.	76.	5	..
58.	10	192.	77.	..	56
59.	12	193.	78.	2	..
60.	194.	199.	79.	35	5
61.	199.	200.	80.	3	..
62.	201.	201.	81.	7	..
63.	203.	203.	82.	7	7
64.	10	204.	83.	..	8
65.	7	205.	84.	7	..
66.	206.	206.	85.	7	7
67.	207.	207.	86.	1	..
68.	58	208.	87.	7	..
69.	209.	209.	88.	4	..
70.	212.	212.	89.	10	1
71.	213.	213.	90.	16	..
72.	215.	215.	91.	7	..
73.	218.	218.	92.	8	4
74.	219.	219.	93.	25	..
75.	220.	220.	94.	20	5
76.	221.	221.	95.	19	..
77.	222.	222.	96.	..	11
78.	223.	223.	97.	5	..
79.	224.	224.	98.	9	9
80.	225.	225.	99.	4	..
81.	226.	226.	100.	1	..
82.	229.	229.	101.	16	..
83.	233.	233.	102.	12	..
84.	235.	235.	103.	6	..
85.	236.	236.	104.	..	..
86.	238.	238.	105.	..	..
87.	239.	239.	106.	..	..
88.	241.	241.	107.	..	..
89.	241.	241.	108.	..	..
90.	241.	241.	109.	..	..
91.	241.	241.	110.	..	..
92.	241.	241.	111.	..	..
93.	241.	241.	112.	..	..
94.	241.	241.	113.	..	..

Union.	Yes.	No.	Union.	Yes.	No.
242.....	6	5	370.....	5	..
243.....	7	..	372.....	6	..
245.....	4	3	373.....	5	6
246.....	9	..	379.....	3	..
247.....	4	6	380.....	3	2
248.....	13	..	381.....	2	11
250.....	..	12	382.....	..	..
251.....	76	..	384.....	17	1
257.....	11	2	387.....	2	4
258.....	..	7	389.....	47	..
259.....	8	..	394.....	3	..
260.....	2	..	395.....	8	..
262.....	..	6	396.....	2	2
264.....	2	..	400.....	2	2
266.....	14	..	402.....	12	2
268.....	..	..	403.....	..	10
271.....	7	..	406.....	7	..
273.....	4	..	407.....	..	10
274.....	6	..	409.....	..	..
276.....	3	..	416.....	4	..
277.....	5	..	418.....	18	..
278.....	1	5	422.....	2	2
279.....	..	9	423.....	1	..
280.....	7	..	425.....	4	3
282.....	..	11	428.....	..	4
283.....	..	7	429.....	6	..
285.....	10	..	430.....	..	4
286.....	3	..	431.....	5	..
287.....	..	2	433.....	4	4
290.....	4	2	434.....	3	..
291.....	2	10	435.....	..	2
294.....	2	13	437.....	..	4
295.....	4	3	443.....	3	..
296.....	..	3	444.....	4	..
298.....	8	1	446.....	7	..
299.....	8	..	447.....	..	6
300.....	2	5	449.....	27	8
301.....	3	..	450.....	3	..
302.....	6	..	451.....	4	..
304.....	9	..	454.....	6	..
305.....	5	2	455.....	1	..
306.....	10	..	456.....	5	..
308.....	5	..	457.....	7	..
309.....	6	..	460.....	39	..
311.....	..	5	462.....	47	..
312.....	..	8	463.....	2	..
315.....	7	..	464.....	15	3
316.....	14	13	466.....	9	..
317.....	7	..	467.....	40	..
318.....	4	..	468.....	7	..
321.....	..	7	470.....	1	21
323.....	12	..	471.....	7	..
325.....	5	..	472.....	13	8
329.....	7	..	474.....	11	6
331.....	4	..	475.....	4	..
332.....	..	29	476.....	4	..
335.....	7	..	477.....	9	..
336.....	138	..	479.....	6	..
337.....	9	2	480.....	12	..
338.....	6	..	481.....	49	..
339.....	5	..	484.....	5	..
341.....	1	3	486.....	3	..
342.....	3	..	488.....	6	..
345.....	2	1	491.....	..	9
349.....	5	..	497.....	..	..
350.....	12	3	498.....	8	..
352.....	12	..	499.....	..	3
353.....	12	..	500.....	79	..
357.....	12	..	501.....	39	..
359.....	3	..	502.....	9	..
360.....	3	..	505.....	12	..
362.....	6	..	506.....	30	8
363.....	3	..	512.....	6	3
365.....	3	..	514.....	16	3
369.....	4	1	518.....	35	..

Total affirmative vote, 2,710; negative, 1,370.
A number of votes were received too late to be counted, but would not change the result.

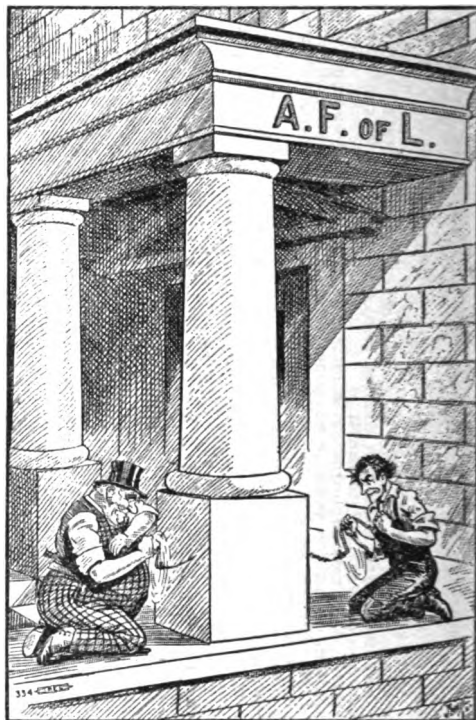
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Boring From Without and Within

BY COURTESY OF THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHY



State of Trade April 1, 1923.

FAIR.		
43 Urbana	61 La Crosse	225 Los Angeles
92 Worcester	69 Three Rivers	231 Amsterdam
134 La Porte	72 Burlington	233 Sedalia
161 Denver	73 Alton	250 Belleville
221 South Bend	79 Sandusky	257 Lancaster
491 Huron	85 Mau Claire	273 Rockland
505 Uniontown	86 Mansfield	274 Pekin
	96 Akron	279 Plattsburg
	98 St. Paul	280 Owego
	103 Ansonia	282 Bridgeport
	107 Erie	283 Geneva
	112 Oneonta	286 Wichita
	114 Jacksonville	287 Marinette
	115 Canton	300 Michigan City
	121 Itasca	302 Tecumseh
	122 Warren	310 Manistee
	124 Watertown	311 Auburn
5 Rochester	125 Norwich	315 St. Cloud
6 Syracuse	129 Denver	320 Athens
7 Utica	130 Saginaw	323 Sheboygan
9 Troy	135 Appleton	331 Crookston
20 Decatur	150 Sioux City	345 Rapid City
24 Muskegon	154 Lincoln	366 Ann Arbor
25 Milwaukee	158 La Fayette	372 Marshfield
26 Nowalk	162 Green Bay	381 Watertown
32 Louisville	163 Marysville	406 Crawfordsville
44 St. Louis	168 Oakshoah	408 Kewanee
48 Grand Rapids	173 Zanesville	433 Mobile
47 Quincy	183 Jefferson City	435 Kenton
52 Elmira	206 North Adams	438 Albion
56 Leavenworth	208 Coldwater	477 Manitowoc
57 Champaign	215 Loganport	479 Wheeling
60 Keokuk	220 New Orleans	502 Pittsburg



It is said a promise neglected is an untruth told. How about your promise to support the union label?

Demanding the union label, shop card and button is a duty which we should view as an opportunity to do good rather than an irksome obligation.

Start an individual campaign for the union label, card and button.

Don't keep all your enthusiasm for the union label for the meeting hall. Remember this when spending money.

Show your faith in the products of your fellow workers by patronizing the union label.

Take a pride in your own union label, but be a "Booster" for all union labels, cards and buttons.

Don't be a "take it or leave it" trade unionist. Refuse to take it if it does not bear the union label.

No man ever reached the pinnacle of

fame, achieved success or popularity via the knocker's route.

Day by day in every way
The "open shop" spells decay,
Day by day in every way
Union shops mean better pay.

The union label transforms the women and children of the working class into towers of strength. Without it they are often elements of weakness in the struggle for bread.

Under the modern means of production and distribution there is absolutely no hope for the individual workman standing alone. Our complex, intricate system of production compels the workers to unite to protect their interests and advance their moral, material and intellectual welfare.

The cause of labor cannot be destroyed by external foes; its ruin can only be wrought from within. Labor must link all units so as to insure the moral compulsion of each union to act with the other. A common feeling, a united frame of mind, united purchasing power, is essential.

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.

A. GARIEPY, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can., Third Vice-President.

MANUEL GONZALEZ, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Sixth Vice President.

E. J. STACK, Labor Temple, Portland, Ore., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member. If he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also as per section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully un-

derstand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member, if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Notice of the special assessment of \$1 on all 30c and 60c members and 50c on Class B members, in compliance with Section 92 (a) of the Constitution, is herewith given. This assessment takes effect March 26, 1923, and may be paid in two weekly installments. New initiates who have not been members for four months are exempt from all assessments. All who join after March 26 are exempt from payment of the March assessment. Class B members do not have to pay any International assessments until they have been members for six months. Forty-cent beneficiary members do not have to pay the special strike fund assessment. Members out of work are not exempt from this assessment.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

468 Albion	\$ 50	499 Trinidad	100
469 Bakersfield	250	500 Tampa	600
470 Portland	250	501 Wheeling	600
471 Macon	100	502 Pittsburgh	150
473 Stettler	100	505 Uniontown	150
474 Tampa	400	506 Tampa	400
475 Fitchburg	50	512 Tampa	100
476 Pontiac	100	513 Key West	150
477 Manitowoc	250	514 Tampa	150
479 Wheeling	150	516 Wheeling	350
482 Wausau	150	518 Manchester	150
483 Gloversville	100	520 Manchester	400
484 Meriden	50	2 Buffalo	300
487 Baker	100	4 Cincinnati	300
488 Middletown	150	7 Utica	200
491 Huron	50	9 Troy	250
498 Everett	150	10 Providence	250

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member held retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 139 to 145, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Miss Rosa Glenski (120479), who died Jan. 7; John Vass Felt (59643), who died Feb. 20; Ramon Obergh (108468), who died March 17; and Lee Masco (84199), who died March 20.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

MARCH, 1923

RECEIPTS—TAX.

232 Bridgeport	\$100	357 Vancouver	\$350
231 San Pedro	150	359 Atchison	50
232 Brooklyn	100	360 Delaware	50
306 Pueblo	150	362 Great Falls	100
317 Wilkes-Barre	150	364 Nacogdoches	50
318 Chattanooga	100	366 Ann Arbor	75
321 New Britain	200	370 Jamestown	150
325 Spokane	100	371 Barre	50
326 Taunton	200	372 Marshfield	150
331 Crookston	200	379 Rochester	200
332 San Diego	250	394 Sycamore	50
235 Hammond	250	399 Vincennes	100
336 Tampa	500	400 Red Wing	50
337 Key West	400	402 Quakertown	300
339 Kokomo	100	403 Marquette	100
341 San Bernardino	50	409 Kewanee	150
342 Batavia	100	410 Centralia	250
344 Atlanta	250	415 Elkhart	100
345 Rapid City	100	447 Kenosha	150
243 Corning	50	464 Cedar Rapids	200
249 St. Johns	200	467 Benton Harbor	150
353 Brooklyn	150		

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

20 Decatur	75	248 Jacksonville	7.00
25 Milwaukee	6.75	258 Streator	3.50
44 St. Louis	2.20	273 Rockland	1.00
55 Hamilton	.75	332 San Diego	3.00
73 Alton	1.75	336 Tampa	6.00
89 Schenectady	5.35	337 Key West	1.00
92 Worcester	4.00	425 Astoria	.50
111 Des Moines	3.00	437 Cairo	2.20
134 LaPorte	2.95	469 Bakersfield	2.35
245 Ashland	3.90		
Interest on Liberty Bonds			21.25
Returned funds of 30, Moberly			265.55
Returned funds of 414, Bayamon			116.81
Returned funds of 461, Ponce			481.82

Receipts for March	\$ 7,518.38
Balance February 28, 1923	3,251.02

Total \$10,769.40

EXPENDITURES FOR MARCH.

Office rent	200.00
Salary to Int. President (5 weeks)	300.00
Salaries to clerks and stenographers (5 weeks)	1,015.80
Pietro Bianco, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
A. Gariety, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as org.	225.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
C. H. Stevens, sal. and exp. as org.	255.43
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as finan.	81.70
John E. Neff, spec. org.	34.46
John R. Orgain, spec. org.	75.00
Al Bocklage, spec. org.	15.05
Wm. D. Dawson, spec. org.	
Int'l President, organizing, traveling expenses, Philadelphia, Pa., New York, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Palm Beach, Miami, Key West, Tampa, Orlando	323.95
A. F. of L. tax for March	300.00
U. L. T. Dept. tax for March	150.00
Express on supplies	15.14
Telephone service	5.45
Telegraph service	15.36
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	7.60
Addressograph plates	.59
Towel service	3.00
Light	3.91
Office supplies	16.00
Exchange and col. fees on checks	7.01
Carrying labels to Union 14	.40
Printing—	
February Journals	271.52
500 books 60c dues	200.00
2,500 death benefit designation blanks	7.50
3,000 financial statement blanks	95.00

1923 ledger	50.00
170 treasurer's cash books	127.50
Stationery (locals)	36.70
Applications of 381 and 72	19.00
500 circs. S. S. fund ass't stamps	7.00
500 circs. & voting blanks 138 amndt.	11.00
3,600,000 cigar labels, series N.	540.00
1,800,000 stogie labels, series S.	324.00
1,000,000 cigar labels, series E.	150.00
Postage on February Journals	17.47
Postage on letters and supplies	96.60
Labor News service for March	2.50

Expense for March	\$ 7,206.64
*Balance March 31, 1923	3,562.76

Total \$10,769.40

*Included in balance \$1,400 Liberty Bonds.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

J. Brittan appealed against Union 192, Manchester, N. H., for holding him for a certain amount on local assessments and a fine of \$10.00 for allowing himself to be suspended. That part of the appeal reference the assessments was not sustained; he failed to appeal within the limit. That part of the appeal reference the fine for being suspended is sustained. The constitution provides that the initiation fee can be neither reduced nor increased by any local union.

Pedro Fernandez Figueroa appealed against 350, Manati, for refusing his claim for sick benefit. The appeal was not sustained.

Frank Hackler appealed against 129, Denver, Colo., for suspending him from international benefits for neglecting to pay regular percentage on a private loan. The rights and privileges guaranteed to a member by the International Constitution can not be taken away from him by any purely local made laws. The appeal was sustained.

Wm. Myers appealed against Union 10, Providence, R. I., for reopening a previous election for two officers of the union and holding a new election. The appeal was not sustained.

H. B. Eggleston appealed against 10, Providence, for rescinding a fine imposed by the local union on F. Johnson. The appeal was not sustained.

H. Rutenbaum appealed against 129, Denver, Colo., for fining him \$200. The fine was reduced to \$100.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 12, Onelda, to impose fines as follows: Harry Mulhall (8732) \$75.00 and George Weisner (111950) \$125.00 and annul their cards for working in the non-union shop of J. M. Bennett & Son; Albert Herzog (81682) \$75.00 and Edward Conroy (98817) \$75.00 and annul their cards for working in the Powell and Goldstine strike shop. Vote: Affirmative—4; one member disapproved the annulment of cards, another approved only \$25.00 fines and another member disapproved the annulment of cards and favored only \$25.00 fines.

Approved the application of 14, Chicago, to fine Leo Klausner (78495) and Joseph Baerson (14663) \$25.00 each for working evenings and Sundays in a shop of their own while working regularly in another shop. Vote: Affirmative 7, negative 0.

Approved the application of 150, Sioux City, to fine George Gordon (270242) and Frank Gordon (3289) \$50.00 each for operating a non-union shop. Vote: Affirmative—6; one member approved only \$25.00 fines.

Approved the application of 12, Onelda, to fine John A. Wisner (111953) \$50.00 and annul his card for working in the strike shop of Powell and Goldstine. Vote: Affirmative—6; one member disapproved the annulment of card, and another member approved only \$25.00 fine.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Union 516, Wheeling, West Virginia, offers the following amendment to Section 64 of the Constitution:

Add after the word "dues" on line ten the following, "except Class B members who shall pay one-half the regular initiation fee and fifteen-cent weekly dues."

The amendment of Union 90, New York, as published in the February issue, as follows:

Strike out Section 61a-Special and insert the following:

SECTION 61a. NON-BENEFICIAL CLASS.

All persons engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted therein, may become members under the following plan:

1. \$2.00 initiation fee, payable in 4 weekly installments of 50c each.
2. 30c weekly dues.
3. All International strike and label assessments.
4. All local assessments.

Members enrolled in this class will be entitled to the following:

1. The full strike assistance, same as the 60c paying members receive.
2. Out of work stamps.
3. Traveling loan not exceeding \$10.00.

Members enrolled in this class shall have the privilege of paying the 60c weekly dues and all International assessments and be entitled to all benefits from the time of such transfer. (To illustrate, for sick, death and full traveling loan benefits they will be considered as new initiates.)

Members having paid 60c dues prior, or those who may pay 60c dues after the adoption of this provision, shall have the privilege to transfer to this non-beneficial class, they must sign waiver rights to all further benefits from the International Union (excepting those that this class entitles them).

In all other respects the laws governing arrearsages in dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of strike assistance, out of work stamps and traveling loan, and all other laws governing the 60c paying members shall apply to members enrolled in this class.

This amendment to go into effect upon adoption.

Received the endorsement of Unions 104, Pottsville; 149, Brooklyn; 14, Chicago; 37, Fort Wayne; 8, Hoboken; 402, Quakertown; 182, Brooklyn; 90, New York; 141, New York; 44, St. Louis; 165, Philadelphia; 144, New York; 257, Lancaster; 353, Brooklyn; 107, Erie; 97, Boston; 171, E. Greenville; 4, Cincinnati; 133, Richmond; 22, Detroit; 58, Montreal; 16, Binghamton; 389, New York; 236, Reading; 87, Brooklyn; 168, Oshkosh; 39, New Haven; 337, Key West; 3, Paterson; 229, Binghamton; 13, New York; 462, Tampa; 315, St. Cloud; 464, Tampa.

Having received the endorsements of the required number of unions it will be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 218, Binghamton, as published in the March issue, as follows:

Amend Section 70 by striking out on line 2 the figures 60 and insert the figures 50, the section so amended to read:

Sec. 70. Every member, except as herein otherwise provided, shall pay to the local to which he belongs the sum of 50 cents per week dues, etc.

Received the endorsement of Unions 315, St. Cloud; 129, Denver; 168, Oshkosh; 301, Akron.

New York, March 29, 1923.

Union 141 proposes the following amendment to the International Constitution:

Amend Section 4 of the Constitution by striking out on line 3 the figures 25 and insert the figures 100; also in the same section on line 4

strike out figures 25 and insert the figures 100; strike out all in same section on line 6 after the word delegates.

Amend Section 5 by striking out all after the word "number" on line 3.

Amend Section 9 by striking out on line 3 the figures 25 and insert the figures 100.

Amended section to read as follows:

Section 4. The basis of representation in the International Union shall be one delegate for each local union, providing that said union shall not contain less than 100 members for three consecutive months prior to the election of delegates; unions having less than 100 members shall combine with their nearest sister unions for the purpose of electing a delegate.

Section 5. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote. Delegates representing more than 100 members shall be entitled to one additional vote for every 100 members in excess of that number.

Section 9. In the first part of the month of January prior to each convention, the International President shall notify all local unions having less than 100 members to combine with the nearest sister union or unions, also the number of members each union represents.

Amendment by Union 20, Decatur, Ill.

Amendment to Constitution in regard to out of work benefit.

Change Section 117 on line five (5) and after the word least, also strike out Sections 118 and 119, Section 117 to read: Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one (1) year shall be granted an-out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of employment for at least one week, and he or she shall also receive due stamps and be exempt from assessments while unemployed (no members allowed to register from Dec. 16th to Jan. 8th of any year).

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a-Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted herein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues for 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$3.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter, in the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearsages of dues, suspension

from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a securing employment in a factory using the label or which pays the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 130. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessment levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue in color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered

consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

The amendment to postpone the May, 1922, convention was adopted. Any time after April, 1922, a convention may be called by a majority vote of the membership at large. Any local union may propose that we hold a convention any time after that date, April, 1922.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Jos. Sweeney, 406 N. Franklin St., St. Paul, Minn., would like to hear from his brother, Thomas Sweeney. Address in care of secretary.

Secretary holding the card of George Clancy (84381) please inform him that his father, J. J. Clancy, 428 South Clay Ave., is anxious to hear from him. Very important. By 114, Jacksonville, Ill.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Dan Hahn, cigar manufacturer of Kenosha, Wis., is requested to wire Secretary B. P. O. E. No. 750, Kenosha, Wis. Mr. Hahn disappeared Jan. 2, 1923. He wore a dark gray overcoat, brown necktie, black and white mixture suit, brown cap, and black shoes; age 41, dark brown hair, brown eyes, teeth slightly discolored. On account of his family, who are very anxious about him, all are requested to give this notice as much publicity as possible.

PRIVATE LOANS

Union No. 90, of New York, hereby notifies the following members owing long overdue loans to pay up or take the consequences. Wm. Axt (10069), \$5.00; M. F. Burke (60525), \$5.00; J. Dunning (12160), \$3.00; Bert Dells (112583), \$5.00; Morris Davidson (3966), \$5.00; John Dineo (30180), \$10.00; Carl Elsner (57616), \$10.00; A. Reachard (69378), \$5.00; Jas. W. Lightfoot (23181), \$5.00; G. Meinberg (60159), \$4.00; Owen Rigney (7434), \$7.00; Fr. Sterpenik (115297), \$2.00; Jos. Talberth (75576), \$10.00; Nic. Veerman (37720), \$10.00; C. E. Weber (76425), \$5.00; W. J. Williams (64480), \$5.00; J. Stagner (79149), \$15.00; J. S. Owen (24638), \$36.00. Union No. 90 granted you the loan when you were in need and you forgot to meet your obligations while others who are in need cannot be assisted on account of lack of funds caused by your failure to repay.

JACOB RHINE, Secretary.

Any secretary holding the card of Nick Veerman (37720) please collect \$15.00 private loan and forward to the secretary of No. 282, Bridgeport, Conn. This is positively the last call. If not heard from by next regular meeting, May 14, Union 282 will take action.

UNION NOTES

The office of Union 2, Buffalo, will be closed in the afternoons on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: None.
 Union 491, Huron, S. D.—For Fred Kulper.
 Union 44, St. Louis, Mo.—For Miss Therese White and Jake Engliert.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.	
Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) ..	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) ..	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district) ..	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3½, 8x4½, 8x4¾	1.10
When ordering state size wanted.	
Year date for label canceler .....	.20
Typeholder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps ..	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1½ in. ..	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2½ in. ..	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4½x1½ in. ....	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.25
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1—200-page label record	1.40
1—100-page label record .....	.85

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)						
Day books and						
Ledgers.						
	100	200	300	400	500	1,000
	pp.	pp.	pp.	pp.	pp.	pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$3.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 mi. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 mi. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3rd zone, 150 to 300 mi. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 mi. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40
To Canadian Unions:						
The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.						

1,000-page ledgers cannot be shipped to Canada by parcel post because of the 11-pound limit. The express company will not accept pack-

ages collect for Canada. Until further notice 1,000-page ledgers will cost Canadian locals \$11, plus express charges.

One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid .....	.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	2.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES. LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50 init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks, blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cards; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

THE GREED OF A WOLF.

(International Typographical Union Service.)

The Union Label is a red rag to the open shop bull. And no wonder! The pop-eyed individual who smacked his lips so greedily over war profits and boldly claimed the right to all he could get out of the nation's extremity is not the sort to hesitate in the scramble to exploit labor.

He'll wave the flag and cheer the "American Plan" in a voice tremulous with emotion and even spend his money to spread the "patriotic gospel" of the open shop. This fellow forms the backbone of the employers' associations of the country.

"Give to every working man the right to labor where and when he pleases, and give to every employer the right to deal with each employe as an individual—that's American freedom," he declares.

Fine patriotic spirit! And the individual employe would have the same chance that Little Red Riding Hood had to bargain with the wolf. An honest working man dependent on his labor for his daily bread pitted against a subtle, cruel and grasping boss, to whom one hand, more or less, is one white chip in the game. Furthermore, the open shop boss knows they'll all come to work before they'll starve. That's one idea of American freedom—a year-round open season on the poor for the benefit of the rich.

It is inconceivable that such transparent propaganda should deceive intelligent Americans, but it is not the thing for organized labor and its friends to despise an enemy so rich, powerful and unscrupulous as the open shop crowd. They work day and night. They employ every medium of deception their agents can discover. To meet this onslaught, which has redoubled in volume since the war, every worker in America should take a solemn pledge to fly the banner of unionism—the Union Label, symbol of the union shop—in every garment he wears, every cigar he smokes and all the merchandise he buys.

There you have it. A warfare of wealth and power against ingenuity and justice.

But remember this: All the money in the world eventually passes through the hands of wage earners. See that you do your part to direct that stream of money into the right channels.

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL WHEN YOU BUY!

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN DECEMBER, 1922.

Union	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member-			Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount paid.
			No.	Yr.	M.			
2 H. Schroeder	41423	.....	...	...	...	.....	...	\$ 33.20
2 Fred Lixner	2064	Apr., 1882	2	40	..	Total disability .....	..	350.00
3 Anthony Bradel	72139	Jan., 1900	3	22	..	Pneumonia	45	550.00
3 Walter Rich	3979	Dec., 1897	81	24	11	Pneumonia	66	550.00
4 Peter Wolfert	13584	Jan., 1903	4	19	9	Ulcerated stomach	58	475.00
13 Moses Meyer	38082	Sept., 1885	13	37	..	Total disability .....	..	475.00
13 Wife Meyer Hamberg...	67960	Feb., 1891	13	32	..	Myocarditis	70	40.00
14 Wife Harry Wilder	101236	Jan., 1903	14	18	11	Embolism	49	40.00
14 Ed. Stahl	48070	June, 1887	14	35	6	Total disability .....	..	350.00
14 W. A. Kolley	102166	Apr., 1905	216	17	..	Paralysis	65	475.00
14 Anna Baumer	43540	Jan., 1887	14	35	10	Hemorrhage cerebral ..	66	550.00
14 Wm. Heidel	12361	May, 1883	14	39	6	Myocarditis	74	550.00
16 C. I. Kell	36748	Nov., 1893	218	26	8	Heart trouble (bal.) ..	78	50.00
17 J. S. Klingman	2742	Sept., 1917	17	5	2	Cancer	72	125.00
17 Jos. Zimmerman	10698	Oct., 1880	90	42	..	Total disability	69	350.00
22 Julius Finke	12994	Aug., 1889	22	33	4	Total disability, senility	72	350.00
22 J. T. Simpson	8046	Nov., 1880	22	42	..	.....	65	550.00
22 Jno. Feldman	57893	May, 1890	22	32	3	Diabetes	53	550.00
25 Wife Emil Klenck	27160	Dec., 1890	25	32	..	.....	54	40.00
33 Wife Austin Paff	62853	Mch., 1919	33	3	8	Heart trouble	51	40.00
44 Lorenz Quinn	29724	June, 1884	33	38	10	Uraemic toxemia	59	550.00
49 A. W. Peterson	95865	Oct., 1902	98	20	2	Heart trouble	39	550.00
60 A. G. Pflug	51740	Feb., 1895	60	27	2	Nicotine cancer	53	550.00
61 R. Stender	82028	Feb., 1898	61	24	7	Auto accident	44	550.00
73 John Geary	62784	Oct., 1888	73	34	1	Heart trouble	53	550.00
87 L. Barnett	46239	Apr., 1889	87	33	..	Pneumonia	78	550.00
90 Sol. Freiman	57573	Oct., 1898	90	24	..	Carcinoma liver	58	550.00
90 Wife Johan Trojan	56071	Aug., 1899	90	23	..	Nephritis	62	40.00
97 Wife H. Alexander	64361	June, 1889	97	33	..	Gangrene poisoning ..	55	40.00
97 Wife H. Isaacs	19756	Feb., 1890	144	32	..	Cancer	69	40.00
97 Wife A. Wilfert	75423	Sept., 1902	97	20	..	Dislocated spine	44	40.00
97 J. Van Loon	98809	May, 1902	...	...	...	Balance on account ..	...	84.33
111 Geo. Sturm	10872	Nov., 1886	111	35	11	Endocarditis	65	550.00
129 Sidney Ewens	31975	Dec., 1912	15	9	11	Pul. tub.	35	125.00
141 Anna Kohlman	39023	Apr., 1886	141	26	2	Cerebral hemorrhage ..	79	550.00
141 Karl Rausburg	53599	July, 1890	141	32	4	Diabetes mellitus	51	550.00
144 Leo Bixbaum	16768	Nov., 1895	144	26	..	Lobar pneumonia	63	550.00
162 Dom. Reiter	24842	Aug., 1889	162	22	..	Heart failure	68	550.00
165 Geo. Suelman	75878	Mch., 1899	100	23	9	Cardiac hypostrophy ..	69	550.00
192 P. A. Bedard	83251	July, 1898	58	24	3	Heart disease	54	550.00
192 Chas. Drees	36999	Oct., 1885	170	36	..	Total disability .....	..	350.00
192 Thos. Van Genechten ..	31518	Apr., 1913	97	9	8	Tuberculosis	39	125.00
225 Joe Neagle	16026	Aug., 1887	20	35	10	Consumption	66	550.00
228 Armand Muller	36264	July, 1887	228	36	..	Myocarditis	80	100.00
251 Meyer Hexter	66344	Aug., 1890	251	31	3	General arterio	64	550.00
255 W. J. Burns	105094	May, 1918	255	4	6	Shock	37	75.00
266 Chas. Desarant	76571	Jan., 1895	266	27	10	Cancer	56	550.00
316 Wife M. J. Brown	78152	Apr., 1900	316	22	..	Complications	60	40.00
446 Ricards Merced	122881	Feb., 1918	446	3	10	Pul. tub.	35	75.00
460 Ramon Miranda	116287	June, 1908	460	14	4	Mitral insufficiency ..	41	275.00
462 Vic Venegas	13078	Sept., 1909	462	12	..	Cancer lungs	61	275.00
462 Antonio Fernandez	31971	Nov., 1920	15	2	1	Inter. hemorrhage	29	75.00
462 Joaquin Lamora	12702	May, 1919	462	3	6	Arterio sclerosis	73	75.00
462 F. H. Piloto	52816	Dec., 1919	462	2	10	Mitral insufficiency ..	42	75.00
462 Mother R. P. Roy	16319	July, 1920	462	2	3	Pul. tub.	40	40.00
466 C. J. Pfeiffer	95258	June, 1901	466	21	4	Angina pectoris	64	550.00
500 C. G. Menendez	118519	July, 1908	500	14	4	Mitral insufficiency ..	49	275.00
500 Wife C. C. Garcia	87098	June, 1907	449	15	..	Cerebral hemorrhage ..	46	40.00
501 Wife Frank Marti	161	Apr., 1915	501	7	8	Dropsy	36	40.00

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
OF

Cigar Makers' International Union

... OF AMERICA ...

For the Year 1922

Chicago, April, 1923

Compiled from the monthly reports of Financial Secretaries of Local Unions, commencing January 1, 1922, ending December 31, 1922, including general fund on hand January 1, 1922, also amounts illegally expended during the fiscal year 1922, balance on hand and deficiencies of Local Unions on January 1, 1923.

1 BALTIMORE 173 mem.		Expenditures.		Label agit. exp.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	
Receipts.		Loans granted ...\$		Tax to Int. Union		250.00	
Init. fees	\$ 30.00	Sick benefit	87.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 4,851.10		Grand total ...\$ 3,032.57	
Dues	3,684.50	O. of W. benefit	39.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 1,192.19		Expenditures.	
Int'l Ass't	183.00	Death benefit	2,350.00	Grand total ...\$ 6,043.29		Loans granted ...\$ 2.00	
Out of work	83.60	Hall rent	48.00	6 SYRACUSE 115 mem.		Receipts.	
Ass't from Unions	1,500.00	Sta. and com. exp.	336.30	Init. fees	\$ 20.50	Sick benefit	341.00
Rep't'd receipts \$ 5,431.10		Rta. and postage	50.00	Dues	\$ 5,585.10	O. of W. benefit	31.20
Exp. over pctg. ...	192.30	Label agit. exp.	68.00	Int'l Ass't	278.50	Death benefit	1,965.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,204.09	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Out of work	158.70	Hall rent	8.00
Grand total ...\$ 6,827.49		Sundries	74.53	Coll. loans	121.50	Sta. and com. exp.	229.50
Expenditures.		Assist. to Unions	100.00	Ass't from Unions	1,750.00	Sundries	30.75
Loans granted ...\$	22.00	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 3,689.43		Interest		Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 2,613.70	
Sick benefit	1,347.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 102.74		8.99		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 419.57	
O. of W. benefit	58.00	Grand total ...\$ 3,792.17		Rep't'd receipts \$ 7,918.19		Grand total ...\$ 3,033.57	
Death benefit	2,855.00	4 CINCINNATI 755 mem.		Exp. over pctg. ... 865.55		9 TROY 110 mem.	
Sal and com. exp.	985.00	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 452.67		Receipts.	
Label agit. exp.	50.00	Init. fees	\$ 63.00	Grand total ...\$ 8,786.41		Init. fees	\$ 17.00
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Dues	24,291.90	Expenditures.		Dues	4,500.80
Ret. dues, etc. ...	1.00	Int'l Ass't	1,558.00	Loans granted ...\$ 126.50		Int'l Ass't	238.00
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 5,343.60		Out of work	303.80	Sick benefit ...\$ 1,809.00		Out of work	105.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,483.89	Fines	55.00	O. of W. benefit .. 158.70		Fines	50.00
Grand total ...\$ 6,827.49		Coll. Loans	963.10	Death benefit .. 4,290.00		Coll. loans	10.80
2 BUFFALO 187 mem.		Ass't from Unions	5,600.00	Hall rent		Ass't from Unions	1,450.00
Receipts.		Interest	100.10	238.50		Cor. by L. U. ...	11.30
Init. fees	\$ 70.50	Ret. rent, etc. ...	16.50	Sal. and com. exp.		Rep't'd receipts \$ 6,440.50	
Dues	7,684.00	Ret. benefit	113.25	Sta. and postage		Exp. over pctg. ... 22.80	
Int'l Ass't	389.50	Rep't'd receipts \$32,984.45		Label agit. exp.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 53.00	
Out of work	196.60	Due Fin. Exam. ... 77.86		Tax to Int. Union		Grand total ...\$ 6,546.39	
Coll. loans	39.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 6,761.00		Sundries		Expenditures.	
Interest	110.92	Grand total ...\$39,802.81		Ret. dues, etc. ... 4.00		Loans granted ...\$ 47.00	
Ret. court bond ..	1,000.00	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 7,984.06		Sick benefit ...\$ 1,002.00	
Ret. benefit	62.00	Loans granted ...\$ 343.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 1,071.75		O. of W. benefit .. 165.00	
Rep't'd receipts \$ 9,554.52		Sick benefit ...\$ 4,204.00		Grand total ...\$ 8,786.41		Death benefit ...\$ 2,780.00	
Exp. over pctg. ...	356.48	Strike benefit ... 9,418.18		7 UTICA 44 mem.		Hall rent	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	2,042.29	O. of W. benefit .. 303.60		Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	
Grand total ...\$11,953.29		Death benefit ... 9,265.00		Init. fees	\$ 15.00	Sta. and postage	
Expenditures.		Hall rent		Dues	2,157.90	Sundries	
Loans granted ...\$	103.00	Hall rent		Int'l Ass't	84.00	Ret. dues, etc. ... 6.00	
Sick benefit	1,784.00	Sta. and com. exp.		Out of work	8.40	Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 5,207.40	
O. of W. benefit ..	198.60	Label agit. exp.		Coll. loans	30.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 1,334.99	
Death & Dis. benefit	3,680.00	Tax to Int. Union		Ass't from Unions	800.00	Grand total ...\$ 6,546.39	
Hall rent	317.85	Sundries		Interest	7.97	Expenditures.	
Sal and com. exp.	1,411.50	Ret. Label Dept.		Rep't'd receipts \$ 3,108.77		Loans granted ...\$ 47.00	
Sta. and postage	20.50	Assist. to Unions		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 106.78		Sick benefit ...\$ 1,002.00	
Label agit. exp.	351.31	Rep't'd exp. ...\$35,127.92		Grand total ...\$ 3,270.55		O. of W. benefit .. 165.00	
Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 4,674.89		Expenditures.		Death benefit ...\$ 2,780.00	
Sundries	4.40	Grand total ...\$39,802.81		Loans granted ...\$ 42.00		Hall rent	
Atty. fees, etc. ...	334.00	5 ROCHESTER 106 mem.		Sick benefit ...\$ 722.00		Sal. and com. exp.	
Int. Ex. Board		Receipts.		Strike benefit ... 109.70		Sta. and postage	
meeting	98.31	Init. fees		O. of W. benefit .. 8.40		Sundries	
Ret. dues, etc. ...	1.00	Dues		Death benefit ... 1,375.00		Ret. dues, etc. ... 6.00	
Assist. to Unions	1,000.00	Int'l Ass't		Hall rent		Rep't'd receipts \$ 2,500.16	
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 9,584.27		Out of work		Sal. and com. exp.		Exp. over pctg. ... 41.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	2,389.02	Fines		70.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 446.97	
Grand total ...\$11,953.29		Coll. Loans		Label agit. exp.		Grand total ...\$ 3,077.83	
Expenditures.		Ass't from Unions		20.00		Expenditures.	
Loans granted ...\$	103.00	Interest		17.40		Loans granted ...\$ 121.00	
Sick benefit	1,784.00	Rep't'd receipts \$ 5,015.95		Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 2,774.53		Sick benefit ...\$ 337.00	
O. of W. benefit ..	198.60	Exp. over pctg. ... 40.67		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 496.02		O. of W. benefit .. 63.00	
Death & Dis. benefit	3,680.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 967.06		Grand total ...\$ 3,270.55		Death benefit ...\$ 904.00	
Hall rent	317.85	Grand total ...\$ 6,043.29		8 HOBOKEN 30 mem.		Hall rent	
Sal and com. exp.	1,411.50	Expenditures.		Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	
Sta. and postage	20.50	Loans granted ...\$ 58.00		Dues	\$ 1,283.80	Sta. and postage	
Label agit. exp.	351.31	Sick benefit ...\$ 1,287.00		Int'l Ass't	70.00	Label agit. exp.	
Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Strike benefit ... 72.00		Out of work	81.20	Tax to Int. Union	
Sundries	4.40	O. of W. benefit .. 185.00		Ass't from Unions	1,800.00	Sundries	
Atty. fees, etc. ...	334.00	Death benefit ... 2,005.00		Interest	8.97	Ret. dues, etc. ... 1.00	
Int. Ex. Board		Hall rent		Rep't'd receipts \$ 2,598.47		Assist. to Unions	
meeting	98.31	Ass't from Unions		Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 2,448.13			
Ret. dues, etc. ...	1.00	Interest					
Assist. to Unions	1,000.00	Bal. and com. exp.					
Rep't'd exp. ...\$ 9,584.27		726.10					
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	2,389.02						
Grand total ...\$ 11,953.29							

Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	628.70	Exp. over pctg.	See below	2,191.62	17 CLEVELAND 212 mem.	Death benefit	675.00
Grand total	\$ 3,077.83	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	11,774.04	Init. fees	79.40	Hall rent	56.00
11 ST. ALBANS 14 mem.		Grand total	\$58,466.84	Dues	8,707.30	Sal. and com. exp.	258.00
Receipts.		Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't	483.80	Sta. and postage	20.15
Init. fees	8.00	Loans granted	726.35	Out of work	178.20	Label agit. exp.	45.00
Dues	402.40	Sick benefit	6,581.00	Coll. loans	44.50	Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Int'l Ass't	21.00	Strike benefit	1,115.22	Ass't from Unions	400.00	Sundries	30.04
Coll. loans	28.50	O. of W. benefit	825.30	Interest	54.24	Assist. to Unions	150.00
Interest	5.82	Death benefit	18,700.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 9,926.84	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,049.14
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 456.72	Hall rent	1,525.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,494.35	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	578.54
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	203.84	Sal. and com. exp.	6,303.97	Grand total	\$11,421.19	Grand total	\$ 2,627.68
Grand total	\$ 659.56	Sta. and postage	108.00	Expenditures.		22 DETROIT 114 mem.	
Expenditures.		Label agit. exp.	668.85	Loans granted	180.50	Receipts.	
Loans granted	28.00	Sundries	500.00	Sick benefit	1,515.00	Init. fees	14.50
Sick benefit	140.00	Ret. dues, etc.	28.10	O. of W. benefit	178.20	Dues	6,707.50
Sal. and com. exp.	36.00	Assist. to Unions	3,600.00	Death benefit	5,896.00	Int'l Ass't	268.50
Sta. and postage	4.98	Rep't'd exp.	\$41,813.71	Hall rent	425.64	Out of work	19.80
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Cor. 1921 Acc't.	1,878.08	Sal. and com. exp.	1,026.50	Fines	12.80
Sundries	8.28	Total	\$43,491.74	Sta. and postage	21.90	Coll. loans	178.50
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 411.64	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	9,975.10	Label agit. exp.	274.15	Ass't from Unions	1,500.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	247.92	Grand total	\$53,466.84	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Interest	9.51
Grand total	\$ 659.56	Note:		Sundries	250.19	Def. Rep. by	
12 ONEIDA 51 mem.		Exp. over pctg.	1,803.35	Assist. to Unions	300.00	Mem. Acct. 408	
Receipts.		Exp. over pctg.	375.49	Rep't'd exp.	\$10,148.28	Dissolved	7.00
Init. fees	5.00	Exp. over pctg.	12.78	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,272.91	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 8,714.11
Dues	2,782.20	Union 14		Grand total	\$11,421.19	Exp. over pctg.	102.37
Int'l Ass't	87.00	Union 15		18 BRATTLEBORO 8 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,123.02
Out of work	155.40	Exp. over pctg.	12.78	Receipts.		Grand total	\$ 9,989.50
Coll. loans	24.00	Union 217		Dues	291.50	Expenditures.	
Ass't from Unions	5,900.00	Total over pctg.	\$ 2,191.62	Int'l Ass't	18.00	Loans granted	107.00
Interest	5.45	15 CHICAGO Dissolved		Ass't from Unions	450.00	Sick benefit	1,917.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 8,909.05	Receipts.		Interest	.41	Strike benefit	174.83
Exp. over pctg.	190.75	Init. fees	28.50	Rep't'd receipts.	760.81	O. of W. benefit	19.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	612.87	Dues	3,180.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	174.00	Death benefit	4,895.00
Grand total	\$ 9,712.67	Int'l Ass't	149.07	Grand total	\$ 934.81	Hall rent	378.50
Expenditures.		Out of work	75.00	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	971.73
Loans granted	44.00	Coll. loans	43.00	Loans granted	14.00	Sta. and postage	17.50
Sick benefit	714.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 3,476.10	Sick benefit	77.00	Label agit. exp.	164.00
Strike benefit	6,980.21	Exp. over pctg.		Death benefit	550.00	Tax to Int. Union	250.00
O. of W. benefit	155.40	See foot note.		Sal. and com. exp.	53.00	Sundries	81.50
Death benefit	40.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	2,000.00	Sta. and postage	8.80	Atty. fees, etc.	45.79
Hall rent	72.00	Grand total	\$ 5,476.10	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Assist. to Unions	600.00
Sal. and com. exp.	570.80	Expenditures.		Sundries	1.58	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 9,590.45
Sta. and postage	82.64	Loans granted	36.00	Assist. to Unions	100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	349.05
Sundries	63.84	Sick benefit	525.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 904.58	Grand total	\$ 9,989.50
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 8,852.80	Strike benefit	614.15	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	30.33	23 SPRINGFIELD 22 mem.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,060.78	O. of W. benefit	75.60	Grand total	\$ 934.81	Receipts.	
Grand total	\$ 9,712.67	Death Dis. benefit	825.00	19 SAULT STE MARIE 10 mem.		Init. fees	9.00
13 NEW YORK 20 mem.		Hall rent	188.00	Receipts.		Dues	916.40
Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	755.54	Init. fees	10.00	Int'l Ass't	40.00
Init. fees	8.00	Sta. and postage	34.11	Dues	296.00	Out of work	17.40
Dues	804.00	Sundries	91.54	Int'l Ass't	16.00	Coll. loans	10.60
Int'l Ass't	49.50	Ref. by Dis'oid U	1,883.16	Coll. loans	8.00	Interest	4.12
Out of work	31.20	Assist. to Unions	500.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 330.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 997.42
Ass't from Unions	300.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 5,476.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	507.33	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	245.44
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,190.70	Grand total	\$ 5,476.10	Grand total	\$ 837.83	Grand total	\$ 1,242.86
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	565.50	Note: Union 15 expended		Expenditures.		Expenditures.	
Grand total	\$ 1,756.20	\$375.49 over percentage in		Sick benefit	70.00	Loans granted	5.00
Expenditures.		1922. This has been charged		Hall rent	12.00	Sick benefit	394.00
Sick benefit	822.00	to the account of Union 14.		Sal. and com. exp.	48.00	O. of W. benefit	17.40
Strike benefit	76.00	16 BINGHAMTON 42 mem.		Sta. and postage	3.08	Sal. and com. exp.	110.00
O. of W. benefit	31.20	Receipts.		Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Sta. and postage	28.45
Death Dis. benefit	515.00	Init. fees	13.00	Assist. to Unions	250.00	Label agit. exp.	71.75
Hall rent	54.00	Dues	1,781.50	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 583.08	Tax to Int. Union	270.00
Sal. and com. exp.	147.00	Int'l Ass't	87.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	254.25	Sundries	10.05
Sta. and postage	37.35	Out of work	7.20	Grand total	\$ 887.33	Assist. to Unions	100.00
Label agit. exp.	25.00	Coll. loans	28.00	20 DECATUR 45 mem.		Rep't'd exp.	\$ 992.65
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Ass't from Unions	600.00	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	250.21
Sundries	14.00	Interest	6.88	Init. fees	15.00	Grand total	\$ 1,242.86
Atty. fees, etc.	25.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 2,523.58	Dues	1,730.50	24 MUSKOGON 18 mem.	
Assist. to Unions	250.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	482.01	Int'l Ass't	94.00	Receipts.	
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,558.55	Grand total	\$ 3,005.59	Out of work	45.00	Init. fees	5.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	197.65	Expenditures.		Coll. loans	78.00	Dues	718.40
Grand total	\$ 1,756.20	Sick benefit	\$ 833.00	Ass't from Unions	250.00	Int'l Ass't	33.00
14 CHICAGO 1172 mem.		O. of W. benefit	7.20	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 2,207.60	Out of work	19.80
Receipts.		Death & Dis. ben.	950.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	420.18	Coll. loans	12.00
Init. fees	\$ 838.50	Hall rent	128.00	Grand total	\$ 2,627.68	Interest	4.96
Dues	85,894.60	Sal. and com. exp.	240.60	Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 793.16
Int'l Ass't	1,992.10	Sta. and postage	21.35	Loans granted	61.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	\$ 870.16
Out of work	825.30	Label agit. exp.	50.00	Sick benefit	353.00	Grand total	\$ 1,663.82
Fines	5.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Strike benefit	207.95	Expenditures.	
Coll. loans	340.00	Assist. to Unions	750.00	O. of W. benefit	45.00	Loans granted	25.00
Interest	58.98	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,578.15			Sick benefit	75.00
Ret. rent, etc.	8.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	427.44			O. of W. benefit	19.80
Cor. by L. U.	48.70	Grand total	\$ 3,005.59			Hall rent	18.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$39,501.18					Sal. and com. exp.	181.30
						Sta. and postage	5.30

Label agit. exp.	22.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	3,331.37	Expenditures.		35 DAYTON	38 mem.
Tax to Int. Union	300.00			Loans granted	1.00	Receipts.	
Sundries	7.33	Grand total	6,238.75	Sick benefit	7.00	Init. fees	7.00
Assist. to Unions	200.00	28 WESTFIELD 62 mem.		O. of W. benefit	9.60	Dues	1,070.70
		Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	57.00	Int'l Ass't	74.00
Rep't'd exp.	785.58	Init. fees	5.00	Sta. and postage	1.00	Coll. loans	2.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	877.79	Dues	2,485.20	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Ass't from Unions	550.00
		Int'l Ass't	112.50				
Grand total	1,163.82	Out of work	27.60	Rep't'd exp.	175.90	Rep't'd receipts.	2,308.70
25 MILWAUKEE 304 mem.		Coll. loans	53.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	170.39	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	350.97
Receipts.		Ass't from Unions	2,200.00	Grand total	845.99	Grand total	2,658.77
Init. fees	89.00	Interest	1.81				
Dues	10,872.80	Rep't'd receipts.	4,884.61	32 LOUISVILLE 150 mem.		Expenditures.	
Int'l Ass't	599.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	153.07	Init. fees	22.50	Loans granted	48.00
Out of work	243.90	Grand total	5,087.68	Dues	5,850.10	Sick benefit	344.00
Coll. loans	232.70	Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't	304.00	Death benefit	550.00
Interest	88.14	Loans granted	189.00	Out of work	87.00	Hall rent	66.00
		Sick benefit	524.00	Fines	4.00	Sal. and com. exp.	240.00
Rep't'd receipts.	12,075.04	O. of W. benefit	27.60	Coll. loans	38.00	Sta. and postage	23.10
Exp. over pctg. . . . .	.80	Death benefit	2,915.00			Label agit. exp.	34.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	2,810.00	Hall rent	60.00	Rep't'd receipts.	6,808.20	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
		Sal. and com. exp.	267.00	Exp. over pctg.	310.50	Atty. fees, etc.	50.00
Grand total	14,885.84	Sta. and postage	18.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	1,159.98	Assist. to Unions	600.00
Expenditures.		Label agit. exp.	175.00	Grand total	7,776.98		
Loans granted	222.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00				
Sick benefit	1,976.00	Sundries	20.40	Loans granted	75.00	Grand total	2,658.77
Strike benefit	633.84	Rep't'd exp.	4,296.00	Sick benefit	1,040.00	36 TOPEKA 10 mem.	
O. of W. benefit	243.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	741.08	O. of W. benefit	87.00	Receipts.	
Death benefit	2,680.00	Grand total	5,087.68	Death benefit	1,225.00	Init. fees	5.00
Hall rent	306.90	29 JACKSONVILLE 11 mem.		Hall rent	207.50	Dues	206.40
Sal. and com. exp.	1,527.00	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	1,182.16	Int'l Ass't	18.00
Sta. and postage	68.06	Dues	246.40	Sta. and postage	26.85	Out of work	12.00
Label agit. exp.	475.11	Int'l Ass't	21.00	Label agit. exp.	151.00	Ass't from Unions	350.00
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Out of work	8.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00		
Sundries	117.63	Coll. loans	11.90	Sundries	69.81	Rep't'd receipts.	651.40
Atty. fees, etc.	62.75	Rep't'd receipts.	282.00	Assist. to Unions	1,650.00	Exp. over pctg.	1.45
Assist. to Unions	2,500.00	Cor. with Fin. Exam. . . . .	.25	Rep't'd exp.	5,915.72	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	303.84
		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	782.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	1,861.26	Grand total	954.70
Rep't'd exp.	10,914.68	Grand total	1,064.75	Grand total	7,776.98		
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	8,217.18	Expenditures.		33 INDIANAPOLIS 48 mem.		Expenditures.	
Grand total	14,885.84	Loans granted	10.00	Receipts.		Sick benefit	7.00
26 NORWALK 15 mem.		Sick benefit	63.00	Dues	2,720.80	O. of W. benefit	12.00
Receipts.		O. of W. benefit	8.00	Int'l Ass't	109.00	Death benefit	550.00
Dues	808.00	Hall rent	16.50	Out of work	22.20	Hall rent	24.00
Int'l Ass't	36.00	Sal. and com. exp.	45.70	Coll. loans	32.00	Sal. and com. exp.	56.00
Out of work	10.20	Sta. and postage	1.55	Ass't from Unions	800.00	Sta. and postage	2.88
Fines . . . . .	.60	Rep't'd exp.	189.75	Rep't'd receipts.	3,693.80	Label agit. exp.	8.00
Interest	7.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	925.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	290.83	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Rep't'd receipts.	862.80	Grand total	1,064.75	Grand total	3,974.13		
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	240.18	Expenditures.		Loans granted	68.00	Rep't'd exp.	759.88
Grand total	1,102.98	Loans granted	10.00	Sick benefit	770.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	194.82
Expenditures.		Sick benefit	63.00	O. of W. benefit	22.20	Grand total	954.70
Loans granted	5.00	O. of W. benefit	8.00	Death benefit	2,185.00	37 FORT WAYNE 111 mem.	
Sick benefit	56.00	Hall rent	16.50	Hall rent	84.00	Receipts.	
O. of W. benefit	16.20	Sal. and com. exp.	45.70	Sal. and com. exp.	378.75	Init. fees	15.00
Hall rent	34.00	Sta. and postage	1.55	Sta. and postage	22.10	Dues	4,232.20
Sal. and com. exp.	143.00	Rep't'd exp.	189.75	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Int'l Ass't	231.50
Sta. and postage	4.41	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	925.00	Sundries	12.00	Out of work	37.80
Label agit. exp.	7.59	Grand total	598.04			Fines	5.00
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	30 MOBERLY 7 mem.		Rep't'd receipts.	3,632.05	Coll. loans	111.50
Sundries	22.08	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	353.06	Interest	33.45
Assist. to Unions	200.00	Init. fees	3.00	Grand total	3,974.13		
		Dues	283.60	Loans granted	9.00	Rep't'd exp.	4,553.05
Rep't'd exp.	688.28	Int'l Ass't	14.00	Sick benefit	181.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	1,263.35
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	414.70	Out of work . . . . .	.80	O. of W. benefit	10.20	Grand total	5,894.83
Grand total	1,102.98	Coll. loans	34.00	Death benefit	550.00	38 SPRINGFIELD 53 mem.	
Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts.	835.20	Hall rent	12.00	Receipts.	
Loans granted	5.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	262.84	Sal. and com. exp.	108.20	Init. fees	37.00
Sick benefit	56.00	Grand total	598.04	Sta. and postage	41.18	Dues	1,710.70
O. of W. benefit	16.20	Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Int'l Ass't	108.00
Hall rent	34.00	Loans granted	19.00	Ass't from Unions	400.00	Out of work	31.20
Sal. and com. exp.	143.00	Sick benefit	30.00			Coll. loans	44.00
Sta. and postage	4.41	O. of W. benefit . . . . .	.80	Rep't'd receipts.	1,022.60	Ass't from Unions	400.00
Label agit. exp.	7.59	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	204.90	Interest	7.00
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Sta. and postage	5.80	Grand total	1,227.50		
Sundries	22.08	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Loans granted	9.00	Rep't'd exp.	4,553.05
Assist. to Unions	200.00	Assist. to Unions	100.00	Sick benefit	181.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	1,361.78
		Rep't'd exp.	364.90	O. of W. benefit	10.20	Grand total	5,894.83
Rep't'd exp.	688.28	Cor. with Fin. Exam. . . . .	.60	Death benefit	550.00	38 SPRINGFIELD 53 mem.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	414.70	Total	385.50	Hall rent	12.00	Receipts.	
Grand total	1,102.98	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	282.84	Sal. and com. exp.	108.20	Init. fees	37.00
Expenditures.		Grand total	598.04	Sta. and postage	41.18	Dues	1,710.70
Loans granted	34.00	31 CONNERSVILLE 5 mem.		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Int'l Ass't	108.00
Sick benefit	738.00	Receipts.		Sundries	24.33	Out of work	31.20
O. of W. benefit	34.20	Dues	187.20			Coll. loans	44.00
Death benefit	1,125.00	Int'l Ass't	10.00	Rep't'd exp.	987.92	Ass't from Unions	400.00
Hall rent	76.50	Out of work	9.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	239.58	Interest	7.00
Sal. and com. exp.	255.78	Rep't'd receipts.	206.80	Grand total	1,227.50		
Sta. and postage	28.38	Exp. over pctg.	1.84	Loans granted	9.00	Rep't'd receipts.	2,230.40
Label agit. exp.	65.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	137.35	Sick benefit	181.00		
Tax to Int. Union	300.00	Grand total	345.99	O. of W. benefit	10.20		
Sundries	16.27			Death benefit	550.00		
Exp. Acc't Int. U.	10.80			Hall rent	12.00		
Assist. to Unions	300.00			Sal. and com. exp.	108.20		
				Sta. and postage	41.18		
Rep't'd exp.	2,967.88			Tax to Int. Union	100.00		
				Sundries	24.33		
				Rep't'd exp.	987.92		
				Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	239.58		
				Grand total	1,227.50		

Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	794.40	Sta. and postage	25.35	Label agit. exp..	399.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	558.81
Grand total ...	\$ 3,123.89	Label agit. exp..	35.00	Tax to Int. Union	350.00	Grand total ...	\$ 1,685.81
Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Sundries	768.47	48 TOLEDO	87 mem.
Loans granted ...	297.50	Sundries	80.40	Exp. Acct Int. U.	27.80	Receipts.	
Sick benefit ...	289.00	Rep't'd exp. ...	\$ 2,022.25	Assist. to Unions	500.00	Dues	1,792.80
O. of W. benefit.	81.20	Due on Acct of				Int'l Ass't	75.00
Death benefit	580.00	Fin. Exam. ..	1.20			Out of work	21.60
Hall rent	12.00	Total	\$ 2,022.45			Fines	10.00
Sal. and com. exp.	318.70	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	588.92			Coll. loans	40.00
Sta. and postage	12.87	Grand total ...	\$ 2,612.37			Ass't from Unions	1,050.00
Tax to Int. Union	250.00					Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 2,988.90
Sundries	8.86					Ill. Strike Ben.	100.00
Assist. to Unions	500.00					Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	85.14
Rep't'd exp. ...	\$ 2,274.78					Grand total ...	\$ 3,174.04
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	849.16					Expenditures.	
Grand total ...	\$ 3,123.89					Loans granted ...	59.00
39 NEW HAVEN	444 mem.					Sick benefit	238.00
Receipts.						Strike benefit	372.00
Init. fees	20.00					O. of W. benefit.	21.60
Dues	15,823.50					Death benefit	1,150.00
Int'l Ass't	854.50					Hall rent	57.00
Out of work	386.10					Sal. and com. exp.	227.97
Coll. loans	149.00					Sta. and postage	7.25
Ass't from Unions	2,000.00					Label agit. exp.	30.50
Interest	1,009.74					Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Ret. benefit	17.00					Sundries	36.55
Rep't'd receipts.	\$18,948.84					Rep't'd exp. ...	\$ 2,849.87
Exp. over pctg. ...	41.68					Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	824.17
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	2,112.60					Grand total ...	\$ 3,174.04
Grand total ...	\$21,108.12					49 SPRINGFIELD	230 mem.
Expenditures.						Receipts.	
Loans granted ...	221.00					Init. fees	5.00
Sick benefit	8,019.00					Dues	8,891.20
O. of W. benefit.	385.10					Int'l Ass't	472.00
Death benefit	7,685.00					Out of work	231.40
Hall rent	849.80					Coll. loans	240.00
Sal. and com. exp.	2,451.77					Interest	29.71
Sta. and postage	40.50					Ret. benefit	35.00
Label agit. exp.	455.00					Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 9,894.81
Tax to Int. Union	250.00					Exp. over pctg. ...	7.78
Sundries	292.08					Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	2,272.46
Int. Ex. Board						Grand total ...	\$12,174.50
meeting	86.08					Expenditures.	
Assist. to Unions	2,850.00					Loans granted ...	197.00
Rep't'd exp. ...	\$17,886.81					Sick benefit	2,080.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	3,296.81					O. of W. benefit.	221.40
Grand total ...	\$21,108.12					Death benefit	2,880.00
40 BIDDIFORD	9 mem.					Hall rent	244.00
Receipts.						Sal. and com. exp.	997.80
Dues	410.10					Sta. and postage	12.00
Int'l Ass't	9.00					Label agit. exp.	650.91
Coll. loans	4.00					Tax to Int. Union	650.00
Interest	13.54					Sundries	170.20
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 426.64					Assist. to Unions	1,500.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	869.43					Rep't'd exp. ...	\$ 9,553.81
Grand total ...	\$906.07					Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	2,621.18
Expenditures.						Grand total ...	\$12,174.50
Loans granted ...	7.00					50 TERRE HAUTE	18 mem.
Sick benefit	63.00					Receipts.	
Sal. and com. exp.	120.00					Dues	622.40
Sta. and postage	2.98					Int'l Ass't	30.00
Tax to Int. Union	250.00					Out of work	18.60
Assist. to Unions	150.00					Coll. loans	18.00
Rep't'd exp. ...	\$ 692.96					Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 699.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	213.11					Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	240.83
Grand total ...	\$906.07					Grand total ...	\$ 929.83
41 AURORA	36 mem.					Expenditures.	
Receipts.						Loans granted ...	48.00
Init. fees	7.00					Sick benefit	516.00
Dues	1,066.80					O. of W. benefit.	18.00
Int'l Ass't	63.50					Death benefit	50.00
Out of work	70.20					Hall rent	21.00
Coll. loans	25.00					Sal. and com. exp.	138.97
Ass't from Unions	850.00					Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 2,084.50					Sundries	14.94
Exp. over pctg. ...	84.10					Rep't'd exp. ...	\$ 905.51
Due Fin. Exam.	122.80					Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	23.82
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	320.97					Grand total ...	\$ 929.83
Grand total ...	\$ 2,612.37					51 HOLYOKE	25 mem.
Expenditures.						Receipts.	
Loans granted ...	8.00					Dues	1,128.80
Sick benefit	206.50					Int'l Ass't	57.00
O. of W. benefit.	70.20					Out of work	9.90
Death benefit	1,250.00					Coll. loans	4.00
Hall rent	33.00						
Sal. and com. exp.	288.80						

Interest	8.50	Death benefit	1,725.00	Int'l Ass't	62.00	O. of W. benefit.	9.00
Cor. by L. U.	80.70	Hall rent	54.90	Out of work	12.80	Hall rent	14.70
Rep't'd receipts.\$	5,431.19	Sal. and com. exp.	234.00	Coll. loans	58.00	Sal. and com. exp.	144.00
Exp. over pctg....	241.05	Sta. and postage	10.70	Interest	13.87	Sta. and postage	9.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	798.21	Label agit. exp....	50.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,163.07	Label agit. exp....	18.00
Grand total	\$ 6,471.05	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	510.95	Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Expenditures.		Sundries	60.00	Grand total	\$ 1,674.03	Sundries	6.75
Loans granted	\$ 7.00	Ret. dues, etc....	178.80	Expenditures.		Assist. to Unions	300.00
Sick benefit	1,218.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,845.00	Loans granted	\$ 64.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 919.85
Strike benefit	763.28	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	380.19	Sick benefit	340.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	217.16
O. of W. benefit.	106.20	Grand total	\$ 3,225.79	O. of W. benefit.	12.80	Grand total	\$ 1,136.51
Death & Dis. Ben.	2,950.00	73 ALTON 20 mem.		Hall rent	21.00	80 DANVILLE 16 mem.	
Hall rent	85.00	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	139.20	Receipts.	
Sal. and com. exp.	610.50	Init. fees	10.00	Sta. and postage	10.00	Init. fees	10.00
Sta. and postage	11.90	Dues	73.50	Label agit. exp....	61.25	Dues	659.40
Label agit. exp....	25.61	Int'l Ass't	45.00	Tax to Int. Union	400.00	Int'l Ass't	35.00
Sundries	99.45	Out of work	17.40	Sundries	37.45	Out of work	12.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 5,908.94	Coll. loans	31.50	Assist. to Unions	150.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	716.40
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	564.11	Interest	18.40	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,235.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	452.80
Grand total	\$ 6,471.05	Rep't'd receipts.\$	875.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	488.53	Grand total	\$ 1,169.80
69 THREE RIVERS 9 mem.		Exp. over pctg....	17.88	Grand total	\$ 1,674.03	Expenditures.	
Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	382.48	77 MINNEAPOLIS 94 mem.		Loans granted	10.00
Init. fees	10.00	Grand total	\$ 1,276.16	Receipts.		Sick benefit	131.00
Dues	388.30	Expenditures.		Init. fees	10.00	O. of W. benefit.	12.00
Int'l Ass't	22.00	Loans granted	10.00	Dues	3,607.40	Hall rent	18.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	420.30	Sick benefit	54.00	Int'l Ass't	200.00	Sal. and com. exp.	168.25
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	233.35	O. of W. benefit.	37.40	Out of work	34.20	Sta. and postage	3.00
Grand total	\$ 653.65	Death benefit	550.00	Fines	60.20	Label agit. exp....	.75
Expenditures.		Hall rent	13.50	Coll. loans	76.00	Tax to Int. Union	250.00
Loans granted	3.00	Sal. and com. exp.	215.00	Interest	40.55	Sundries	11.00
Sick benefit	40.00	Sta. and postage	11.05	Rep't'd receipts.\$	4,037.35	Assist. to Unions	200.00
Death benefit	40.00	Label agit. exp....	5.00	Exp. over pctg....	39.42	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 804.00
Hall rent	5.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,188.49	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	865.80
Sal. and com. exp.	78.00	Sundries	12.90	Grand total	\$ 5,265.26	Grand total	\$ 1,169.30
Sta. and postage	6.94	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,118.85	Expenditures.		81 PEEKSKILL 18 mem.	
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	157.31	Loans granted	126.00	Receipts.	
Sundries	2.92	Grand total	\$ 1,276.16	Sick benefit	478.00	Dues	\$982.00
Assist. to Unions	200.00	74 POUGHKEEPSIE 17 mem.		O. of W. benefit.	34.20	Int'l Ass't	37.00
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 524.86	Receipts.		Death benefit	315.00	Out of work	14.40
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	128.79	Init. fees	3.00	Hall rent	206.40	Coll. loans	6.00
Grand total	\$ 653.65	Dues	871.60	Sal. and com. exp.	467.90	Ass't from Unions	300.00
70 WINONA 9 mem.		Int'l Ass't	30.00	Sta. and postage	11.90	Interest	8.96
Receipts.		Ass't from Unions	350.00	Label agit. exp....	101.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,348.96
Init. fees	4.00	Interest	14.78	Tax to Int. Union	550.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	552.48
Dues	172.60	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,269.38	Int. Ex. Board	93.85	Grand total	\$ 1,901.44
Int'l Ass't	14.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	290.85	meeting	155.16	Expenditures.	
Out of work	18.60	Grand total	\$ 1,560.23	Assist. to Unions	300.00	Loans granted	8.00
Interest	2.01	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp.	\$ 2,837.21	Sick benefit	205.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	211.21	Loans granted	11.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	2,428.05	O. of W. benefit.	14.40
Exp. over pctg....	26.27	Sick benefit	185.00	Grand total	\$ 5,265.26	Death benefit	590.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	173.35	Death benefit	550.00	78 HORNELL 8 mem.		Hall rent	26.50
Grand total	\$ 410.83	Hall rent	6.00	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	213.75
Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	122.86	Dues	272.50	Sta. and postage	11.79
Loans granted	6.00	Sta. and postage	4.51	Int'l Ass't	11.00	Label agit. exp....	5.48
Sick benefit	21.00	Label agit. exp....	4.20	Coll. loans	20.00	Tax to Int. Union	150.00
O. of W. benefit.	15.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Sundries	93.85	Sundries	2.51
Hall rent	9.50	Sundries	6.91	Rep't'd receipts.\$	303.50	Assist. to Unions	300.00
Sal. and com. exp.	57.00	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 990.48	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	291.23	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 1,527.44
Sta. and postage	12.15	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	589.75	Grand total	\$ 594.73	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	874.00
Label agit. exp....	9.00	Grand total	\$ 1,580.23	Expenditures.		Grand total	\$ 1,901.44
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	75 COLUMBUS 8 mem.		Loans granted	7.00	83 NASHVILLE 35 mem.	
Sundries	1.20	Receipts.		Sick benefit	35.00	Receipts.	
Rep't'd exp.	\$ 284.45	Dues	462.20	Hall rent	24.50	Init. fees	3.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	176.38	Int'l Ass't	18.00	Sal. and com. exp.	49.75	Dues	855.20
Grand total	\$ 410.83	Ass't from Unions	400.00	Sta. and postage	.80	Int'l Ass't	77.50
72 BURLINGTON 30 mem.		Rep't'd receipts.\$	870.20	Assist. to Unions	200.00	Out of work	111.00
Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	149.18	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 317.05	Coll. loans	5.00
Init. fees	2.50	Grand total	\$ 1,019.38	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	277.68	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,051.70
Dues	1,298.70	Expenditures.		Grand total	\$ 594.73	Exp. over pctg....	2.72
Int'l Ass't	58.00	Loans granted	6.00	79 SANDUSKY 15 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	209.07
Out of work	7.20	Sick benefit	84.00	Receipts.		Grand total	\$ 1,263.49
Fines	35.00	Death benefit	550.00	Init. fees	10.00	Expenditures.	
Coll. loans	5.00	Hall rent	6.00	Dues	546.00	Loans granted	49.00
Ass't from Unions	1,550.00	Sal. and com. exp.	95.00	Int'l Ass't	27.00	Sick benefit	203.00
Interest	5.62	Sta. and postage	2.00	Out of work	9.00	O. of W. benefit.	111.00
Ret. benefit	14.00	Tax to Int. Union	50.00	Coll. loans	4.00	Hall rent	36.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	2,914.02	Sundries	2.25	Interest	12.10	Sal. and com. exp.	145.20
Exp. over pctg....	55.29	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 795.25	Ret. benefit	12.00	Sta. and postage	8.32
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	273.48	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	224.13	Rep't'd receipts.\$	621.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Grand total	\$ 3,225.79	Grand total	\$ 1,019.38	Exp. over pctg....	8.65	Sundries	27.75
Expenditures.		76 HANNIBAL 35 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	511.86	Assist. to Unions	100.00
Loans granted	20.00	Receipts.		Grand total	\$ 1,136.51	Rep't'd exp.	\$ 890.27
Sick benefit	416.00	Init. fees	5.00	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	883.22
O. of W. benefit.	7.20	Dues	1,014.10	Loans granted	4.00	Grand total	\$ 1,263.49
				Sick benefit	217.00		

84 SAUGERTIES 14 mem.			Expenditures.		
Receipts.			Loans granted	\$ 20.00	
Init. fees	5.00		Sick benefit	150.00	
Dues	485.70		Strike benefit	300.00	
Int'l Ass't	28.00		O. of W. benefit	32.40	
Out of work	8.40		Death benefit	842.02	
Interest	2.87		Hall rent	32.00	
Rep't'd receipts.	529.97		Sal. and com. exp.	100.29	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	94.43		Sta. and postage	9.62	
Grand total	624.40		Label agit. exp.	35.40	
Expenditures.			Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
Sick benefit	10.00		Sundries	37.65	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Rep't'd exp.	1,120.29	
Death benefit	50.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	462.06	
Hall rent	17.00		Grand total	1,502.97	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		85 ST. JOSEPH 11 mem.		
Sta. and postage	8.37		Receipts.		
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Init. fees	5.00	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		Dues	477.70	
Sundries	8.25		Int'l Ass't	22.00	
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		Out of work	10.20	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		Coll. loans	5.00	
Grand total	624.40		Rep't'd receipts.	519.90	
Expenditures.			Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	583.52	
Sick benefit	10.00		Grand total	1,063.42	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Expenditures.		
Death benefit	50.00		Loans granted	36.50	
Hall rent	17.00		Sick benefit	72.00	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		O. of W. benefit	10.20	
Sta. and postage	8.37		Hall rent	12.00	
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Sal. and com. exp.	96.00	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		Sta. and postage	24.40	
Sundries	8.25		Tax to Int. Union	250.00	
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		Sundries	9.20	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		Asst. to Unions	380.00	
Grand total	624.40		Rep't'd receipts.	863.80	
Expenditures.			Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	190.12	
Sick benefit	10.00		Grand total	1,063.42	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Receipts.		
Death benefit	50.00		Dues	361.20	
Hall rent	17.00		Int'l Ass't	14.00	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		Out of work	1.80	
Sta. and postage	8.37		Interest	9.04	
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Rep't'd receipts.	396.04	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	219.43	
Sundries	8.25		Grand total	605.47	
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		Expenditures.		
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		Loans granted	2.00	
Grand total	624.40		Sick benefit	183.00	
Expenditures.			O. of W. benefit	1.80	
Sick benefit	10.00		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Sta. and postage	7.25	
Death benefit	50.00		Label agit. exp.	5.00	
Hall rent	17.00		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		Sundries	8.80	
Sta. and postage	8.37		Rep't'd exp.	329.85	
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	275.62	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		Grand total	605.47	
Sundries	8.25		Expenditures.		
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		Loans granted	2.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		Sick benefit	183.00	
Grand total	624.40		O. of W. benefit	1.80	
Expenditures.			Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	
Sick benefit	10.00		Sta. and postage	7.25	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Label agit. exp.	5.00	
Death benefit	50.00		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
Hall rent	17.00		Sundries	8.80	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		Rep't'd exp.	329.85	
Sta. and postage	8.37		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	275.62	
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Grand total	605.47	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		Expenditures.		
Sundries	8.25		Loans granted	2.00	
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		Sick benefit	183.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		O. of W. benefit	1.80	
Grand total	624.40		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	
Expenditures.			Sta. and postage	7.25	
Sick benefit	10.00		Label agit. exp.	5.00	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
Death benefit	50.00		Sundries	8.80	
Hall rent	17.00		Rep't'd exp.	329.85	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	275.62	
Sta. and postage	8.37		Grand total	605.47	
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Expenditures.		
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		Loans granted	2.00	
Sundries	8.25		Sick benefit	183.00	
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		O. of W. benefit	1.80	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	
Grand total	624.40		Sta. and postage	7.25	
Expenditures.			Label agit. exp.	5.00	
Sick benefit	10.00		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Sundries	8.80	
Death benefit	50.00		Rep't'd exp.	329.85	
Hall rent	17.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	275.62	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		Grand total	605.47	
Sta. and postage	8.37		Expenditures.		
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Loans granted	2.00	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		Sick benefit	183.00	
Sundries	8.25		O. of W. benefit	1.80	
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		Sta. and postage	7.25	
Grand total	624.40		Label agit. exp.	5.00	
Expenditures.			Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
Sick benefit	10.00		Sundries	8.80	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Rep't'd exp.	329.85	
Death benefit	50.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	275.62	
Hall rent	17.00		Grand total	605.47	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		Expenditures.		
Sta. and postage	8.37		Loans granted	2.00	
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Sick benefit	183.00	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		O. of W. benefit	1.80	
Sundries	8.25		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		Sta. and postage	7.25	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		Label agit. exp.	5.00	
Grand total	624.40		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
Expenditures.			Sundries	8.80	
Sick benefit	10.00		Rep't'd exp.	329.85	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	275.62	
Death benefit	50.00		Grand total	605.47	
Hall rent	17.00		Expenditures.		
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		Loans granted	2.00	
Sta. and postage	8.37		Sick benefit	183.00	
Label agit. exp.	4.44		O. of W. benefit	1.80	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	
Sundries	8.25		Sta. and postage	7.25	
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		Label agit. exp.	5.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
Grand total	624.40		Sundries	8.80	
Expenditures.			Rep't'd exp.	329.85	
Sick benefit	10.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	275.62	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Grand total	605.47	
Death benefit	50.00		Expenditures.		
Hall rent	17.00		Loans granted	2.00	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		Sick benefit	183.00	
Sta. and postage	8.37		O. of W. benefit	1.80	
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		Sta. and postage	7.25	
Sundries	8.25		Label agit. exp.	5.00	
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		Sundries	8.80	
Grand total	624.40		Rep't'd exp.	329.85	
Expenditures.			Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	275.62	
Sick benefit	10.00		Grand total	605.47	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Expenditures.		
Death benefit	50.00		Loans granted	2.00	
Hall rent	17.00		Sick benefit	183.00	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		O. of W. benefit	1.80	
Sta. and postage	8.37		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Sta. and postage	7.25	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		Label agit. exp.	5.00	
Sundries	8.25		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		Sundries	8.80	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		Rep't'd exp.	329.85	
Grand total	624.40		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	275.62	
Expenditures.			Grand total	605.47	
Sick benefit	10.00		Expenditures.		
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Loans granted	2.00	
Death benefit	50.00		Sick benefit	183.00	
Hall rent	17.00		O. of W. benefit	1.80	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	
Sta. and postage	8.37		Sta. and postage	7.25	
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Label agit. exp.	5.00	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
Sundries	8.25		Sundries	8.80	
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		Rep't'd exp.	329.85	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	275.62	
Grand total	624.40		Grand total	605.47	
Expenditures.			Expenditures.		
Sick benefit	10.00		Loans granted	2.00	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Sick benefit	183.00	
Death benefit	50.00		O. of W. benefit	1.80	
Hall rent	17.00		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		Sta. and postage	7.25	
Sta. and postage	8.37		Label agit. exp.	5.00	
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		Sundries	8.80	
Sundries	8.25		Rep't'd exp.	329.85	
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	275.62	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		Grand total	605.47	
Grand total	624.40		Expenditures.		
Expenditures.			Loans granted	2.00	
Sick benefit	10.00		Sick benefit	183.00	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		O. of W. benefit	1.80	
Death benefit	50.00		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	
Hall rent	17.00		Sta. and postage	7.25	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		Label agit. exp.	5.00	
Sta. and postage	8.37		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Sundries	8.80	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		Rep't'd exp.	329.85	
Sundries	8.25		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	275.62	
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		Grand total	605.47	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		Expenditures.		
Grand total	624.40		Loans granted	2.00	
Expenditures.			Sick benefit	183.00	
Sick benefit	10.00		O. of W. benefit	1.80	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	
Death benefit	50.00		Sta. and postage	7.25	
Hall rent	17.00		Label agit. exp.	5.00	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
Sta. and postage	8.37		Sundries	8.80	
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Rep't'd exp.	329.85	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	275.62	
Sundries	8.25		Grand total	605.47	
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		Expenditures.		
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		Loans granted	2.00	
Grand total	624.40		Sick benefit	183.00	
Expenditures.			O. of W. benefit	1.80	
Sick benefit	10.00		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Sta. and postage	7.25	
Death benefit	50.00		Label agit. exp.	5.00	
Hall rent	17.00		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		Sundries	8.80	
Sta. and postage	8.37		Rep't'd exp.	329.85	
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	275.62	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		Grand total	605.47	
Sundries	8.25		Expenditures.		
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		Loans granted	2.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		Sick benefit	183.00	
Grand total	624.40		O. of W. benefit	1.80	
Expenditures.			Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	
Sick benefit	10.00		Sta. and postage	7.25	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Label agit. exp.	5.00	
Death benefit	50.00		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
Hall rent	17.00		Sundries	8.80	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		Rep't'd exp.	329.85	
Sta. and postage	8.37		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	275.62	
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Grand total	605.47	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00		Expenditures.		
Sundries	8.25		Loans granted	2.00	
Rep't'd exp.	290.46		Sick benefit	183.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	838.94		O. of W. benefit	1.80	
Grand total	624.40		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	
Expenditures.			Sta. and postage	7.25	
Sick benefit	10.00		Label agit. exp.	5.00	
O. of W. benefit	8.40		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	
Death benefit	50.00		Sundries	8.80	
Hall rent	17.00		Rep't'd exp.	329.85	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	275.62	
Sta. and postage	8.37		Grand total	605.47	
Label agit. exp.	4.44		Expenditures.		
Tax to Int. Union					

Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	21,153.86	Exp. over pctg...	26.25	107 ERIE	34 mem.	Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Grand total....	\$77,491.84	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	682.27	Receipts.		Sundries	21.00
96 ST. PAUL	70 mem.	Grand total....	\$ 3,268.82	Init. fees	5.00	Assist. to Unions	500.00
Receipts.		Expenditures.		Dues	1,913.80		
Init. fees	8.00	Loans granted	70.00	Int'l Ass't	95.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,416.00
Dues	2,672.80	Sick benefit	682.50	Out of work	76.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	296.61
Int'l Ass't	148.00	O. of W. benefit	49.80	Fines	2.00		
Out of work	48.80	Death benefit	1,750.00	Coll. loans	28.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,712.61
Coll. loans	79.60	Hall rent	86.00			111 DES MOINES	48 mem.
Ass't from Unions	300.00	Sal. and com. exp.	267.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 2,115.60	Receipts.	
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 3,262.10	Sta. and postage	11.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	562.88	Init. fees	35.00
Exp. over pctg...	203.92	Label agit. exp.	6.00	Grand total....	\$ 2,678.48	Dues	1,770.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	280.67	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't	91.00
		Sundries	17.00	Loans granted	43.00	Out of work	7.80
Grand total....	\$ 3,740.69	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 2,900.10	Sick benefit	255.00	Coll. loans	79.40
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	278.72	Strike benefit	189.14	Ass't from Unions	100.00
Loans granted	104.50	Grand total....	\$ 3,268.82	O. of W. benefit	76.80	Interest	8.66
Sick benefit	570.00	108 ANSONIA	4 mem.	Death benefit	550.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 2,092.65
Strike benefit	468.00	Receipts.		Hall rent	33.75	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	451.26
O. of W. benefit	48.80	Int'l Ass't	\$ 374.20	Sal. and com. exp.	328.50		
Death benefit	425.00	Int'l Ass't	10.00	Sta. and postage.	5.50	Grand total....	\$ 2,543.91
Hall rent	151.00	Coll. loans	3.00	Label agit. exp.	57.45	Expenditures.	
Sal. and com. exp.	471.50	Interest	8.67	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Loans granted	36.00
Sta. and postage	24.50			Sundries	80.84	Sick benefit	164.00
Label agit. exp.	78.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 896.87	Assist. to Unions	700.00	O. of W. benefit	7.80
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	355.50			Death benefit	590.00
Sundries	92.98	Grand total....	\$ 751.37	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 2,360.96	Hall rent	73.65
Assist. to Unions.	400.00	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	808.50	Sal. and com. exp.	248.81
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 2,933.78	Loans granted	4.00	Grand total....	\$ 2,678.48	Sta. and postage.	43.20
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	806.91	Sick benefit	185.00	108 LOCK HAVEN	1 mem.	Label agit. exp.	43.00
Grand total....	\$ 3,740.69	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Receipts.		Tax to Int. Union	400.00
99 OTTAWA	15 mem.	Sta. and postage	2.98	Dues	\$ 152.50	Assist. to Unions.	750.00
Receipts.		Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Int'l Ass't	4.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 2,350.96
Init. fees	5.00	Sundries	7.15	Out of work	7.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	192.95
Dues	548.80	Assist. to Unions	50.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 163.70		
Int'l Ass't	82.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 521.11	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	660.97	Grand total....	\$ 2,543.91
Out of work	18.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	230.26	Grand total....	\$ 814.67	Receipts.	
Ass't from Unions	150.00	Grand total....	\$ 751.37	Expenditures.		Init. fees	3.00
Interest	3.89	104 POTTSVILLE	7 mem.	Sick benefit	\$ 49.00	Dues	987.60
Cor. by L. U.....	.40	Receipts.		O. of W. benefit	7.20	Int'l Ass't	47.50
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 757.59	Dues	\$ 279.80	Sal. and com. exp.	86.00	Out of work	15.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	224.61	Int'l Ass't	15.00	Sta. and postage.	8.10	Coll. loans	28.50
Grand total....	\$ 982.20	Interest	8.00	Tax to Int. Union	175.00	Interest	10.24
Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 801.40	Rep't'd exp. \$	\$ 270.30	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,091.84
Sick benefit	46.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	256.96	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	544.87	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	522.34
O. of W. benefit	18.00	Grand total....	\$ 557.36	Grand total....	\$ 814.67	Grand total....	\$ 1,614.18
Death benefit	550.00	Expenditures.		109 HOQUIAM	5 mem.	Expenditures.	
Hall rent	15.00	Loans granted	2.00	Receipts.		Loans granted	6.00
Sal. and com. exp.	108.00	Sick benefit	183.00	Dues	\$ 278.50	Sick benefit	74.00
Sta. and postage	2.80	O. of W. benefit	3.60	Int'l Ass't	18.00	O. of W. benefit	15.00
Sundries .....	.80	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Out of work	3.60	Hall rent	24.00
Ass't to Unions.	50.00	Sta. and postage	12.00	Interest	5.48	Sal. and com. exp.	220.64
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 785.10	Tax to Int. Union	175.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 800.58	Label agit. exp.	7.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	197.10	Sundries	4.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	353.45	Tax to Int. Union	350.00
Grand total....	\$ 982.20	Assist. to Unions	100.00	Grand total....	\$ 654.08	Sundries	9.26
100 MILBANK	6 mem.	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 489.90	Expenditures.		Assist. to Unions.	400.00
Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	67.76	Loans granted	\$ 16.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,113.24
Dues	\$ 256.00	Grand total....	\$ 557.36	Sick benefit	126.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	500.94
Int'l Ass't	15.00	Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit	8.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,614.18
Out of work	24.00	Loans granted	2.00	Hall rent	12.00	113 TACOMA	85 mem.
Interest	14.77	Sick benefit	183.00	Sal. and com. exp.	24.00	Receipts.	
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 809.77	O. of W. benefit	3.60	Sta. and postage.	6.75	Init. fees	22.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	846.90	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Tax to Int. Union	160.00	Dues	1,086.90
Grand total....	\$ 656.67	Sta. and postage	12.00	Assist. to Unions	200.00	Int'l Ass't	60.00
Expenditures.		Sundries	4.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 538.35	Out of work	42.80
Loans granted	12.00	Assist. to Unions	100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	115.68	Coll. loans	128.80
Sick benefit	17.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 611.60	Grand total....	\$ 654.03	Interest	11.98
O. of W. benefit	24.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	217.82	110 WASHINGTON	28 mem.	Rep't' receipts..	\$ 1,352.73
Hall rent	24.00	Grand total....	\$ 841.81	Receipts.		Exp. over pctg...	13.78
Sal. and com. exp.	36.00	Expenditures.		Init. fees	\$ 15.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	739.37
Sta. and postage	5.75	Loans granted	22.00	Dues	1,101.70	Grand total....	\$ 2,106.86
Label agit. exp.	21.60	Sick benefit	49.00	Int'l Ass't	53.00	Expenditures.	
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	O. of W. benefit	72.00	Out of work	34.80	Loans granted	134.00
Assist. to Unions	200.00	Hall rent	80.00	Coll. loans	6.00	Sick benefit	125.00
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 540.35	Sal. and com. exp.	124.88	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,210.50	O. of W. benefit	42.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	116.32	Sta. and postage.	3.56	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	502.11	Hall rent	30.00
Grand total....	\$ 656.67	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,712.61	Sal. and com. exp.	180.00
102 KANSAS CITY	16 mem.	Sundries	6.70	Expenditures.		Sta. and postage.	7.95
Receipts.		Assist. to Unions.	150.00	Loans granted	\$ 16.00	Label agit. exp.	52.80
Dues	\$ 1,018.50	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 608.60	Sick benefit	472.00	Tax to Int. Union	450.00
Int'l Ass't	89.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	233.12	O. of W. benefit	34.80	Sundries	80.00
Out of work	49.80	Grand total....	\$ 841.81	Hall rent	30.00	Ret. dues, etc...	101.35
Coll. loans	3.00	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	162.00	Assist. to Unions.	275.00
Ass't from Unions	1,450.00	Loans granted	22.00	Sta. and postage.	13.10	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,428.70
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 2,560.90	Sick benefit	49.00	Label agit. exp.	17.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	677.16
		O. of W. benefit	72.00			Grand total....	\$ 2,105.86

114 JACKSONVILLE		Sick benefit	287.00	Assist. to Unions	250.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	254.99
106 mem.		O. of W. benefit.	56.40				
Receipts.		Death & Dis. bene- fit	1,115.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,902.52	Grand total....	\$ 1,146.70
Init. fees	8.50	Hall rent	40.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	383.89	Expenditures.	
Dues	5,527.80	Sal. and com. exp.	337.00			Loans granted....	18.90
Int'l Ass't	224.50	Sta. and postage.	47.80	Grand total....	\$ 1,986.21	Sick benefit.....	119.00
Out of work	229.20	Label agit. exp.	34.50	122 WARREN	45 mem.	Death benefit.....	550.00
Coll. loans	110.00	Sundries	40.45	Receipts.		Hall rent	24.00
Interest	6.90	Tax to Int. Union	400.00	Dues	\$ 1,657.90	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00
Ret. benefit	7.00	Ass't to Unions.	250.00	Int'l Ass't	108.00	Sta. and postage	8.50
				Out of work	11.40	Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 4,118.90			Coll. loans	185.00	Sundries .....	.75
Exp. over pctg....	228.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 2,638.15	Interest	22.85	Assist. to Unions	100.00
Cor. 1921 acc't...	67.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	746.14	Ret. benefit.....	14.70		
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,151.88					Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,042.25
Grand total....	\$ 5,559.28	Grand total....	\$ 3,384.29	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,984.83	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	104.45
Expenditures.		119 SAN JUAN		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	817.29	Grand total....	\$ 1,146.70
Loans granted....	142.00	Receipts.				126 EPHRATA	46 mem.
Sick benefit	572.00	Init. fees	6.50	Grand total....	\$ 2,812.12	Receipts.	
O. of W. benefit.	229.20	Dues	804.30	Expenditures.		Init. fees	1.00
Death benefit	240.00	Int'l Ass't	60.00	Loans granted....	40.00	Dues	1,704.30
Hall rent	227.50	Out of work	103.20	Sick benefit	338.00	Int'l Ass't	93.00
Sal. and com. exp.	681.49	Coll. loans	18.00	O. of W. benefit.	11.40	Out of work	2.40
Sta. and postage.	24.15	Ass't from Unions	400.00	Hall rent	26.00	Coll. loans	4.00
Label agit. exp.	122.00	Interest	8.48	Sal. and com. exp.	258.00		
Tax to Int. Union	400.00			Sta. and postage	5.20	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,906.70
Sundries	1.50	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,395.48	Label agit. exp.	102.51	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	632.62
Ass't to Unions.	1,750.00	Exp. over pctg....	307.59	Tax to Int. Union	400.00	Grand total....	\$ 2,439.32
		Bal. due fin. exam.	78.80	Sundries	22.78	Expenditures.	
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 4,389.84	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,294.14	Assist. to Unions	400.00	Loans granted....	4.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,190.44					Sick benefit.....	375.00
Grand total....	\$ 5,580.28	Grand total....	\$ 3,075.51	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,604.19	O. of W. benefit.	2.40
Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,207.98	Hall rent	60.00
Loans granted....	1.00	Loans granted....	188.40	Grand total....	\$ 2,812.12	Sal. and com. exp.	266.47
Sick benefit	120.00	Sick benefit	315.00	123 HAMILTON	10 mem.	Sta. and postage	4.01
O. of W. benefit.	19.80	O. of W. benefit.	103.20	Receipts.		Label agit. exp.	20.66
Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Hall rent	220.50	Dues	\$ 474.80	Tax to Int. Union	300.00
Sta. and postage.	1.50	Sal. and com. exp.	216.00	Int'l Ass't	28.00	Sundries	16.25
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Sta. and postage.	20.00	Out of work	6.00	Ass't to Unions	850.00
Sundries	6.25	Sundries	85.95	Coll. loans	4.00		
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 349.43	Ret. by Dis'olv'd	1,145.71	Ass't from Unions	400.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,899.79
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	228.88	U. .....	.80			Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	539.53
Grand total....	\$ 577.81	Ret. to local union	150.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 912.80	Grand total....	\$ 2,439.32
Expenditures.		Assist. to Unions.	150.00	Exp. over pctg....	.02	Expenditures.	
Loans granted....	1.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 2,424.56	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	228.66	Loans granted....	1.00
Sick benefit	120.00	Not accounted for	650.95	Grand total....	\$ 1,141.28	Sick benefit.....	35.00
O. of W. benefit.	19.80	Grand total....	\$ 3,075.51	Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit.	5.40
Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Receipts.		Loans granted....	36.00	Death benefit.....	550.00
Sta. and postage.	1.50	Dues	489.20	Sick benefit	252.00	Sal. and com. exp.	36.00
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Int'l Ass't	25.00	O. of W. benefit.	6.00	Sta. and postage	4.50
Sundries	6.25	Coll. loans	1.00	Death benefit.....	550.00	Tax to Int. Union	175.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 420.55	Ass't from Unions	350.00	Hall rent	8.00	Ass't to Unions	450.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	157.28			Sal. and com. exp.	132.00		
Grand total....	\$ 577.81	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 865.20	Sta. and postage	2.40	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 770.10
117 PINE BLUFF	9 mem.	Exp. over pctg....	22.79	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 986.40	Due Fin. Exam....	1.50
Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	285.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	154.88	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	212.95
Init. fees	13.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,172.99	Grand total....	\$ 1,141.28	Grand total....	\$ 964.53
Dues	315.20	Expenditures.		124 WATERTOWN	9 mem.	Expenditures.	
Int'l Ass't	14.00	Loans granted....	6.00	Receipts.		Loans granted....	1.00
Out of work	53.75	Sick benefit	128.00	Dues	\$ 445.00	Sick benefit.....	35.00
Coll. loans	5.50	Death benefit.....	550.00	Int'l Ass't	23.00	O. of W. benefit.	5.40
Interest		Hall rent	35.20	Out of work	45.80	Death benefit.....	550.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 406.25	Sal. and com. exp.	125.00	Coll. loans	26.00	Sal. and com. exp.	36.00
Due. fin. exam....	11.20	Sta. and postage	9.35	Ass't from Unions	850.00	Sta. and postage	4.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	86.97	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Interest	10.11	Tax to Int. Union	175.00
Grand total....	\$ 506.42	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 958.55	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,399.71	Assist. to Unions	100.00
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	219.44	Exp. over pctg....	24.27	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 906.90
Loans granted....	8.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,172.99	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	422.53	Cor. with Fin.	.50
O. of W. benefit.	4.80	Receipts.		Grand total....	\$ 1,846.51	Exam.	
Sal. and com. exp.	73.25	121 ITHACA	29 mem.	Expenditures.		Total	\$ 907.40
Sta. and postage.	1.75	Init. fees	3.00	Loans granted....	12.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	77.15
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Dues	1,144.70	Sick benefit	100.00	Grand total....	\$ 964.53
Sundries	22.00	Int'l ass't	63.00	O. of W. benefit.	45.80	128 EL PASO	11 mem.
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 209.80	Out of work	81.60	Death benefit.....	1,100.00	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	296.62	Interest	18.11	Hall rent	3.75	Init. fees	18.00
Grand total....	\$ 506.42	Ret. benefit.....	14.00	Sal. and com. exp.	124.00	Dues	334.30
118 PEORIA	61 mem.	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,324.41	Sta. and postage	4.00	Int'l Ass't	30.00
Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	661.80	Label agit. exp.	22.64	Out of work	30.10
Init. fees	23.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,986.21	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Coll. loans	6.00
Dues	2,348.10	Expenditures.		Sundries	18.41	Ass't from Unions	380.00
Int'l Ass't	180.00	Loans granted....	4.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,639.40	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 722.30
Out of work	66.40	Sick benefit	81.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	207.11	Exp. over pctg....	7.57
Coll. loans	70.00	Death benefit.....	590.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,846.51	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	327.01
Interest	17.04	Hall rent	9.00	Expenditures.		Grand total....	\$ 1,067.88
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 2,689.54	Sal. and com. exp.	161.60	Loans granted....	12.00	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	744.75	Sta. and postage	14.77	Sick benefit	100.00	Loans granted....	24.00
Grand total....	\$ 3,384.29	Label agit. exp.	8.91	Int'l Ass't	26.00	Sick benefit.....	158.00
Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Coll. loans	12.00	O. of W. benefit.	50.10
Loans granted....	80.00	Sundries	17.64	Ass't from Unions	350.00	Death benefit.....	475.00
						Sal. and com. exp.	62.50
				Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 861.80	Sta. and postage	4.00

Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	169.11	Ass't from Unions	300.00	Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Sundries	43.08						
Rep't'd exp....	988.83	Grand total....	\$ 1,610.26	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,251.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 979.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	89.06	132 BROOKLYN	115 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	354.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	160.13
Grand total....	\$ 1,067.88	Receipts.		Grand total....	\$ 1,605.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,139.63
129 DENVER	314 mem.	Init. fees	\$ 11.00	Expenditures.		140 ST. CATHARINES	5 mem.
Receipts.		Dues	4,150.70	Loans granted....	7.00	Receipts.	
Init. fees	82.00	Int'l Ass't	233.00	Sick benefit....	200.00	Int'l Ass't	\$ 256.00
Dues	10,482.00	Out of work....	37.80	O. of W. benefit.	4.20	Out of work....	11.00
Int'l Ass't	672.00	Coll. loans	27.00	Death benefit....	550.00	Interest	10.80
Out of work....	1,092.00	Ass't from Unions	250.00	Hall rent	36.00		12.24
Fines	19.50	Interest	7.24	Sal. and com. exp.	156.60	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 290.04
Coll. loans	241.50	Ret. benefit....	7.00	Sta. and postage	15.75	Exp. over pctg....	6.56
Ass't from Unions	9,150.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 4,723.74	Label agit. exp..	28.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	362.65
Interest	8.50	Exp. over pctg....	115.80	Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Grand total....	\$ 659.28
Ret. benefit....	7.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	827.03	Sundries	12.30	Expenditures.	
Rep't'd receipts..	\$21,754.50	Grand total....	\$ 5,166.67	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,290.05	Sick benefit....	\$ 77.00
Exp. over pctg....	909.70	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	344.95	O. of W. benefit.	10.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	3,044.21	Loans granted....	12.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,605.00	Hall rent	11.00
Grand total....	\$25,708.41	Sick benefit....	944.00	137 MASSILON	3 mem.	Sal. and com. exp.	49.00
Expenditures.		Strike benefit....	64.00	Receipts.		Sta. and postage	7.60
Loans granted....	197.00	O. of W. benefit.	37.80	Dues	\$ 307.40	Label agit. exp..	5.00
Sick benefit....	4,345.00	Death benefit....	1,110.00	Int'l Ass't	10.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Strike benefit....	7,943.55	Hall rent	89.00	Out of work....	8.40	Sundries	19.91
O. of W. benefit.	1,092.00	Sal. and com. exp.	711.40	Coll. loans	20.00	Exp. Int. Ex.	
Death benefit....	3,220.00	Sta. and postage	88.80	Interest	12.30	Board meeting..	71.80
Hall rent	606.00	Label agit. exp..	117.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 358.10	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 352.11
Sal. and com. exp.	2,153.40	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Exp. over pctg....	3.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	307.17
Sta. and postage	56.54	Sundries	62.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	309.14	Grand total....	\$ 659.28
Label agit. exp..	361.65	Ret. dues, etc....	3.00	Grand total....	\$ 671.23	141 NEW YORK	574 mem.
Tax to Int. Union	350.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 3,386.89	Expenditures.		Receipts.	
Sundries	210.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,779.78	Sick benefit....	28.00	Init. fees	\$ 114.00
Ret. dues, etc....	.80	Grand total....	\$ 5,166.67	O. of W. benefit.	8.40	Dues	23,165.80
Assist. to Unions	400.00	133 RICHMOND	20 mem.	Hall rent	8.00	Int'l Ass't	1,056.00
Rep't'd exp....	\$20,937.94	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	88.00	Out of work....	236.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	4,770.47	Init. fees	\$ 10.00	Sta. and postage	8.80	Coll. loans	27.00
Grand total....	\$25,708.41	Dues	879.30	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Ass't from Unions	7,200.00
Receipts.		Int'l Ass't	40.00	Assist. to Unions	200.00	Interest	121.62
Init. fees	5.00	Out of work....	47.18	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 486.80	Ret. benefit....	35.00
Dues	1,986.20	Coll. loans	17.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	184.93	Rep't'd receipts..	\$31,955.92
Int'l Ass't	89.00	Ret. benefit....	10.65	Grand total....	\$ 671.23	Exp. over pctg....	612.39
Out of work....	82.40	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,004.05	138 NEWARK	170 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	4,779.84
Interest	18.71	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	418.65	Receipts.		Grand total....	\$37,347.65
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 2,131.31	Grand total....	\$ 1,422.70	Init. fees	\$ 33.00	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	564.52	Expenditures.		Dues	5,484.40	Loans granted....	\$ 36.00
Grand total....	\$ 2,695.83	Loans granted....	19.00	Int'l Ass't	224.00	Sick benefit....	9,899.00
Expenditures.		Sick benefit....	179.00	Out of work....	120.00	Strike benefit....	516.00
Loans granted....	6.00	O. of W. benefit.	47.10	Coll. loans	10.00	O. of W. benefit.	236.50
Sick benefit....	453.00	Hall rent	45.00	Ass't from Unions	1,000.00	Death benefit....	12,075.00
O. of W. benefit.	32.40	Sal. and com. exp.	106.70	Interest	2.42	Hall rent	860.00
Death benefit....	350.00	Sta. and postage	14.13	Ret. benefit....	10.00	Sal. and com. exp.	4,530.94
Hall rent	50.10	Label agit. exp..	21.10	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 7,436.42	Sta. and postage	137.20
Sal. and com. exp.	359.80	Tax to Int. Union	850.00	Exp. over pctg....	191.51	Label agit. exp..	356.00
Sta. and postage	8.86	Sundries	16.08	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	2,175.16	Sundries	272.85
Label agit. exp..	44.90	Assist. to Unions	200.00	Grand total....	\$ 9,796.00	Ret. dues, etc....	8.40
Tax to Int. Union	350.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 997.11	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp....	\$28,417.89
Sundries	20.05	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	425.59	Loans granted....	32.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	8,929.76
Assist. to Unions	300.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,422.70	Sick benefit....	1,459.00	Grand total....	\$37,347.65
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,974.30	134 LA PORTE	8 mem.	Strike benefit....	26.64	142 LOCKPORT	6 mem.
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	721.53	Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	120.60	Receipts.	
Grand total....	\$ 2,695.83	Init. fees	\$ 1.00	Death benefit....	3,740.00	Dues	315.40
131 JERSEY CITY	22 mem.	Dues	255.20	Sal. and com. exp.	1,209.25	Int'l Ass't	12.00
Receipts.		Int'l Ass't	19.00	Sta. and postage	40.88	Out of work....	7.20
Dues	\$ 923.10	Out of work....	10.80	Label agit. exp..	173.00	Interest	9.29
Int'l Ass't	48.00	Coll. loans	3.00	Tax to Int. Union	450.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 343.89
Out of work....	21.60	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 289.00	Sundries	28.26	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	314.09
Ass't from Unions	250.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	388.09	Assist. to Unions	1,060.00	Grand total....	657.98
Interest	.16	Grand total....	\$ 677.09	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 8,327.11	Expenditures.	
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,242.86	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,468.98	Sick benefit....	\$ 70.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	867.40	Loans granted....	7.00	Grand total....	\$ 9,796.09	O. of W. benefit.	7.20
Grand total....	\$ 1,610.26	O. of W. benefit.	10.80	139 LONG HILL	9 mem.	Hall rent	20.00
Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	63.60	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	72.00
Loans granted....	2.00	Sta. and postage	1.40	Dues	\$ 368.80	Sta. and postage	5.85
Sick benefit....	133.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Int'l Ass't	20.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00
O. of W. benefit.	21.80	Assist. to Unions	150.00	Ass't from Unions	350.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 374.55
Death benefit....	900.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 432.80	Interest	9.98	Cor. 1921 Acc't..	11.00
Hall rent	24.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	244.29	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 743.86	Total	\$ 385.55
Sal. and com. exp.	156.49	Grand total....	\$ 677.09	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	895.77	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	272.48
Sta. and postage	9.70	135 APPLETON	25 mem.	Grand total....	\$ 1,139.63	Grand total....	\$ 657.98
Label agit. exp..	10.75	Receipts.		Expenditures.		143 LINCOLN	17 mem.
Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Init. fees	\$ 10.00	Loans granted....	88.00	Receipts.	
Sundries	33.61	Dues	876.80	Sick benefit....	131.00	Init. fees	\$ 11.00
Assist. to Unions	200.00	Int'l Ass't	49.00	Death benefit....	550.00	Dues	582.60
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,441.15	Out of work....	4.20	Hall rent	12.00	Int'l Ass't	33.00
		Coll. loans	11.50	Sal. and com. exp.	42.00		
				Sta. and postage	6.50		

Out of work.....	17.20	Assist. to Unions	150.00	Int'l Ass't	38.00	Coll. loans	14.00
Rep't'd receipts..\$	648.80	Rep't'd exp....\$	785.72	Out of work.....	49.20	Rep't'd receipts..\$	476.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	580.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	870.88	Coll. loans	8.50	Exp. over pctg....	2.78
				Interest	6.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	460.00
Grand total....\$	1,228.80	Grand total....\$	1,142.10	Rep't'd receipts..\$	998.70	Grand total....\$	938.86
Expenditures.		147 UNION HILL 15 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	480.18	Expenditures.	
Loans granted.....\$	14.00	Receipts.		Grand total....\$	1,428.88	Loans granted.....\$	6.00
Sick benefit.....	281.00	Init. fees	5.00	Expenditures.		Sick benefit.....	126.00
O. of W. benefit..	17.20	Dues	669.90	Loans granted.....\$	4.00	O. of W. benefit..	12.20
Hall rent	33.00	Int'l Ass't	34.00	Sick benefit.....\$	84.00	Hall rent	16.00
Sal. and com. exp.	122.00	Out of work.....	2.40	O. of W. benefit..	49.20	Sal. and com. exp.	104.10
Sta. and postage	14.98	Ass't from Unions	350.00	Hall rent	54.00	Sta. and postage	2.76
Tax to Int. Union	300.00	Interest	2.62	Sal. and com. exp.	166.20	Label agit. exp....	6.80
Sundries	7.90	Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,083.92	Sta. and postage	6.75	Tax to Int. Union	150.00
		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	206.89	Tax to Int. Union	300.00	Sundries	7.99
Rep't'd exp....\$	789.46	Grand total....\$	1,270.81	Sundries	87.00	Assist. to Unions	100.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	434.43	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp....\$	701.75	Rep't'd exp....\$	590.55
Grand total....\$	1,223.89	144 NEW YORK		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	721.13	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	330.23
497 mem.		Receipts.		Grand total....\$	1,428.88	Grand total....\$	938.86
Init. fees	180.50	151 HABANA 26 mem.		Receipts.		Receipts.	
Dues	16,474.80	Dues	654.00	Int'l Ass't	46.50	Dues	215.40
Int'l Ass't	862.00	Int'l Ass't	19.80	Out of work.....	19.80	Int'l Ass't	18.00
Out of work.....	196.20	Ass't from Unions	475.00	Ass't from Unions	475.00	Out of work.....	.60
Coll. loans	185.15	Rep't'd receipts..\$	962.10	Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,195.80	Coll. loans	53.00
Ass't from Unions	2,000.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	308.71	Due ill. sick ben..	29.00	Cor. by L. U....	6.00
Interest	102.61	Grand total....\$	1,270.81	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	127.98	Rep't'd receipts..\$	298.00
Rep't'd receipts..\$	19,901.26	148 CAGUAS 94 mem.		Grand total....\$	1,852.28	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	385.57
Exp. over pctg....\$	358.85	Receipts.		Expenditures.		Grand total....\$	638.57
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	5,865.10	Init. fees	13.50	Loans granted.....\$	8.00	Expenditures.	
Grand total....\$	25,624.71	Dues	2,211.90	Sick benefit.....\$	1,069.00	Loans granted.....\$	16.00
Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't	179.00	O. of W. benefit..	19.80	O. of W. benefit..	.60
Loans granted.....\$	155.00	Out of work.....	225.90	Death benefit.....	75.00	Sal. and com. exp.	15.00
Sick benefit.....	4,599.00	Coll. loans	125.00	Sal. and com. exp.	164.40	Tax to Int. Union	250.00
Strike benefit.....	205.29	Ass't from Unions	125.00	Sta. and postage	6.00	Assist. to Unions	200.00
O. of W. benefit..	196.20	Rep't'd receipts..\$	2,774.50	Rep't'd exp....\$	1,387.20	Rep't'd exp....\$	481.60
Death benefit.....	8,762.50	Exp. over pctg....	30.75	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	15.08	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	144.97
Hall rent	699.96	Due ill. sick ben..	63.00	Grand total....\$	1,852.28	Grand total....\$	638.57
Sal. and com. exp.	2,639.15	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,522.43	152 YOUNGSTOWN		156 SUFFIELD 18 mem.	
Sta. and postage	154.97	Grand total....\$	4,890.68	Dissolved		Receipts.	
Label agit. exp....	500.00	Expenditures.		Receipts.		Init. fees	15.00
Sundries	285.85	Loans granted.....\$	46.85	Dues	63.10	Dues	783.70
Atty. fees, etc..	100.00	Sick benefit.....	1,718.50	Int'l Ass't	2.00	Int'l Ass't	39.00
Assist. to Unions	1,850.00	O. of W. benefit..	225.90	Out of work.....	39.00	Coll. loans	1.00
Rep't'd exp....\$	19,537.92	Death benefit.....	400.00	Ass't from Unions	450.00	Ass't from Unions	450.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	6,086.79	Hall rent	42.00	Rep't'd receipts..\$	65.10	Rep't'd receipts..\$	1,298.80
Grand total....\$	25,624.71	Sal. and com. exp.	321.20	Bal. Dec. 1, '21..	265.18	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	298.14
145 WILLIAMSPORT 4 mem.		Sta. and postage	112.63	Grand total....\$	890.28	Grand total....\$	1,581.44
Receipts.		Rep't'd exp....\$	2,895.58	Expenditures.		Expenditures.	
Dues	186.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,624.10	Sick benefit.....\$	21.00	Loans granted.....\$	7.00
Int'l Ass't	8.00	Grand total....\$	4,890.68	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Sick benefit.....	112.00
Rep't'd receipts..\$	194.80	149 BROOKLYN 117 mem.		Ret. by Dissolved	109.28	O. of W. benefit..	39.60
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	151.53	Receipts.		Union	100.00	Death & Dis. ben.	900.80
Grand total....\$	346.33	Init. fees	5.00	Assist. to Unions	100.00	Sal. and com. exp.	120.00
Expenditures.		Dues	4,892.90	Rep't'd exp....\$	830.28	Sta. and postage	11.40
Loans granted.....\$	3.00	Int'l Ass't	243.00	Grand total....\$	830.28	Tax to Int. Union	100.80
Sick benefit.....	77.00	Out of work.....	16.20	153 SIOUX FALLS 9 mem.		Sundries	2.06
Sal. and com. exp.	12.00	Fines	8.00	Receipts.		Rep't'd exp....\$	1,293.06
Sta. and postage	1.56	Coll. loans	22.00	Dues	440.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	285.28
Label agit. exp....	15.00	Ass't from Unions	580.00	Int'l Ass't	25.00	Grand total....\$	1,581.44
Tax to Int. Union	125.00	Interest	11.76	Out of work.....	10.80	157 ROCKFORD 10 mem.	
Rep't'd exp....\$	283.56	Rep't'd receipts..\$	5,248.86	Coll. loans	80.00	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	112.77	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	119.09	Rep't'd receipts..\$	506.00	Init. fees	1.00
Grand total....\$	346.33	Grand total....\$	5,363.95	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	409.34	Dues	335.40
146 NEW BRUNSWICK 17 mem.		Expenditures.		Grand total....\$	915.34	Int'l Ass't	19.00
Receipts.		Sick benefit.....\$	1,083.00	Expenditures.		Out of work.....	19.30
Dues	579.60	Strike benefit.....	177.35	Loans granted.....\$	14.00	Coll. loans	12.00
Int'l Ass't	81.00	O. of W. benefit..	16.20	O. of W. benefit..	10.80	Ret. benefit.....	.48
Out of work.....	7.20	Death benefit.....	1,615.00	Hall rent	60.00	Rep't'd receipts..\$	387.08
Coll. loans	7.00	Hall rent	48.00	Sal. and com. exp.	58.80	Exp. over pctg....	22.95
Interest	12.62	Sta. and postage	40.60	Label agit. exp....	9.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	317.12
Rep't'd receipts..\$	637.42	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Tax to Int. Union	860.00	Grand total....\$	737.15
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	504.68	Sundries	26.00	Sundries	12.00	Expenditures.	
Grand total....\$	1,142.10	Exp. Acc't Int. U.	4.00	Rep't'd exp....\$	814.00	Loans granted.....\$	16.00
Expenditures.		Assist. to Unions	750.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	400.74	Sick benefit.....	124.00
Loans granted.....\$	11.00	Rep't'd exp....\$	4,610.65	Grand total....\$	915.34	O. of W. benefit..	19.20
Sick benefit.....	214.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	752.80	154 LINCOLN 10 mem.		Hall rent	8.00
O. of W. benefit..	7.20	Grand total....\$	5,363.95	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	100.02
Hall rent	26.50	150 SIOUX CITY 10 mem.		Dues	426.90	Sta. and postage	14.31
Sal. and com. exp.	73.00	Receipts.		Int'l Ass't	20.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Sta. and postage	7.02	Dues	892.00	Out of work.....	18.20	Sundries	1.54
Label agit. exp....	16.00			Rep't'd exp....\$	513.07		
Tax to Int. Union	250.00						
Sundries	12.00						

Bal. Jan. 1, '23...	214.06	Hall rent	15.00	Assist. to Unions	200.00	Expenditures.	
Grand total....	727.15	Sal. and com. exp.	191.70	Rep't'd exp....	685.88	Loans granted....	\$ 32.00
168 LAFAYETTE 3 mem.		Sta. and postage	26.95	Bal. Jan. 1, '23...	380.80	Sick benefit.....	1,448.00
Receipts.		Label agit. exp..	60.15	Grand total....	1,016.68	Strike benefit....	45.70
Dues	97.60	Tax to Int. Union	300.00	168 OSHKOSH 39 mem.		O. of W. benefit.	8.40
Int'l Ass't	5.00	Sundries	28.82	Receipts.		Death benefit....	40.00
Out of work	1.20	Assist. to Unions	600.00	Dues	1,451.50	Hall rent	51.00
Rep't'd receipts..	108.80	Rep't'd exp....	2,002.42	Int'l Ass't	79.00	Sal. and com. exp.	852.80
Exp. over pctg....	.82	Bal. Jan. 1, '23...	169.96	Out of work	27.00	Sta. and postage	24.85
Bal. Jan. 1, '22...	76.96	Grand total....	2,172.88	Interest	15.37	Label agit. exp..	238.84
Grand total....	181.68	163 MARYSVILLE 6 mem.		Rep't'd receipts..	1,572.87	Tax to Int. Union	250.00
Expenditures.		Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22...	621.70	Sundries	160.18
Loans granted....	7.00	Dues	209.60	Grand total....	2,194.66	Atty. fees, etc...	10.00
Sick benefit.....	35.00	Int'l Ass't	12.00	Expenditures.		Assist. to Unions	2,250.00
O. of W. benefit.	1.20	Out of work	3.60	Loans granted....	5.00	Rep't'd exp....	5,412.28
Hall rent	2.00	Fines	18.00	Sick benefit.....	129.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23...	2,158.91
Sal. and com. exp.	26.75	Rep't'd receipts..	238.20	O. of W. benefit.	27.00	Grand total....	7,571.19
Sta. and postage	1.45	Bal. Jan. 1, '22...	311.35	Death benefit....	40.00	173 ZANESVILLE 5 mem.	
Rep't'd exp....	73.40	Grand total....	549.55	Hall rent	60.00	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23...	108.28	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	100.00	Dues	385.60
Grand total....	181.68	Loans granted....	8.00	Sta. and postage	15.97	Int'l Ass't	12.00
160 MILFORD 15 mem.		O. of W. benefit.	8.60	Label agit. exp..	5.00	Rep't'd receipts..	397.60
Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	15.00	Sundries	77.22	Bal. Jan. 1, '22...	348.37
Dues	572.80	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Assist. to Unions	700.00	Grand total....	745.97
Int'l Ass't	33.00	Assist. to Unions	200.00	Rep't'd exp....	1,569.19	Expenditures.	
Out of work	47.40	Rep't'd exp....	433.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '23...	625.47	Loans granted....	7.00
Coll. loans	30.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23...	115.95	Grand total....	2,194.66	Sick benefit.....	15.00
Interest	11.16	Grand total....	549.55	170 W. PALM BEACH 6 mem.		Hall rent	9.00
Rep't'd receipts..	694.36	165 PHILADELPHIA 261 mem.		Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	68.00
Exp. over pctg....	10.71	Receipts.		Dues	304.80	Sta. and postage	10.65
Bal. Jan. 1, '22...	460.85	Init. fees	18.50	Int'l Ass't	16.00	Label agit. exp..	6.80
Grand total....	1,165.92	Dues	10,489.90	Out of work	1.20	Tax to Int. Union	250.00
Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't	608.50	Rep't'd receipts..	822.00	Sundries	11.75
Loans granted....	13.00	Out of work	87.60	Exp. over pctg....	1.80	Assist. to Unions	200.00
Sick benefit.....	182.00	Fines	4.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22...	823.40	Rep't'd exp....	574.80
O. of W. benefit.	47.40	Coll. loans	431.40	Grand total....	647.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '23...	171.17
Hall rent	5.00	Ass't from Unions	3,750.00	Expenditures.		Grand total....	745.97
Sal. and com. exp.	156.00	Interest .....	.73	Sick benefit.....	9.00	174 JOLIET 31 mem.	
Sta. and postage	12.80	Ret. benefit....	21.00	O. of W. benefit.	1.20	Receipts.	
Label agit. exp..	9.00	Rep't'd receipts..	15,886.63	Hall rent	12.00	Dues	1,055.50
Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Exp. over pctg....	394.14	Sal. and com. exp.	81.24	Int'l Ass't	60.00
Sundries	12.60	Due Fin. Exam...	284.00	Label agit. exp..	9.00	Out of work	24.00
Assist. to Unions	250.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22...	2,606.39	Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Coll. loans	45.00
Rep't'd exp....	937.80	Grand total....	18,576.16	Assist. to Unions	25.00	Rep't'd receipts..	1,184.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '23...	228.62	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp....	387.44	Bal. Jan. 1, '22...	322.62
Grand total....	1,165.92	Loans granted....	290.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23...	259.76	Grand total....	1,507.12
161 DENVER 85 mem.		Sick benefit.....	4,648.00	Grand total....	647.20	Expenditures.	
Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	87.60	171 E. GREENVILLE 18 mem.		Loans granted....	32.00
Dues	2,998.60	Death benefit....	5,506.00	Receipts.		Sick benefit.....	184.00
Int'l Ass't	170.00	Hall rent	423.55	Dues	382.80	O. of W. benefit.	24.00
Coll. loans	49.00	Sal. and com. exp.	1,612.48	Int'l Ass't	28.00	Death benefit....	560.00
Rep't'd receipts..	3,117.60	Sta. and postage	91.41	Coll. loans	50.00	Hall rent	19.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '22...	1,114.43	Label agit. exp..	181.71	Rep't'd receipts..	455.80	Sal. and com. exp.	186.50
Grand total....	4,232.03	Sundries	365.39	Bal. Jan. 1, '22...	237.94	Sta. and postage	34.25
Expenditures.		Int. Ex. Board	19.00	Grand total....	693.74	Label agit. exp..	30.00
Loans granted....	6.00	meeting	19.00	Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Sick benefit.....	602.00	Ret. dues, etc...	9.70	Loans granted....	14.00	Assist. to Unions	100.00
Death benefit....	475.00	Rep't'd exp....	13,223.84	Sick benefit.....	140.00	Rep't'd exp....	1,310.25
Hall rent	36.00	Financiers' Exam.	25.00	Hall rent	14.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23...	196.87
Sal. and com. exp.	483.38	Total	18,248.84	Sal. and com. exp.	76.40	Grand total....	1,507.12
Sta. and postage	18.46	Bal. Jan. 1, '23...	5,827.82	Sta. and postage	4.13	175 KINGSTON 2 mem.	
Label agit. exp..	57.89	Grand total....	18,576.16	Label agit. exp..	5.75	Receipts.	
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	167 OWONSO 10 mem.		Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Dues	159.60
Sundries	30.60	Receipts.		Sundries	10.31	Int'l Ass't	5.00
Assist. to Unions	1,650.00	Init. fees	10.00	Rep't'd exp....	473.59	Interest	1.40
Rep't'd exp....	3,454.28	Dues	539.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22...	220.15	Rep't'd receipts..	186.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23...	777.75	Int'l Ass't	32.00	Grand total....	693.74	Exp. over pctg....	26.80
Grand total....	4,232.03	Out of work	12.00	172 DAVENPORT 177 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22...	188.08
162 GREEN BAY 30 mem.		Fines	30.00	Receipts.		Grand total....	380.88
Receipts.		Coll. loans	57.00	Init. fees	15.50	Expenditures.	
Init. fees	3.00	Interest	3.54	Dues	5,844.10	Loans granted....	1.00
Dues	1,249.70	Rep't'd receipts..	684.14	Int'l Ass't	871.50	Sick benefit.....	23.00
Int'l Ass't	57.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22...	832.54	Out of work	8.40	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00
Out of work	10.80	Grand total....	1,016.68	Coll. loans	28.00	Sta. and postage	3.10
Coll. loans	8.00	Expenditures.		Ret. benefit....	44.52	Tax to Int. Union	75.00
Ass't from Unions	300.00	Loans granted....	4.00	Grand total....	7,571.19	Rep't'd exp....	174.10
Rep't'd receipts..	1,628.50	Sick benefit.....	61.00	176 NEWARK 9 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23...	206.78
Bal. Jan. 1, '22...	543.88	O. of W. benefit.	12.60	Receipts.		Grand total....	880.88
Grand total....	2,172.88	Sal. and com. exp.	135.95	Dues	293.30	Expenditures.	
Expenditures.		Sta. and postage	19.83	Int'l Ass't	14.00	Loans granted....	1.00
Loans granted....	8.00	Label agit. exp..	7.50	Out of work	4.20	Sick benefit.....	23.00
Sick benefit.....	211.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Coll. loans	1.00	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00
O. of W. benefit.	10.80	Ret. dues, etc...	1.00			Sta. and postage	3.10
Death benefit....	550.00					Tax to Int. Union	75.00

Ret. benefit.....	15.00	Exp. acc't Int. U.	1.50	Exp. over pctg...	29.23	Coll. loans	98.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	327.50	Rep't'd exp....\$	670.24	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	488.62	Interest	10.01
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	159.23	Cor. 1921 acc't...	14.00	Grand total....\$	1,446.16	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,517.81
Grand total....\$	486.73	Total	684.24	Expenses.....		Ill. sick benefit...	5.00
Expenses.....		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	982.84	Sick benefit.....\$	79.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,315.23
Loans granted....\$	6.00	Grand total....\$	1,067.08	O. of W. benefit...	50.40	Grand total....\$	2,638.04
Sick benefit.....	119.00	181 FORT MADISON		Hall rent	40.60	Expenses.....	
O. of W. benefit...	4.20	7 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	199.00	Loans granted....\$	140.00
Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Dues	271.70	Sta. and postage	10.10	Sick benefit.....\$	112.00
Sta. and postage	1.60	Int'l Ass't	14.00	Label agit. exp...	25.00	O. of W. benefit...	118.80
Tax to Int. Union	125.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	285.70	Tax to Int. Union	350.00	Hall rent	84.00
Rep't'd exp....\$	315.80	Exp. over pctg...	26.75	Assist. to Unions	350.00	Sal. and com. exp.	192.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	170.93	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	310.29	Rep't'd exp....\$	1,104.10	Sta. and postage	53.65
Grand total....\$	486.73	Grand total....\$	622.74	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	842.06	Label agit. exp...	27.00
177 COUNCIL BLUFFS		Expenses.....		Grand total....\$	1,446.16	Tax to Int. Union	400.00
5 mem.		Loans granted....\$	28.00	185 PADUCAH		Sundries	15.45
Dues	158.40	Sick benefit.....	70.00	3 mem.		Assist. to Unions	300.00
Int'l Ass't	11.00	Hall rent	24.00	Receipts.....		Rep't'd exp....\$	1,404.90
Out of Work.....	22.80	Sal. and com. exp.	78.20	Init. fees	5.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,453.14
Coll. loans	13.00	Sta. and postage	5.45	Dues	214.60	Grand total....\$	2,838.04
Ass't from Unions	400.00	Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Int'l Ass't	8.00	191 MORRIS	
Rep't'd receipts.\$	605.20	Ret. dues, etc....	8.70	Out of Work.....	3.60	6 mem.	
Exp. over pctg...	8.48	Rep't'd exp....\$	462.35	Rep't'd receipts.\$	231.20	Receipts.....	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	135.88	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	160.39	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	189.83	Dues	217.40
Grand total....\$	740.06	Grand total....\$	622.74	Grand total....\$	420.53	Int'l Ass't	12.00
Expenses.....		182 MADISON		Expenses.....		Coll. loans	4.00
Loans granted....\$	52.00	15 mem.		Loans granted....\$	38.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	236.40
Sick benefit.....	7.00	Receipts.....		Sick benefit.....\$	98.00	Exp. over pctg...	4.48
O. of W. benefit...	22.80	Init. fees	10.00	O. of W. benefit...	3.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	310.55
Death benefit.....	475.00	Dues	577.10	Sal. and com. exp.	54.03	Grand total....\$	547.43
Sal. and com. exp.	50.00	Int'l Ass't	30.00	Sta. and postage	4.72	Expenses.....	
Sta. and postage	8.00	Out of work.....	3.80	Tax to Int. Union	125.00	Loans granted....\$	2.00
Tax to Int. Union	75.00	Coll. loans	78.00	Sundries	2.97	Sick benefit.....	19.00
Rep't'd exp....\$	687.80	Rep't'd receipts.\$	698.70	Rep't'd exp....\$	326.32	Hall rent	12.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	61.28	Exp. over pctg...	.67	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	94.21	Sal. and com. exp.	48.00
Grand total....\$	749.06	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	513.70	Grand total....\$	420.53	Sta. and postage	3.70
179 BANGOR		Grand total....\$	1,213.07	196 FLINT		Label agit. exp...	7.00
75 mem.		Expenses.....		5 mem.		Tax to Int. Union	250.00
Receipts.....		Loans granted....\$	12.00	Receipts.....		Rep't'd exp....\$	843.70
Init. fees	8.00	Sick benefit.....	50.00	Dues	319.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	208.73
Dues	2,528.00	O. of W. benefit...	3.80	Int'l Ass't	9.00	Grand total....\$	547.43
Int'l Ass't	153.50	Hall rent	24.00	Interest	9.65	192 MANCHESTER	
Out of work.....	51.80	Sal. and com. exp.	120.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	337.65	850 mem.	
Coll. loans	205.50	Sta. and postage	27.80	Exp. over pctg...	.41	Receipts.....	
Interest	20.87	Tax to Int. Union	350.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	359.98	Init. fees	115.50
Rep't'd receipts.\$	2,967.47	Sundries	5.00	Grand total....\$	698.04	Dues	25,428.50
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	701.44	Assist. to Unions	300.00	Expenses.....		Int'l Ass't	1,676.00
Grand total....\$	3,668.91	Rep't'd exp....\$	892.40	Sick benefit.....\$	28.00	Out of work.....	416.40
Expenses.....		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	320.67	Sal. and com. exp.	96.00	Coll. loans	958.00
Loans granted....\$	30.00	Grand total....\$	1,213.07	Sta. and postage	3.00	Interest	280.23
Sick benefit.....	384.00	188 MENDOTA		Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Ret. rent, etc....	9.54
O. of W. benefit...	51.80	8 mem.		Assist. to Unions	100.00	Def. Rep. by C.	
Death benefit.....	75.00	Receipts.....		Rep't'd exp....\$	377.00	P. Knaide	23.00
Hall rent	36.00	Init. fees	5.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	321.04	Ret. benefit	3.00
Sal. and com. exp.	384.00	Dues	361.20	Grand total....\$	698.04	Rep't'd receipts.\$	228,908.17
Sta. and postage	28.98	Int'l Ass't	16.00	187 COVINGTON		Due Fin. Exam...	50.24
Label agit. exp...	98.00	Out of work.....	13.80	82 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	8,458.69
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Coll. loans	54.00	Receipts.....		Grand total....\$	347,406.10
Sundries	22.50	Ass't from Unions	350.00	Init. fees	18.00	Expenses.....	
Assist. to Unions	1,200.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	800.00	Dues	1,796.40	Loans granted....\$	300.00
Rep't'd exp....\$	2,415.06	Exp. over pctg...	3.94	Int'l Ass't	103.00	Sick benefit.....\$	4,543.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,253.85	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	397.98	Out of work.....	7.20	O. of W. benefit...	416.40
Grand total....\$	3,668.91	Grand total....\$	1,201.92	Coll. loans	16.00	Death benefit.....	4,392.16
Expenses.....		Expenses.....		Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,940.60	Hall rent	558.00
Loans granted....\$	30.00	Loans granted....\$	12.00	Exp. over pctg...	4.82	Sal. and com. exp.	2,907.63
Sick benefit.....	384.00	Sick benefit.....	70.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	414.04	Sta. and postage	176.82
O. of W. benefit...	51.80	O. of W. Benefit...	13.80	Grand total....\$	2,359.46	Label agit. exp...	1,735.13
Death benefit.....	75.00	Death benefit.....	550.00	Expenses.....		Tax to Int. Union	400.00
Hall rent	36.00	Hall rent	25.00	Loans granted....\$	135.00	Sundries	435.45
Sal. and com. exp.	384.00	Sal. and com. exp.	82.80	Sick benefit.....\$	253.00	Ret. dues, etc....	50.00
Sta. and postage	28.98	Sta. and postage	5.00	O. of W. benefit...	7.20	Assist. to Unions	8,500.00
Label agit. exp...	98.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Hall rent	24.00	Rep't'd exp....\$	924,672.81
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Assist. to Unions	150.00	Sal. and com. exp.	325.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	12,798.59
Sundries	22.50	Rep't'd exp....\$	1,109.60	Label agit. exp...	52.00	Grand total....\$	347,406.10
Assist. to Unions	1,200.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	92.32	Tax to Int. Union	400.00	193 JEFFERSON CITY	
Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,055.74	Grand total....\$	1,201.92	Sundries	52.52	2 mem.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	611.34	Expenses.....		Assist. to Unions	500.00	Receipts.....	
Grand total....\$	1,667.08	Loans granted....\$	12.00	Rep't'd exp....\$	1,714.90	Dues	62.40
Expenses.....		Sick benefit.....	70.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	644.56	Int'l Ass't	4.00
Loans granted....\$	40.00	O. of W. Benefit...	13.80	Grand total....\$	2,359.46	Rep't'd receipts.\$	66.40
Sick benefit.....	197.00	Death benefit.....	550.00	194 SEATTLE		Due Fin. Exam...	2.41
O. of W. benefit...	15.80	Hall rent	25.00	30 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	50.30
Hall rent	30.00	Sal. and com. exp.	82.80	Receipts.....		Grand total....\$	119.01
Sal. and com. exp.	154.00	Sta. and postage	5.00	Init. fees	18.00	Expenses.....	
Sta. and postage	14.20	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Dues	1,239.00	Loans granted....\$	120.00
Label agit. exp...	12.60	Assist. to Unions	150.00	Int'l Ass't	60.00	Sal. and com. exp.	6.24
Tax to Int. Union	300.00	Interest	9.31	Out of work.....	118.80		
Sundries	5.26	Rep't'd receipts.\$	928.31				

Sta. and postage	1.23	Sick benefit	95.00	205 BATTLE CREEK	Hall rent	18.00
Sundries	2.64	O. of W. benefit	51.80	19 mem.	Sal. and com. exp.	285.50
Rep't'd exp....\$	22.11	Hall rent	28.00	Receipts.	Sta. and postage	10.08
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	96.90	Sal. and com. exp.	130.00	Dues	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Grand total....\$	119.01	Sta. and postage	5.10	Int'l Ass't	Sundries	2.00
194 CAYEY	61 mem.	Label agit. exp.	16.80	Out of work	Rep't'd exp....\$	976.38
Receipts.		Tax to Int. Union	350.00	Coll. loans	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	287.23
Dues	\$ 1,296.00	Assist. to Unions	100.00	Ass't from Unions	Grand total....\$	1,243.59
Int'l Ass't	118.00	Rep't'd exp....\$	781.50	Interest	17.49	
Out of work	345.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	500.88	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,133.99	
Coll. loans	5.75	Grand total....\$	1,282.38	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	648.28	
Ass't from Unions	150.00	202 PORTLAND	70 mem.	Grand total....\$	1,782.27	
Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,910.85	Receipts.		Expenditures.		
Exp. over pctg.	304.57	Init. fees	\$ 24.50	Loans granted....\$	21.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,136.35	Dues	2,160.10	Sick benefit	230.00	
Grand total....\$	3,351.27	Int'l Ass't	117.00	O. of W. benefit	11.40	
Expenditures.		Out of work	35.40	Death benefit	550.00	
Loans granted....\$	67.00	Coll. loans	114.00	Hall rent	24.00	
Sick benefit	1,069.00	Interest	9.02	Sal. and com. exp.	138.00	
O. of W. benefit	245.80	Rep't'd receipts.\$	2,490.02	Sta. and postage	9.55	
Death benefit	390.00	Exp. over pctg.	217.73	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	
Hall rent	202.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	806.80	Sundries	11.94	
Sal. and com. exp.	260.00	Grand total....\$	3,544.05	Assist. to Unions	450.00	
Sta. and postage	6.55	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp....\$	1,645.89	
Sundries	95.22	Loans granted....\$	85.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	136.38	
Assist. to Unions	400.00	Sick benefit	495.00	Grand total....\$	1,782.27	
Rep't'd exp....\$	2,985.37	O. of W. benefit	35.40	206 NO. ADAMS	31 mem.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	485.96	Death benefit	550.00	Receipts.		
Grand total....\$	3,351.27	Hall rent	170.00	Init. fees	\$ 10.00	
199 ATLANTIC CITY		Sal. and com. exp.	375.00	Dues	1,147.50	
Receipts.		Sta. and postage	47.25	Int'l Ass't	64.50	
Dues	\$ 204.00	Label agit. exp.	67.00	Out of work	9.60	
Int'l Ass't	1.00	Sundries	64.20	Fines	1.50	
Interest	8.72	Assist. to Unions	200.00	Coll. loans	44.40	
Rep't'd receipts.\$	206.72	Rep't'd exp....\$	2,088.85	Interest	10.31	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	170.93	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,455.20	Ret. benefit	21.00	
Grand total....\$	379.65	Grand total....\$	3,544.05	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,307.81	
Expenditures.		203 CAMDEN	14 mem.	Exp. over pctg.	52.49	
Sick benefit	\$ 70.00	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	610.51	
Sal. and com. exp.	10.00	Dues	\$ 629.10	Grand total....\$	1,970.81	
Sta. and postage	8.40	Int'l Ass't	30.00	Expenditures.		
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Out of work	7.80	Loans granted....\$	48.00	
Sundries	3.74	Coll. loans	6.00	Sick benefit	235.00	
Rep't'd exp....\$	242.14	Rep't'd receipts.\$	672.90	O. of W. benefit	9.60	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	187.51	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	368.11	Death benefit	550.00	
Grand total....\$	379.65	Grand total....\$	1,041.01	Hall rent	52.20	
200 GALESBURG	8 mem.	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	270.80	
Receipts.		Loans granted....\$	6.00	Sta. and postage	21.57	
Init. fees	\$ 5.00	Sick benefit	184.00	Tax to Int. Union	300.00	
Dues	337.00	O. of W. benefit	7.90	Assist. to Unions	100.00	
Int'l Ass't	17.00	Hall rent	12.00	Rep't'd exp....\$	1,587.17	
Out of work	6.90	Sal. and com. exp.	161.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	383.04	
Rep't'd receipts.\$	365.90	Sta. and postage	15.05	Grand total....\$	1,970.81	
Exp. over pctg.	29.65	Label agit. exp.	15.00	207 CARTHAGE	1 mem.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	384.14	Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Receipts.		
Grand total....\$	779.69	Sundries	10.00	Dues	\$ 55.00	
Expenditures.		Assist. to Unions	150.00	Int'l Ass't	2.00	
Loans granted....\$	14.00	Rep't'd exp....\$	800.45	Interest	9.44	
Sick benefit	64.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	240.56	Rep't'd receipts.\$	66.44	
O. of W. benefit	6.90	Grand total....\$	1,041.01	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	148.06	
Hall rent	21.40	204 NEW ALBANY	17 mem.	Grand total....\$	209.49	
Sal. and com. exp.	109.50	Receipts.		Expenditures.		
Sta. and postage	1.25	Dues	\$ 698.00	Hall rent	\$ 2.00	
Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Int'l Ass't	698.00	Sal. and com. exp.	8.40	
Sundries	.10	Out of work	31.40	Sta. and postage	1.60	
Assist. to Unions	100.00	Coll. loans	6.00	Label agit. exp.	2.00	
Rep't'd exp....\$	567.15	Rep't'd receipts.\$	751.40	Tax to Int. Union	125.00	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	212.64	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	312.12	Rep't'd exp....\$	188.00	
Grand total....\$	779.69	Grand total....\$	1,063.52	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	71.49	
201 ROCK ISLAND	15 mem.	Expenditures.		Grand total....\$	209.49	
Receipts.		Loans granted....\$	32.00	208 KALAMAZOO	11 mem.	
Init. fees	\$ 8.60	Sick benefit	161.00	Receipts.		
Int'l Ass't	607.80	O. of W. benefit	11.40	Dues	\$ 815.80	
Out of work	28.00	Hall rent	16.00	Int'l Ass't	30.00	
Coll. loans	51.80	Sal. and com. exp.	149.05	Out of work	22.80	
Interest	21.58	Sta. and postage	7.75	Coll. loans	12.00	
Rep't'd receipts.\$	727.98	Label agit. exp.	14.90	Rep't'd receipts.\$	880.60	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	554.40	Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Exp. over pctg.	50.82	
Grand total....\$	1,282.38	Sundries	12.08	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	312.17	
Expenditures.		Assist. to Unions	150.00	Grand total....\$	1,243.59	
Loans granted....\$	7.00	Rep't'd exp....\$	804.18	Expenditures.		
		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	250.34	Loans granted....\$	24.00	
		Grand total....\$	1,063.52	Sick benefit	494.00	
				O. of W. benefit	22.80	
				Death benefit	40.00	

Out of work.....	11.40	O. of W. benefit.	60.00	Ret. dues, etc....	1.00	Ret. benefit .....	.30
Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,041.20	Hall rent	99.00	Rep't'd exp....\$	2,098.60	Rep't'd receipts.\$	7,405.96
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	283.27	Sta. and com. exp.	262.86	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	837.86	Exp. over pctg....	26.00
Grand total....\$	1,344.47	Label agit. exp.	44.00	Grand total....\$	2,936.46	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	373.14
Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	250.00	222 PERU	24 mem.	Grand total....\$	7,815.04
Sick benefit	298.00	Sundries	80.50	Receipts.		Expenditures.	
O. of W. benefit.	11.40	Ret. dues, etc....	1.00	Init. fees	10.00	Loans granted	232.80
Hall rent	18.00	Assist. to Unions	400.00	Dues	923.60	Sick benefit	1,175.30
Sta. and com. exp.	138.85	Rep't'd exp....\$	1,727.84	Int'l Ass't	57.00	Strike benefit	2,080.25
Sta. and postage	6.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,951.95	Out of work	8.40	O. of W. benefit.	52.20
Label agit. exp.	33.00	Grand total....\$	3,679.79	Fines	8.00	Death benefit	3,140.00
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Receipts.		Coll. loans	27.00	Hall rent	213.00
Sundries	47.40	Init. fees	10.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,081.00	Sta. and com. exp.	570.50
Rep't'd exp....\$	742.05	Dues	1,011.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	517.81	Label agit. exp.	38.90
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	601.82	Int'l Ass't	61.00	Grand total....\$	1,548.81	Sundries	16.73
Grand total....\$	1,344.47	Out of work.....	42.00	Expenditures.		Ret. dues, etc....	3.40
215 LOGANSPOUT	16 mem.	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,124.20	Loans granted	28.00	Rep't'd exp....\$	7,564.94
Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	489.81	Sick benefit	432.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	250.06
Dues	703.20	Grand total....\$	1,614.01	O. of W. benefit.	8.40	Grand total....\$	7,815.04
Int'l Ass't	35.00	Expenditures.		Hall rent	11.75	226 HAVERHILL	21 mem.
Out of work	11.40	Loans granted	44.00	Sta. and com. exp.	216.00	Receipts.	
Coll. loans	41.00	Sick benefit	270.00	Sta. and postage	12.34	Init. fees	10.60
Ass't from Unions	300.00	O. of W. benefit.	42.00	Label agit. exp.	.55	Dues	444.48
Interest	6.76	Hall rent	15.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Int'l Ass't	32.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,097.38	Sta. and com. exp.	191.00	Sundries	17.05	Rep't'd receipts.\$	496.40
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	411.93	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Assist. to Unions	150.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	356.47
Grand total....\$	1,509.29	Sundries	38.09	Rep't'd exp....\$	1,076.09	Grand total....\$	842.87
Expenditures.		Assist. to Unions	250.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	472.72	Expenditures.	
Loans granted	46.00	Rep't'd exp....\$	1,068.34	Grand total....\$	1,548.81	Loans granted	3.00
Sick benefit	200.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	555.67	223 OTTUMWA	5 mem.	Sick benefit	6.00
O. of W. benefit.	11.40	Grand total....\$	1,614.01	Receipts.		Cal. and com. exp.	96.00
Death benefit	625.00	Expenditures.		Dues	187.80	Sta. and postage	12.70
Hall rent	19.20	Sick benefit	270.00	Int'l Ass't	10.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Sta. and com. exp.	123.60	Hall rent	15.00	Coll. loans	7.00	Sundries	6.50
Sta. and postage	6.83	Sta. and com. exp.	8.25	Rep't'd receipts.\$	204.80	Assist. to Unions	150.00
Label agit. exp.	19.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Exp. over pctg....	51.46	Rep't'd exp....\$	374.20
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Sundries	38.09	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	222.13	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	466.67
Sundries	2.40	Assist. to Unions	250.00	Grand total....\$	478.99	Grand total....\$	842.87
Rep't'd exp....\$	1,153.43	Rep't'd exp....\$	1,068.34	224 SALT LAKE	54 mem.	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	355.86	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	555.67	Receipts.		Loans granted	3.00
Grand total....\$	1,509.29	Grand total....\$	1,614.01	Dues	187.80	Sick benefit	6.00
217 SOUTH CHICAGO	Dissolved	220 NEW ORLEANS	53 mem.	Int'l Ass't	10.00	Cal. and com. exp.	96.00
Receipts.		Receipts.		Coll. loans	7.00	Sta. and postage	12.70
Dues	163.40	Init. fees	17.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	204.80	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Int'l Ass't	8.00	Dues	1,702.40	Exp. over pctg....	51.46	Sundries	6.50
Out of work	12.60	Int'l Ass't	96.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	222.13	Assist. to Unions	150.00
Interest .....	.50	Out of work	21.00	Grand total....\$	478.99	Rep't'd exp....\$	374.20
Rep't'd receipts.\$	184.50	Coll. loans	58.00	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	466.67
Exp. over pctg.	(See foot note)	Interest	4.06	Loans granted	22.00	Grand total....\$	842.87
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	174.12	Ret. benefit	7.00	Sick benefit	47.00	227 OHICAGO	Dissolved
Grand total....\$	358.62	Grand total....\$	2,680.89	Hall rent	20.50	Receipts.	
Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Sta. and com. exp.	84.00	Dues	478.96
Loans granted	4.00	Loans granted	8.00	Sta. and postage	8.30	Int'l Ass't	31.00
Sick benefit	70.00	Sick benefit	621.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Coll. loans	6.00
O. of W. benefit.	12.60	O. of W. benefit.	21.00	Rep't'd exp....\$	276.80	Interest	25.70
Hall rent	18.00	Death benefit	630.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	201.59	Ret. Rent, etc....	3.00
Sta. and com. exp.	46.45	Hall rent	83.45	Grand total....\$	478.39	Rep't'd receipts.\$	544.66
Sta. and postage	1.00	Sta. and com. exp.	216.12	224 SALT LAKE	54 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	896.04
Sundries	1.50	Label agit. exp.	12.60	Receipts.		Grand total....\$	1,439.70
Ret. by Dissolved	1.50	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Init. fees	50.00	Expenditures.	
Union	210.07	Sundries	10.50	Dues	1,679.60	Sick benefit	191.00
Rep't'd exp....\$	358.62	Assist. to Unions	300.00	Int'l Ass't	128.20	Strike benefit	100.00
Grand total....\$	358.62	Rep't'd exp....\$	2,052.67	Out of work	2.40	Sta. and com. exp.	20.00
Note: Union No. 217 ex-		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	608.22	Fines	1.50	Sta. and postage	61.75
pended \$12.78 over percent-		Grand total....\$	2,600.89	Coll. loans	43.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00
age in 1922. This amount		221 SOUTH BEND	50 mem.	Ret. benefit	2.00	Sundries	9.50
has been charged to Union		Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,905.70	Ret. by dissolved	
No. 14, Chicago.		Init. fees	10.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	687.79	union	555.95
218 BINGHAMTON	48 mem.	Dues	1,839.70	Grand total....\$	2,593.49	Assist. to Unions	806.00
Receipts.		Int'l Ass't	112.00	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp....\$	1,439.70
Dues	1,946.20	Out of work	27.60	Loans granted	61.00	Grand total....\$	1,439.70
Int'l Ass't	97.00	Fines	12.60	Sick benefit	239.00	228 SAN FRANCISCO	214 mem.
Out of work	80.00	Coll. loans	64.00	O. of W. benefit.	2.40	Receipts.	
Coll. loans	21.00	Interest	6.94	Death benefit	450.00	Init. fees	141.00
Interest	20.93	Ret. benefit	7.00	Hall rent	36.00	Dues	7,924.06
Rep't'd receipts.\$	2,145.13	Rep't'd receipts.\$	2,079.84	Sta. and com. exp.	260.75	Int'l Ass't	442.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,534.66	Exp. over pctg....	180.85	Label agit. exp.	24.40	Out of work	183.90
Grand total....\$	3,679.79	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	699.27	Tax to Int. Union	350.00	Fines	177.00
Expenditures.		Grand total....\$	2,936.46	Sundries	21.75	Coll. loans	380.00
Loans granted	140.00	Expenditures.		Assist. to Unions	650.00	Interest	228.06
Sick benefit	437.00	Loans granted	35.00	Rep't'd exp....\$	2,111.45	Rep't'd receipts.\$	9,495.86
		Sick benefit	384.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	492.04	Exp. over pctg....	371.26
		O. of W. benefit.	27.00	Grand total....\$	2,593.49	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	6,580.17
		Death benefit	825.00	225 LOS ANGELES	77 mem.	Grand total....\$	16,397.21
		Hall rent	84.00	Receipts.		Expenditures.	
		Sta. and com. exp.	385.00	Init. fees	19.00	Loans granted	260.50
		Sta. and postage	12.00	Dues	4,075.90	Sick benefit	1,540.00
		Label agit. exp.	42.00	Int'l Ass't	170.50	Strike benefit	25.00
		Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Out of work	52.20	O. of W. benefit.	193.90
		Sundries	58.00	Coll. loans	138.00	Death benefit	3,319.20
				Ass't from Unions	2,950.00	Hall rent	281.00
						Sta. and com. exp.	1,623.50
						Sta. and postage	24.95

Label agit. exp.. 202.48	Expenditures.	Coll. loans 91.90	242 YORK 74 mem.
Tax to Int. Union 400.00	Sick benefit \$ 147.00	Interest 28.51	Receipts.
Sundries 180.00	O. of W. benefit. 9.60	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 2,243.61	Dues \$ 3,180.00
Ret. dues, etc. 1.00	Death benefit 550.00	Exp. over pctg. 17.30	Int'l Ass't 168.00
Assist. to Unions 3,925.00	Sal. and com. exp. 84.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 1,114.06	Out of work 1.80
Rep't'd exp. \$11,985.48	Sta. and postage. 6.80	Grand total \$ 3,875.87	Coll. loans 53.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 4,411.88	Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Expenditures.	Ass't from Unions 350.00
Grand total \$16,397.81	Sundries 9.90	Loans granted \$ 98.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 3,753.40
220 BINGHAMTON 10 mem.	Assist. to Unions. 450.00	Sick benefit 490.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 573.86
Receipts.	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,857.80	O. of W. benefit. 55.20	Grand total \$ 4,327.26
Dues \$ 853.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 66.56	Death benefit 158.40	Expenditures.
Int'l Ass't 20.00	Grand total \$ 1,423.86	Hall rent 128.00	Loans granted \$ 14.00
Out of work 7.80	234 GUTTENBERG Dissolved.	Sal. and com. exp. 270.00	Sick benefit 902.00
Ass't from Unions 400.00	Receipts.	Sta. and postage. 20.70	O. of W. benefit. 1.80
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 781.20	Dues \$ 32.20	Tax to Int. Union 500.00	Death benefit 1,200.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 181.79	Interest 2.82	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,718.30	Hall rent 50.00
Grand total \$ 912.99	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 34.52	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 1,057.57	Sal. and com. exp. 496.81
Expenditures.	Exp. over pctg. 8.84	Grand total \$ 3,875.87	Sta. and postage. 33.70
Sick benefit \$ 219.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 230.85	239 LYONS 18 mem.	Label agit. exp. 24.47
O. of W. benefit. 7.80	Grand total \$ 269.01	Receipts.	Tax to Int. Union 250.00
Death benefit 415.00	Expenditures.	Init. fees \$ 5.50	Sundries 21.25
Hall rent 38.00	Hall rent \$ 8.00	Dues 487.20	Assist. to Unions. 250.00
Sal. and com. exp. 68.00	Sal. and com. exp. 10.60	Int'l Ass't 25.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 3,833.62
Sta. and postage. 1.00	Sta. and postage. .56	Out of work 9.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '28.. 993.64
Label agit. exp. 10.00	Ret. by dissolved union 220.56	Coll. loans 24.00	Grand total \$ 4,327.26
Rep't'd exp. \$ 756.80	Rep't'd exp. \$ 234.76	Interest 9.88	243 CHICAGO HEIGHTS 9 mem.
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 156.19	Not accounted for 34.25	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 511.13	Receipts.
Grand total \$ 912.99	Grand total \$ 269.01	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 861.50	Dues \$ 222.90
231 AMSTERDAM 12 mem.	235 PERU 13 mem.	Grand total \$ 872.63	Int'l Ass't 17.00
Receipts.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Out of work 6.00
Init. fees \$ 5.00	Dues \$ 508.20	Loans granted \$ 22.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 245.90
Dues 547.00	Int'l Ass't 27.00	Sick benefit 63.00	Exp. over pctg. 5.13
Int'l Ass't 26.00	Out of work 21.80	O. of W. benefit. 9.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 264.29
Interest 6.33	Coll. loans 3.00	Hall rent 15.00	Grand total \$ 505.32
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 584.33	Interest 4.45	Sal. and com. exp. 60.00	Expenditures.
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 331.01	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 564.25	Sta. and postage. 18.35	Loans granted \$ 72.00
Grand total \$ 915.84	Exp. over pctg. 8.05	Label agit. exp. 52.80	Sick benefit 29.00
Expenditures.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 556.60	Tax to Int. Union 800.00	O. of W. benefit. 6.00
Loans granted \$ 8.00	Grand total \$ 1,123.90	Sundries 5.00	Hall rent 6.00
Sick benefit 147.00	Expenditures.	Rep't'd exp. \$ 545.25	Sal. and com. exp. 60.00
Death benefit 40.00	Loans granted \$ 17.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 327.38	Sta. and postage. 4.00
Sal. and com. exp. 130.80	O. of W. benefit. 21.60	Grand total \$ 872.63	Tax to Int. Union 100.00
Sta. and postage. 5.64	Hall rent 16.70	240 NORFOLK 14 mem.	Sundries 2.00
Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Sal. and com. exp. 128.68	Receipts.	Rep't'd exp. \$ 279.00
Rep't'd exp. \$ 481.44	Sta. and postage. 11.45	Init. fees \$ 9.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 226.32
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 488.90	Tax to Int. Union 200.00	Dues 648.10	Grand total \$ 505.32
Grand total \$ 915.34	Assist. to Unions. 400.00	Int'l Ass't 23.40	245 ASHLAND 24 mem.
232 SELLERSVILLE 16 mem.	Rep't'd exp. \$ 785.44	Ass't from Unions 500.00	Receipts.
Receipts.	Bal. Jan. 1, '28.. 328.46	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,202.00	Dues \$ 898.20
Dues \$ 584.60	Grand total \$ 1,123.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 211.52	Int'l Ass't 50.00
Int'l Ass't 58.00	236 READING 62 mem.	Grand total \$ 1,413.52	Out of work 25.20
Out of work 14.40	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Coll. loans 33.00
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 632.00	Init. fees \$ 6.00	Loans granted \$ 6.00	Ass't from Unions 350.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 256.69	Dues 3,036.40	Sick benefit 167.00	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 1,356.40
Grand total \$ 888.69	Int'l Ass't 125.00	O. of W. benefit. 23.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 109.93
Expenditures.	Out of work 7.20	Death benefit 580.00	Grand total \$ 1,466.83
Loans granted \$ 2.00	Coll. loans 7.00	Sal. and com. exp. 150.00	Expenditures.
Sick benefit 180.00	Interest 24.10	Sta. and postage. 5.95	Sick benefit \$ 168.00
O. of W. benefit. 14.40	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 3,209.70	Tax to Int. Union 250.00	Strike benefit 844.98
Hall rent 20.00	Exp. over pctg. 34.97	Ret. dues, etc. .... .80	O. of W. benefit. 25.20
Sal. and com. exp. 130.05	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 2,269.04	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,193.15	Hall rent 17.50
Sta. and postage. 5.75	Grand total \$ 5,513.71	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 220.37	Sal. and com. exp. 206.40
Label agit. exp. 26.99	Expenditures.	Grand total \$ 1,413.52	Sta. and postage. 16.80
Tax to Int. Union 100.00	Loans granted \$ 47.00	241 SYRACUSE 9 mem.	Sundries 9.00
Sundries 2.20	Sick benefit 918.00	Receipts.	Rep't'd exp. \$ 1,287.88
Rep't'd exp. \$ 481.89	O. of W. benefit. 7.20	Dues \$ 864.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 178.45
Bal. Jan. 1, '28.. 407.30	Death benefit 2,125.00	Int'l Ass't 18.00	Grand total \$ 1,466.33
Grand total \$ 888.69	Hall rent 141.00	Out of work 13.20	Expenditures.
Receipts.	Sal. and com. exp. 427.00	Interest 11.56	Sick benefit \$ 168.00
Init. fees \$ 4.00	Sta. and postage. 26.97	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 406.76	Strike benefit 844.98
Dues 418.40	Label agit. exp. 70.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 387.16	O. of W. benefit. 25.20
Int'l Ass't 22.00	Tax to Int. Union 250.00	Grand total \$ 793.02	Hall rent 17.50
Out of work 9.60	Sundries 48.90	Expenditures.	Sal. and com. exp. 206.40
Coll. loans 49.50	Assist. to Unions. 500.00	Sick benefit 183.00	Sta. and postage. 16.80
Ass't from Unions 400.00	Rep't'd exp. \$ 4,556.47	O. of W. benefit. 18.20	Sundries 9.00
Rep't'd receipts. \$ 903.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '28.. 957.24	Sal. and com. exp. 60.75	Rep't'd receipts. \$ 212.70
Cor. with dn. 1.20	Grand total \$ 5,513.71	Label agit. exp. 2.34	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 883.29
exam. 519.16	Receipts.	Tax to Int. Union 200.00	Grand total \$ 595.99
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 519.16	Init. fees \$ 16.00	Sundries 19.08	Expenditures.
Grand total \$ 1,423.86	Dues 1,952.50	Rep't'd exp. \$ 434.37	Loans granted \$ 2.00
	Int'l Ass't 99.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 359.55	O. of W. benefit. 5.10
	Out of work 55.20	Grand total \$ 793.92	Sal. and com. exp. 35.10
			Tax to Int. Union 300.00
			Assist. to Unions 100.00
			Rep't'd exp. \$ 442.20

Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	158.79	251 NEW YORK	189 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	357.88	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	123.47
Grand total....	\$ 595.99	Receipts.		Grand total....	\$ 3,925.20	Grand total....	\$ 1,231.67
247 BLUE ISLAND	12 mem.	Init. fees	\$ 39.00	Expenditures.		261 KNOXVILLE	6 mem.
Receipts.		Dues	4,538.50	Loans granted	50.00	Receipts.	
Dues	748.20	Int'l Ass't	535.59	Sick benefit	933.00	Init. fees	\$ 3.00
Int'l Ass't	36.00	Out of work	138.00	O. of W. benefit ..	60.00	Dues	174.20
Out of work	12.00	Coll. loans	9.00	Death benefit	390.00	Int'l Ass't	26.00
Coll. loans	244.50	Interest	1.66	Hall rent	182.04	Out of work	2.40
Ass't from Unions	950.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 5,051.66	Sal. and com. exp.	301.70	Ass't from Unions	390.00
Interest	4.12	Exp. over pctg....	891.01	Sta. and postage ..	58.57	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 583.80
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,992.82	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,620.05	Label agit. exp....	87.60	Exp. over pctg....	7.28
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	485.92	Grand total....	\$ 7,562.72	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Cor. Int. Loan	12.00
Grand total....	\$ 2,478.74	Expenditures.		Sundries	21.90	Acc't	12.00
Expenditures.		Sick benefit	\$ 1,095.00	Assist. to Unions	650.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	143.82
Loans granted	\$ 23.00	Strike benefit	139.33	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 2,780.43	Grand total....	\$ 721.70
Sick benefit	154.00	O. of W. benefit ..	138.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,144.77	Expenditures.	
O. of W. benefit ..	12.00	Death benefit	1,655.00	Grand total....	\$ 3,925.20	Loans granted	\$ 20.00
Death benefit	987.20	Hall rent	180.00	258 STREATOR	12 mem.	Sick benefit	70.00
Hall rent	25.00	Sal. and com. exp.	1,551.26	Receipts.		O. of W. benefit ..	2.40
Sal. and com. exp.	150.00	Sta. and postage ..	12.64	Init. fees	\$ 13.00	Death benefit	390.00
Sta. and postage ..	4.80	Label agit. exp....	105.00	Dues	311.70	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00
Label agit. exp....	24.00	Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Int'l Ass't	19.00	Sta. and postage ..	.44
Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Sundries	62.94	Out of work	12.60	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 302.84
Sundries	12.00	Assist. to Unions	250.00	Cor. by L. U....	19.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	213.98
Exp. acc't Int. U.	1.40	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 5,439.17	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 375.90	Grand total....	\$ 721.70
Assist. to Unions.	450.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	2,123.55	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	290.84	262 DALLAS	7 mem.
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 2,042.20	Grand total....	\$ 7,562.72	Grand total....	\$ 666.74	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	485.94	Receipts.		Expenditures.		Init. fees	\$ 5.00
Grand total....	\$ 2,478.74	Init. fees	\$ 10.00	Loans granted	9.00	Dues	344.30
248 JACKSONVILLE	43 mem.	Dues	1,011.90	Sick benefit	84.00	Int'l Ass't	15.00
Receipts.		Int'l Ass't	35.00	O. of W. benefit ..	12.80	Out of work	1.90
Init. fees	\$ 5.00	Out of work	87.20	Hall rent	4.00	Coll. loans	30.20
Dues	1,272.20	Coll. loans	25.00	Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 390.80
Int'l Ass't	63.50	Interest	10.64	Sta. and postage ..	1.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	297.25
Out of work	14.40	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,129.74	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Grand total....	\$ 696.63
Coll. loans	45.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	474.06	Sundries	3.80	Expenditures.	
Interest	38.98	Grand total....	\$ 1,603.80	Assist. to Unions	258.00	Loans granted	\$ 40.00
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,454.58	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp....	\$ 588.90	Sick benefit	43.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,089.50	Loans granted	\$ 109.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	107.84	O. of W. benefit ..	1.90
Grand total....	\$ 2,494.08	Sick benefit	385.00	Grand total....	\$ 666.74	Hall rent	15.00
Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit ..	37.20	259 BLOOMINGTON	15 mem.	Sal. and com. exp.	63.00
Loans granted	\$ 92.50	Death benefit	275.00	Receipts.		Sta. and postage ..	3.20
Sick benefit	124.00	Hall rent	67.50	Dues	\$ 592.30	Label agit. exp....	4.61
O. of W. benefit ..	14.40	Sal. and com. exp.	162.00	Int'l Ass't	31.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Hall rent	51.10	Sta. and postage ..	4.10	Out of work	8.60	Sundries	16.98
Sal. and com. exp.	222.89	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Coll. loans	5.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 257.57
Sta. and postage ..	8.80	Sundries	22.50	Assist. to Unions	250.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	409.06
Label agit. exp....	42.00	Assist. to Unions.	250.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 634.90	Grand total....	\$ 696.63
Tax to Int. Union	450.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,512.80	Exp. over pctg....	.09	264 RUTLAND	2 mem.
Sundries	15.98	Cor. 1921 sick ben.	49.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	334.99	Receipts.	
Assist. to Unions.	300.00	Total	\$ 1,561.30	Grand total....	\$ 969.08	Dues	\$ 122.39
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,821.67	Bal. Oct. 1, '22..	42.50	Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't	5.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,172.41	Grand total....	\$ 1,603.80	Loans granted	\$ 14.00	Interest	6.95
Grand total....	\$ 2,494.08	Receipts.		Sick benefit	63.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 134.15
250 BELLEVILLE	64 mem.	Init. fees	\$ 24.00	O. of W. benefit ..	8.60	Exp. over pctg....	.35
Receipts.		Dues	297.10	Hall rent	42.66	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	119.54
Init. fees	\$ 6.00	Int'l Ass't	18.00	Sal. and com. exp.	118.70	Grand total....	\$ 234.54
Dues	2,471.50	Coll. loans	20.00	Sta. and postage ..	10.20	Expenditures.	
Int'l Ass't	146.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 359.10	Label agit. exp....	17.00	Loans granted	\$ 4.00
Out of work	27.00	Exp. over pctg....	37.78	Tax to Int. Union	100.80	Sal. and com. exp.	31.50
Coll. loans	11.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	187.45	Sundries	3.22	Sta. and postage ..	2.15
Interest	12.87	Grand total....	\$ 584.31	Assist. to Unions	350.00	Sundries	3.98
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 2,674.37	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp....	\$ 722.38	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 41.51
Due. fin. exam....	50.00	Loans granted	\$ 4.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	247.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	213.03
Bal. Jan. 1, '22	719.21	Sick benefit	224.00	Grand total....	\$ 969.08	Grand total....	\$ 254.54
Grand total....	\$ 3,443.58	Death benefit	75.00	260 PIQUA	3 mem.	265 WAVERLY	Disolved
Expenditures.		Hall rent	18.00	Receipts.		Receipts.	
Loans granted	\$ 47.00	Sal. and com. exp.	114.00	Dues	\$ 204.60	Dues	\$ 50.00
Sick benefit	216.00	Sta. and postage ..	2.09	Int'l Ass't	7.00	Int'l Ass't	3.00
O. of W. benefit ..	27.00	Label agit. exp....	13.00	Out of work	4.20	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 53.60
Death benefit	1,100.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 450.09	Coll. loans	1.00	Exp. over pctg....	8.32
Hall rent	12.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	134.22	Ass't from Unions	800.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	109.96
Sal. and com. exp.	379.50	Grand total....	\$ 584.31	Interest	5.68	Grand total....	\$ 232.10
Sta. and postage ..	15.50	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,022.48	Expenditures.	
Label agit. exp....	57.98	Dues	\$ 3,250.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	206.16	Loans granted	\$ 1.00
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Int'l Ass't	179.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,231.67	Sick benefit	28.00
Sundries	39.65	Out of work	60.60	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	22.00
Assist. to Unions.	550.00	Sta. and postage ..	68.50	Loans granted	\$ 7.00	Sta. and postage ..	.70
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 2,644.61	Label agit. exp....	13.00	Sick benefit	99.00	Label agit. exp....	2.59
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	798.97	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 8,567.87	O. of W. benefit ..	4.20	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 55.70
Grand total....	\$ 3,446.58	Exp. over pctg....	5.47	Sta. and postage ..	5.20	Not accounted for	170.00
		Assist. to Unions	400.00	Assist. to Unions	400.00	Grand total....	\$ 382.10
		Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 8,567.87	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,108.20		

266 MEMPHIS 40 mem.	Sta. and postage 8.00	Expenditures.	260 OWEGO 11 mem.
Receipts.	Assist. to Unions 100.00	Loans granted....\$ 4.00	Receipts.
Init. fees\$ 16.00	Rep't'd exp....\$ 215.20	Sick benefit 48.00	Dues\$ 367.00
Dues 1,615.80	Bal. Sept. 1, '22.. 135.27	Sal. and com. exp. 25.50	Int'l Ass't 25.00
Int'l Ass't 91.00	Grand total....\$ 350.47	Sta. and postage 4.40	Coll. loans 9.00
Out of work 14.40	271 ROCHESTER 9 mem.	Assist. to Unions 75.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 399.00
Fines 19.00	Receipts.	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 124.42	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 182.63
Coll. loans 133.80	Dues\$ 393.10	Grand total....\$ 276.32	Grand total....\$ 581.63
Ass't from Unions 760.00	Int'l Ass't 27.00	277 OSKALOOSA 10 mem.	Loans granted....\$ 4.00
Interest 9.75	Out of work 46.80	Receipts.	Sick benefit 59.00
Def. Rep. by Mem. 1.00	Fines ..... .25	Dues\$ 379.20	Hall rent 12.00
Acc't Union 401 3.00	Ass't from Unions 500.00	Int'l Ass't 25.00	Sal. and com. exp. 84.00
Cor. by L. U. 3.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 967.15	Out of work 18.00	Sta. and postage 2.28
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 2,658.25	Exp. over pctg... 47.85	Coll. loans 3.00	Tax to Int. Union 100.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 705.18	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 105.98	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 425.20	Sundries 3.75
Grand total....\$ 3,358.38	Grand total....\$ 1,120.93	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 248.37	Assist. to Unions 100.00
Expenditures.	Expenditures.	Grand total....\$ 673.57	Rep't'd exp....\$ 365.03
Loans granted....\$ 82.00	Loans granted....\$ 13.00	Grand total....\$ 673.57	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 216.80
Sick benefit 224.00	Sick benefit 84.00	Expenditures.	Grand total....\$ 581.63
O. of W. benefit. 14.40	O. of W. benefit. 46.80	Loans granted....\$ 7.00	282 BRIDGEPORT 38 mem.
Death benefit 1,415.00	Death benefit 550.00	Sick benefit 110.00	Receipts.
Hall rent 38.00	Hall rent 30.00	O. of W. benefit. 18.00	Init. fees\$ 12.00
Sal. and com. exp. 192.00	Sal. and com. exp. 100.00	Sal. and com. exp. 74.40	Dues 1,457.10
Sta. and postage 12.70	Sta. and postage 8.10	Sta. and postage 12.50	Int'l Ass't 70.00
Tax to Int. Union 200.00	Label agit. exp. 3.20	Tax to Int. Union 50.00	Out of work 35.10
Sundries 16.80	Sundries 27.45	Assist. to Unions 160.00	Coll. loans 49.00
Assist. to Unions 950.00	Ret. dues, etc.... 1.00	Rep't'd exp....\$ 421.90	Ass't from Unions 250.00
Rep't'd exp....\$ 3,142.90	Rep't'd exp....\$ 863.55	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 251.67	Interest 11.95
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 215.48	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 257.58	Grand total....\$ 673.57	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,885.15
Grand total....\$ 3,358.38	Grand total....\$ 1,120.93	Receipts.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 296.03
268 ESCANABA 9 mem.	273 ROCKLAND 6 mem.	Init. fees\$ 36.00	Grand total....\$ 2,181.92
Receipts.	Receipts.	Dues 2,404.40	Expenditures.
Init. fees\$ 5.00	Dues\$ 228.80	Int'l Ass't 99.50	Loans granted....\$ 11.00
Dues 835.80	Int'l Ass't 15.00	Out of work 181.20	Sick benefit 275.00
Int'l Ass't 20.00	Out of work 3.60	Coll. loans 23.80	O. of W. benefit. 35.10
Out of work 7.80	Ass't from Unions 450.00	Ass't from Unions 2,150.00	Death benefit 550.00
Interest 4.45	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 698.90	Interest 8.21	Hall rent 24.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 373.05	Exp. over pctg... 2.77	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 4,903.11	Sal. and com. exp. 288.05
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 398.36	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 292.70	Exp. over pctg... 206.99	Sta. and postage 22.80
Grand total....\$ 769.41	Grand total....\$ 992.37	Due Ill. sick ben. 15.00	Label agit. exp. 30.00
Expenditures.	Expenditures.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 403.94	Tax to Int. Union 100.00
Loans granted....\$ 16.00	Loans granted....\$ 3.00	Grand total....\$ 5,531.04	Sundries 36.65
O. of W. benefit. 7.80	Sick benefit 77.00	Expenditures.	Rep't'd exp....\$ 1,372.10
Sal. and com. exp. 71.40	O. of W. benefit. 3.60	Loans granted....\$ 15.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 809.82
Sta. and postage 5.80	Death benefit 590.00	Sick benefit 672.00	Grand total....\$ 2,181.92
Sundries 1.20	Hall rent 12.00	Strike benefit 1,529.10	243 GENEVA 23 mem.
Assist. to Unions 300.00	Sal. and com. exp. 48.00	O. of W. benefit. 181.20	Receipts.
Rep't'd exp....\$ 401.70	Sta. and postage 4.78	Death benefit 1,615.00	Dues\$ 981.70
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 367.71	Tax to Int. Union 150.00	Hall rent 142.00	Int'l Ass't 53.00
Grand total....\$ 769.41	Sundries 6.50	Sal. and com. exp. 488.50	Out of work 7.20
269 NASHUA 8 mem.	Rep't'd exp....\$ 894.86	Sta. and postage 41.95	Coll. loans 41.00
Receipts.	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 97.61	Label agit. exp. 39.50	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,082.90
Dues\$ 255.20	Grand total....\$ 992.37	Sundries 26.25	Exp. over pctg... 16.07
Int'l Ass't 15.00	274 PEKIN 13 mem.	Exp. Acc't Int. U. 1.70	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 190.26
Out of work 14.40	Receipts.	Rep't'd exp....\$ 4,752.21	Grand total....\$ 1,289.23
Interest 5.29	Dues\$ 585.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 778.83	Expenditures.
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 289.80	Int'l Ass't 31.00	Grand total....\$ 5,531.04	Loans granted....\$ 9.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 284.79	Out of work 15.00	279 PLATTSBURGH 12 mem.	Sick benefit 56.00
Grand total....\$ 574.68	Interest 6.15	Receipts.	O. of W. benefit. 7.20
Expenditures.	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 637.15	Dues\$ 478.20	Hall rent 12.00
Loans granted....\$ 38.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 320.02	Int'l Ass't 26.00	Sal. and com. exp. 254.40
Sick benefit 77.00	Grand total....\$ 957.17	Coll. loans 8.00	Sta. and postage 25.19
O. of W. benefit. 14.40	Expenditures.	Ass't from Unions 400.00	Label agit. exp. 9.75
Hall rent 12.00	Loans granted....\$ 9.00	Interest 2.00	Tax to Int. Union 100.00
Sal. and com. exp. 36.00	Sick benefit 30.00	Ret. benefit..... 5.00	Sundries 18.99
Sta. and postage 5.80	O. of W. benefit. 15.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 919.20	Rep't'd exp....\$ 482.53
Label agit. exp. 5.00	Sal. and com. exp. 108.00	Exp. over pctg... 27.95	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 796.70
Tax to Int. Union 50.00	Sta. and postage 15.25	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 220.54	Grand total....\$ 1,289.23
Rep't'd exp....\$ 237.90	Tax to Int. Union 150.00	Grand total....\$ 1,167.69	285 FT. WORTH 10 mem.
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 336.78	Sundries 31.96	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Grand total....\$ 574.68	Assist. to Unions 200.00	Loans granted....\$ 11.00	Dues\$ 457.20
270 FT. DODGE 5 mem.	Rep't'd exp....\$ 559.21	Sick benefit 63.00	Int'l Ass't 23.00
Receipts.	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 397.96	Strike benefit 56.00	Out of work 37.20
Dues\$ 100.00	Grand total....\$ 957.17	Death benefit 550.00	Ass't from Unions 500.00
Int'l Ass't 4.00	Expenditures.	Hall rent 48.00	Ret. benefit..... 14.00
Out of work 7.20	Loans granted....\$ 9.00	Sal. and com. exp. 110.20	Rep't'd receipts.\$ 1,031.40
Rep't'd receipts.\$ 111.80	Sick benefit 30.00	Sta. and postage 2.65	Exp. over pctg... 8.19
Exp. over pctg... 17.82	O. of W. benefit. 15.00	Label agit. exp. 20.91	Cor. Def'cy Acc't 17.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 220.85	Tax to Int. Union 150.00	Sundries 3.25	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 872.26
Grand total....\$ 350.47	Sundries 81.96	Rep't'd exp....\$ 865.01	Grand total....\$ 1,428.85
Expenditures.	Assist. to Unions 200.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.. 302.68	Expenditures.
Loans granted....\$ 4.00	Rep't'd exp....\$ 559.21	Grand total....\$ 1,167.69	Loans granted....\$ 28.00
Sick benefit 56.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.. 186.72	276 PLATTSMOUTH 4 mem.	Sick benefit 284.00
O. of W. benefit. 7.20	Grand total....\$ 276.32	Receipts.	
Hall rent 8.00	Dues\$ 183.60	Loans granted....\$ 11.00	
Sal. and com. exp. 82.00	Int'l Ass't 6.00	Sick benefit 63.00	

O. of W. benefit.	37.20	Ret. benefit.....	21.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	331.31	Exp. over pctg...	7.06
Death benefit....	550.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,012.00	Grand total....	\$ 703.66	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	439.37
Hall rent.....	2.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	619.14	294 DULUTH 56 mem.		Grand total....	\$ 2,216.95
Sal. and com. exp.	120.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,631.14	Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Sta. and postage	17.25	Loans granted....	\$ 81.00	Init. fees.....	\$ 14.00	Loans granted....	\$ 20.00
Sundries.....	9.50	Sick benefit.....	163.00	Dues.....	1,892.90	Sick benefit.....	401.00
Ret. dues, etc....	18.00	O. of W. benefit.	4.20	Int'l Ass't.....	105.00	Strike benefit.....	236.00
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,046.45	Death benefit....	550.00	Out of work.....	28.20	O. of W. benefit.	20.40
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	882.40	Hall rent.....	15.00	Coll. loans.....	60.00	Death benefit....	1,025.08
Grand total....	\$ 1,428.85	Sal. and com. exp.	183.00	Interest.....	14.32	Hall rent.....	30.00
296 WICHITA 5 mem.		Sta. and postage	8.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 2,114.42	Sal. and com. exp.	127.50
Receipts.		Label agit. exp..	19.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	631.61	Sta. and postage	4.15
Init. fees.....	\$ 18.00	Tax to Int. Union	50.00	Grand total....	\$ 2,746.03	Label agit. exp..	54.48
Dues.....	187.20	Sundries.....	11.04	Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Int'l Ass't.....	10.00	Ret. dues, etc....	40.50	Loans granted....	\$ 92.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 2,068.22
Out of work.....	.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,075.64	Sick benefit.....	125.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	148.72
Coll. loans.....	22.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	555.50	O. of W. benefit.	22.20	Grand total....	\$ 2,216.95
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 282.80	Grand total....	\$ 1,631.14	Hall rent.....	32.50	298 GLENS FALLS 23 mem.	
Exp. over pctg...	8.03	291 SAN PEDRO 13 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	180.00	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	108.00	Receipts.		Sta. and postage	15.42	Init. fees.....	\$ 8.50
Grand total....	\$ 348.83	Init. fees.....	\$ 6.00	Label agit. exp..	24.48	Dues.....	623.80
Expenditures.		Dues.....	291.80	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Int'l Ass't.....	51.00
Loans granted....	10.00	Int'l Ass't.....	26.00	Sundries.....	3.12	Out of work.....	9.60
O. of W. benefit.	.60	Out of work.....	8.60	Assist. to Unions	1,100.00	Coll. loans.....	7.00
Sal. and com. exp.	58.23	Coll. loans.....	41.50	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,800.72	Interest.....	16.28
Sta. and postage	4.98	Ass't from Unions	100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	945.31	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 921.18
Label agit. exp..	8.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 568.90	Grand total....	\$ 2,746.03	Exp. over pctg...	37.18
Tax to Int. Union	50.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	3.74	295 SCRANTON 18 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	428.34
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 126.69	Grand total....	\$ 572.64	Receipts.		Grand total....	\$ 1,386.70
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	217.14	Expenditures.		Dues.....	\$ 1,079.60	Expenditures.	
Grand total....	\$ 343.83	Loans granted....	\$ 49.50	Int'l Ass't.....	37.00	Loans granted....	\$ 10.00
297 MARINETTE 12 mem.		Sick benefit.....	18.00	Out of work.....	11.40	Sick benefit.....	81.00
Receipts.		Strike benefit....	92.00	Coll. loans.....	2.00	O. of W. benefit.	9.60
Init. fees.....	\$ 5.00	O. of W. benefit.	3.60	Ass't from Unions	150.00	Hall rent.....	6.08
Dues.....	513.00	Hall rent.....	44.40	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,295.84	Sal. and com. exp.	124.00
Int'l Ass't.....	25.00	Sal. and com. exp.	39.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	273.04	Sta. and postage	12.50
Out of work.....	6.00	Sta. and postage	15.90	Grand total....	\$ 1,568.88	Label agit. exp..	130.90
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 549.80	Label agit. exp..	1.00	Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	354.13	Sundries.....	1.90	Loans granted....	\$ 4.00	Sundries.....	43.85
Grand total....	\$ 903.78	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 265.50	Sick benefit.....	189.00	Assist. to Unions	260.00
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	307.14	O. of W. benefit.	11.40	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 767.65
Loans granted....	\$ 8.00	Grand total....	\$ 572.64	Death benefit....	550.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	618.85
Sick benefit.....	49.00	292 BROOKLYN 28 mem.		Hall rent.....	16.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,386.70
O. of W. benefit.	6.80	Init. fees.....	\$ 5.00	Sal. and com. exp.	205.80	299 MIDDLETOWN 13 mem.	
Hall rent.....	18.00	Dues.....	608.70	Sta. and postage	26.15	Receipts.	
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	Int'l Ass't.....	38.00	Label agit. exp..	29.50	Init. fees.....	\$ 6.00
Sta. and postage	9.85	Out of work.....	7.20	Sundries.....	1.50	Dues.....	640.40
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Interest.....	2.28	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,033.53	Int'l Ass't.....	28.00
Sundries.....	19.95	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 661.16	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	535.53	Out of work.....	10.80
Assist. to Unions	50.00	Exp. over pctg...	6.01	Grand total....	\$ 1,568.88	Fines.....	2.00
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 894.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	228.87	296 WILMINGTON 10 mem.		Coll. loans.....	13.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	508.83	Grand total....	\$ 896.04	Receipts.		Ass't from Unions	250.00
Grand total....	\$ 903.73	Expenditures.		Init. fees.....	\$ 8.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 930.20
298 MIAMI 23 mem.		Sick benefit.....	\$ 168.00	Dues.....	383.20	Exp. over pctg...	37.08
Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	7.20	Int'l Ass't.....	16.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	370.30
Init. fees.....	\$ 47.00	Hall rent.....	48.00	Out of work.....	16.80	Grand total....	\$ 1,357.58
Dues.....	542.00	Sal. and com. exp.	112.00	Coll. loans.....	21.50	Expenditures.	
Int'l Ass't.....	24.50	Sta. and postage	12.80	Ass't from Unions	800.00	Loans granted....	\$ 53.60
Coll. loans.....	5.00	Label agit. exp..	39.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 680.50	Sick benefit.....	224.00
Interest.....	5.63	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Exp. over pctg...	2.47	O. of W. benefit.	10.80
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 625.03	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 537.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	826.26	Death benefit....	475.00
Exp. over pctg...	.89	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	359.04	Grand total....	\$ 1,019.23	Hall rent.....	30.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	180.83	Grand total....	\$ 896.04	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	172.40
Grand total....	\$ 806.75	293 FORT SMITH 12 mem.		Loans granted....	\$ 26.00	Sta. and postage	15.70
Expenditures.		Receipts.		Sick benefit.....	145.00	Label agit. exp..	15.00
Loans granted....	\$ 82.00	Dues.....	\$ 264.40	O. of W. benefit.	16.80	Sundries.....	13.80
Sick benefit.....	185.00	Int'l Ass't.....	18.00	Death benefit....	550.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,000.40
Hall rent.....	48.00	Coll. loans.....	8.00	Hall rent.....	12.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	848.12
Sal. and com. exp.	120.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 280.40	Sal. and com. exp.	79.50	Grand total....	\$ 1,357.58
Sta. and postage	.75	Exp. over pctg...	25.03	Sta. and postage	9.33	300 MICHIGAN CITY 14 mem.	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	888.23	Sundries.....	2.50	Receipts.	
Sundries.....	10.80	Grand total....	\$ 703.66	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 841.13	Dues.....	\$ 495.00
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 449.65	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	178.10	Int'l Ass't.....	29.60
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	857.20	Loans granted....	\$ 16.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,019.23	Out of work.....	14.40
Grand total....	\$ 806.75	Sick benefit.....	102.00	297 CANTON 9 mem.		Interest.....	8.32
299 JANESVILLE 22 mem.		Hall rent.....	24.00	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 547.32
Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Init. fees.....	\$ 13.00	Exp. over pctg...	.55
Init. fees.....	\$ 2.50	Sta. and postage	5.25	Dues.....	627.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	433.61
Dues.....	882.80	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Int'l Ass't.....	27.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,031.00
Int'l Ass't.....	50.00	Sundries.....	15.10	Out of work.....	20.40	Expenditures.	
Out of work.....	4.20	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 572.85	Coll. loans.....	7.00	Loans granted....	\$ 14.00
Coll. loans.....	52.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,760.90	Ass't from Unions	1,075.00	Sick benefit.....	49.00
						O. of W. benefit.	14.40
						Hall rent.....	14.90

Sal. and com. exp.	120.00	Sundries	42.22	Sta. and postage	2.35	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	280.62
Sta. and postage	4.50	Rep't'd exp...	768.17	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Grand total...	798.17
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	547.01	Sundries	.89	Expenditures.	
Sundries	12.70	Grand total...	1,315.18	Rep't'd exp...	752.89	Loans granted...	89.00
Assist. to Unions	250.00	305 MONMOUTH 19 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '28..	237.85	Sick benefit	72.00
Rep't'd exp...	679.10	Receipts.		Grand total...	990.24	Strike benefit	117.70
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	852.48	Init. fees	10.00	310 MANISTEE 9 mem.		O. of W. benefit	4.20
Grand total...	1,031.58	Dues	753.80	Grand total...	990.24	Hall rent	27.00
301 AKRON 11 mem.		Int'l Ass't	43.00	Init. fees	8.00	Sal. and com. exp.	88.22
Receipts.		Out of work	5.40	Dues	196.00	Sta. and postage	3.75
Dues	356.40	Coll. loans	60.00	Int'l Ass't	15.00	Label agit. exp.	9.00
Int'l Ass't	23.00	Rep't'd receipts.	872.20	Out of work	83.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Rep't'd receipts.	379.40	Exp. over pctg.	4.68	Interest	6.37	Sundries	1.25
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	255.86	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	480.17	Rep't'd receipts.	252.87	Rep't'd exp...	462.12
Grand total...	635.26	Grand total...	1,307.02	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	264.98	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	836.05
Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Grand total...	517.85	Grand total...	798.17
Sick benefit	158.00	Loans granted...	17.00	Expenditures.		314 JACKSON 7 mem.	
Sal. and com. exp.	98.00	Sick benefit	176.00	Loans granted...	2.00	Receipts.	
Sta. and postage	1.98	O. of W. benefit	5.40	Sick benefit	84.00	Dues	432.00
Label agit. exp.	8.47	Hall rent	18.00	O. of W. benefit	35.00	Int'l Ass't	20.00
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Sal. and com. exp.	192.00	Sal. and com. exp.	30.00	Out of work	9.00
Rep't'd exp...	366.45	Sta. and postage	5.25	Sta. and postage	3.88	Ass't from Unions	1,060.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	258.81	Label agit. exp.	20.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Interest	1.83
Grand total...	635.26	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Assist. to Unions	100.00	Rep't'd receipts.	1,512.83
302 TECUMSEH 9 mem.		Sundries	18.64	Rep't'd exp...	852.88	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	383.70
Receipts.		Assist. to Unions	350.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	104.97	Grand total...	1,846.53
Dues	169.20	Rep't'd exp...	1,002.19	Grand total...	517.85	Expenditures.	
Int'l Ass't	8.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	304.83	311 AUBURN 21 mem.		Loans granted...	28.50
Coll. loans	60.00	Grand total...	1,307.02	Receipts.		Sick benefit	284.00
Interest	4.88	Receipts.		Init. fees	5.00	O. of W. benefit	9.00
Rep't'd receipts.	242.08	Init. fees	9.50	Dues	745.80	Death benefit	1,025.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	143.59	Dues	335.30	Int'l Ass't	40.00	Hall rent	4.00
Grand total...	385.67	Int'l Ass't	23.00	Out of work	7.20	Sal. and com. exp.	103.00
Expenditures.		Out of work	24.00	Coll. loans	30.80	Sta. and postage	3.55
Loans granted...	15.00	Fines	5.10	Ass't from Unions	2,150.00	Sundries	.48
Sick benefit	41.00	Interest	9.25	Rep't'd receipts.	2,980.90	Rep't'd exp...	1,457.53
Sal. and com. exp.	37.00	Rep't'd receipts.	406.15	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	82.62	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	389.00
Sta. and postage	.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	337.50	Grand total...	8,013.52	Grand total...	1,846.53
Tax to Int. Union	50.00	Grand total...	748.65	Expenditures.		315 ST. CLOUD 22 mem.	
Rep't'd exp...	143.80	Expenditures.		Loans granted...	6.00	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	241.87	Loans granted...	46.00	Sick benefit	70.00	Init. fees	10.00
Grand total...	385.67	O. of W. benefit	24.00	Strike benefit	211.96	Dues	777.30
303 PERKASIE 14 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	O. of W. benefit	7.20	Int'l Ass't	50.00
Receipts.		Sta. and postage	6.20	Death benefit	2,200.00	Out of work	25.20
Dues	462.40	Label agit. exp.	9.00	Hall rent	30.00	Fines	6.00
Int'l Ass't	25.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Sal. and com. exp.	158.00	Interest	58.89
Coll. loans	1.00	Sundries	7.00	Sta. and postage	19.05	Rep't'd receipts.	925.39
Rep't'd receipts.	488.40	Ret. dues, etc.	1.50	Label agit. exp.	6.39	Cor. Acc't	99.81
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	512.49	Rep't'd exp...	353.70	Sundries	8.98	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	725.27
Grand total...	900.89	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	389.95	Rep't'd exp...	2,715.58	Grand total...	1,740.47
Expenditures.		Grand total...	748.65	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	297.94	Expenditures.	
Loans granted...	1.00	Receipts.		Grand total...	8,013.52	Sick benefit	80.00
Sick benefit	187.00	Dues	190.00	312 LIVINGSTON 17 mem.		O. of W. benefit	25.20
Hall rent	36.00	Int'l Ass't	12.00	Receipts.		Hall rent	23.00
Sal. and com. exp.	65.00	Out of work	16.80	Dues	532.20	Sal. and com. exp.	106.00
Sta. and postage	5.87	Rep't'd receipts.	218.80	Int'l Ass't	35.00	Sta. and postage	13.30
Label agit. exp.	12.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	170.40	Out of work	1.20	Label agit. exp.	26.00
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Grand total...	389.20	Coll. loans	60.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Sundries	3.40	Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts.	628.40	Sundries	26.47
Assist. to Unions	200.00	Loans granted...	3.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	605.48	Ret. dues, etc.	3.00
Rep't'd exp...	659.77	Sick benefit	28.00	Grand total...	1,233.88	Rep't'd exp...	518.97
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	141.12	O. of W. benefit	16.80	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,226.50
Grand total...	800.89	Sal. and com. exp.	52.86	Loans granted...	40.00	Grand total...	1,740.47
304 RACINE 24 mem.		Sta. and postage	2.10	Sick benefit	42.00	316 MCSHERYSTOWN 402 mem.	
Receipts.		Tax to Int. Union	50.00	O. of W. benefit	1.20	Receipts.	
Init. fees	8.00	Sundries	1.80	Hall rent	30.00	Init. fees	14.50
Dues	876.90	Rep't'd exp...	154.56	Sal. and com. exp.	120.00	Dues	14,421.10
Int'l Ass't	47.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	234.64	Sta. and postage	1.80	Int'l Ass't	791.00
Out of work	37.20	Grand total...	389.20	Label agit. exp.	16.00	Out of work	82.80
Coll. loans	18.00	309 ROTHSVILLE 13 mem.		Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Coll. loans	15.50
Interest	6.14	Receipts.		Ret. dues, etc.	4.80	Ass't from Unions	2,000.00
Rep't'd receipts.	993.24	Dues	559.40	Assist. to Unions	300.00	Interest	89.88
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	321.94	Int'l Ass't	28.00	Rep't'd exp...	761.70	Ret. benefit	57.28
Grand total...	1,315.18	Rep't'd receipts.	587.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	472.18	Rep't'd receipts.	17,478.06
Expenditures.		Exp. over pctg.	.57	Grand total...	1,233.88	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	3,585.36
Loans granted...	21.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	402.27	313 LIMA 9 mem.		Grand total...	21,008.42
Sick benefit	136.00	Grand total...	960.24	Receipts.		Expenditures.	
O. of W. benefit	37.20	Expenditures.		Init. fees	83.25	Loans granted...	5.00
Hall rent	89.00	Sick benefit	434.00	Dues	397.00	Sick benefit	2,987.00
Sal. and com. exp.	160.00	Hall rent	24.00	Int'l Ass't	21.00	Strike benefit	5,703.62
Sta. and postage	2.75	Sal. and com. exp.	141.15	Out of work	4.30	O. of W. benefit	82.80
Label agit. exp.	30.00	Rep't'd receipts.	517.65	Coll. loans	61.50	Death benefit	4,960.00
Tax to Int. Union	800.00					Sal. and com. exp.	2,638.83

Sundries	194.15	O. of W. benefit.	4.80	Interest	18.00	Assist. to Unions	900.00
Assist. to Unions	300.00	Hall rent	25.00				
Rep't'd exp....	\$17,340.09	Sal. and com. exp.	180.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 427.19	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 2,775.78
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	3,688.33	Sta. and postage	18.95	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	568.51	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	2,018.24
		Label agit. exp..	55.90				
Grand total....	\$21,008.42	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,023.70	Grand total....	\$ 4,794.93
		Sundries	24.86				
317 WILKES BARRE	8 mem.			Expenditures..		333 SAN LORENZO	52 mem.
Receipts.		Rep't'd exp....	\$ 611.51	Loans granted....	8.00	Receipts.	
Dues	\$ 302.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	722.53	O. of W. benefit.	36.80	Init. fees	\$ 6.00
Int'l Ass't	15.00			Hall rent	42.50	Dues	1,109.20
Out of work....	15.60	Grand total....	\$ 1,334.04	Sal. and com. exp.	31.00	Int'l Ass't	93.60
Interest	5.59	323 SHERBOYGAN	27 mem.	Sta. and postage	4.30	Out of work....	335.60
		Receipts.		Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Coll. loans	5.55
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 338.50	Init. fees	9.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 322.40	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,559.35
Exp. over pctg....	1.25	Dues	1,059.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	701.30	Exp. over pctg....	27.08
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	243.16	Int'l Ass't	56.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,023.70	Due Ill. sick ben.	7.00
Grand total....	\$ 583.00	Out of work....	7.80	329 FOND DU LAC	22 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,536.18
Expenditures..		Coll. loans	11.00	Receipts.		Grand total....	\$ 3,122.61
Loans granted....	3.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 1,143.20	Dues	\$ 868.00	Expenditures..	
Sick benefit	59.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	487.88	Int'l Ass't	41.00	Loans granted....	85.00
O. of W. benefit.	15.80	Grand total....	\$ 1,631.08	Out of work....	19.20	Sick benefit	1,740.00
Hall rent	24.00	Expenditures..		Interest	9.00	O. of W. benefit.	336.00
Sal. and com. exp.	60.50	Sick benefit	42.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 937.20	Death benefit	315.00
Sta. and postage	7.80	O. of W. benefit.	7.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	442.62	Hall rent	116.00
Label agit. exp..	8.00	Death benefit	40.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,379.82	Sal. and com. exp.	90.00
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Hall rent	7.20	Expenditures..		Sta. and postage	1.50
Sundries	1.35	Sal. and com. exp.	144.00	Loans granted....	3.00	Sundries	48.62
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 279.25	Sta. and postage	24.81	Sick benefit	205.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 2,724.72
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	303.75	Label agit. exp..	51.48	O. of W. benefit.	19.20	Bal. Dec. 1, '22..	386.89
Grand total....	\$ 583.00	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Hall rent	35.00	Grand total....	\$ 3,122.61
		Sundries	8.40	Sal. and com. exp.	151.82	334 SARATOGA Dissolved	
318 CHATTANOOGA	6 mem.	Assist. to Unions	750.00	Sta. and postage	14.00	Receipts.	
Receipts.		Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,225.75	Label agit. exp..	28.20	Init. fees	\$ 3.00
Dues	\$ 194.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	405.33	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Dues	180.70
Int'l Ass't	9.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,631.08	Sundries	11.00	Int'l Ass't	6.00
Out of work....	.90	324 GLOUCESTER	7 mem.	Atty. fees, etc...	4.15	Out of work....	5.40
Interest	2.12	Receipts.		Assist. to Unions	200.00	Interest	8.81
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 206.12	Init. fees	5.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 871.87	Cor. by L. U....	82.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	215.84	Dues	147.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	508.45	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 286.01
Grand total....	\$ 421.96	Int'l Ass't	12.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,379.82	Exp. over pctg....	27.12
Expenditures..		Out of work....	9.60	331 CROOKSTON	24 mem.	Cor. Acc't	2.07
Loans granted....	15.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 174.50	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	267.05
Sick benefit	35.00	Exp. over pctg....	1.45	Init. fees	10.00	Grand total....	\$ 562.23
O. of W. benefit.	.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	300.51	Dues	755.40	Expenditures..	
Sal. and com. exp.	30.00	Grand total....	\$ 485.46	Int'l Ass't	44.00	Loans granted....	2.00
Sta. and postage	5.61	Expenditures..		Out of work....	9.00	Sick benefit	42.00
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	O. of W. benefit.	9.60	Coll. loans	15.00	O. of W. benefit.	5.40
Sundries	9.15	Death benefit	75.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 835.40	Death benefit	40.00
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 201.36	Hall rent	1.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	463.18	Hall rent	38.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	220.00	Sal. and com. exp.	36.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,296.58	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00
Grand total....	\$ 421.96	Sta. and postage	10.32	Expenditures..		Sta. and postage	1.50
320 ATHENS	1 mem.	Label agit. exp..	.75	Loans granted....	8.00	Ret. by Dissolved	
Receipts.		Rep't'd exp....	\$ 132.67	Sick benefit	49.00	Union	290.33
Dues	\$ 144.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	352.70	O. of W. benefit.	9.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 496.23
Int'l Ass't	6.00	Grand total....	\$ 485.46	Hall rent	20.50	Not accounted for	\$4.00
Out of work....	4.20	325 SPOKANE	10 mem.	Sal. and com. exp.	159.07	Grand total....	\$ 582.23
Ret. benefit	7.00	Receipts.		Sta. and postage	24.54	335 HAMMOND	61 mem.
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 161.00	Dues	\$ 541.80	Label agit. exp..	23.00	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	114.30	Int'l Ass't	27.00	Sundries	21.80	Init. fees	\$ 5.00
Grand total....	\$ 275.90	Out of work....	16.80	Assist. to Unions	200.00	Dues	1,820.56
Expenditures..		Coll. loans	28.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 514.84	Int'l Ass't	108.00
Loans granted....	12.00	Ass't from Unions	350.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	781.74	Out of work....	18.30
Sick benefit	147.00	Interest	2.64	Grand total....	\$ 1,296.58	Coll. loans	360.50
O. of W. benefit.	4.20	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 961.24	332 SAN DIEGO	118 mem.	Interest	13.63
Sal. and com. exp.	27.00	Exp. over pctg....	82.41	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 2,375.93
Sta. and postage	6.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	157.13	Init. fees	\$ 15.00	Exp. over pctg....	270.42
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 196.20	Grand total....	\$ 1,150.78	Dues	3,209.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,512.11
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	79.70	Expenditures..		Int'l Ass't	187.50	Grand total....	\$ 4,058.46
Grand total....	\$ 275.90	Loans granted....	\$ 41.00	Out of work....	23.10	Expenditures..	
321 NEW BRITAIN	21 mem.	Sick benefit	145.00	Coll. loans	87.00	Loans granted....	\$ 396.00
Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	16.80	Interest	26.08	Sick benefit	117.00
Dues	\$ 787.80	Death benefit	350.00	Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 3,567.68	O. of W. benefit.	18.30
Int'l Ass't	44.00	Sal. and com. exp.	175.58	Exp. over pctg....	97.38	Hall rent	72.00
Out of work....	4.80	Sta. and postage	12.55	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,128.96	Sal. and com. exp.	479.00
Coll. loans	16.00	Tax to Int. Union	75.00	Grand total....	\$ 4,794.02	Sta. and postage	18.25
Interest	17.62	Sundries	7.63	Expenditures..		Label agit. exp..	126.00
Rep't'd receipts..	\$ 870.22	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 823.54	Loans granted....	27.00	Tax to Int. Union	250.00
Exp. over pctg....	40.08	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	327.24	Sick benefit	27.00	Assist. to Unions	1,000.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	423.74	Grand total....	\$ 1,150.78	Strike benefit	304.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 2,477.55
Grand total....	\$ 1,334.04	326 TAUNTON	10 mem.	O. of W. benefit.	23.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,580.91
Expenditures..		Receipts.		Hall rent	47.50	Grand total....	\$ 4,058.46
Loans granted....	9.00	Dues	\$ 355.40	Sal. and com. exp.	548.20	336 TAMPA	640 mem.
Sick benefit	95.00	Int'l Ass't	21.50	Sta. and postage	9.55	Receipts.	
		Out of work....	86.60	Label agit. exp..	87.28	Init. fees	\$ 281.50
				Sundries	142.15	Dues	17,652.00
						Int'l Ass't	1,084.50

Out of work.....	852.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	850.14	Sal. and com. exp.	47.60	Expenditures.	
Coll. loans.....	158.40			Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Loans granted....	72.00
Interest.....	31.86	Grand total....	1,884.11	Rep't'd exp....	154.60	Sick benefit.....	1,131.50
Ret. benefit.....	21.00	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	218.80	O. of W. benefit.	849.80
		Loans granted....	95.00	Grand total....	873.40	Death benefit....	775.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$19,476.46	Sick benefit.....	161.00	346 SAN ANTONIO	Dissolved.	Sta. and com. exp.	240.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	3,031.80	O. of W. benefit.	4.20	Receipts.		Sta. and postage.	18.32
Grand total....	\$22,507.76	Death benefit....	550.00	Dues.....	153.20	Sundries.....	69.17
Expenditures.		Hall rent.....	25.00	Int'l Ass't.....	9.00		
Loans granted....	139.00	Sal. and com. exp.	64.00	Out of work.....	8.40	Rep't'd exp....	2,655.79
Sick benefit.....	7,035.00	Sta. and postage.	17.00	Coll. loans.....	8.00	Fin. exam.....	24.00
Strike & vict. ben-		Label agit. exp....	12.00			Total.....	2,679.79
efit.....	40.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00			Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,648.08
O. of W. benefit.	852.60	Sundries.....	2.40			Grand total....	4,227.87
Death benefit.....	2,205.00	Rep't'd exp....	1,130.60			352 BROOKVILLE	Dissolved.
Hall rent.....	308.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	253.51			Receipts.	
Sal. and com. exp.	2,836.00	Grand total....	1,884.11			Dues.....	66.40
Sta. and postage.	81.25	341 SAN BERNARDINO				Int'l Ass't.....	3.00
Tax to Int. Union	400.00	6 mem.				Rep't'd receipts.	69.40
Sundries.....	241.02	Dues.....	233.20			Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	95.16
Exp. Int. Ex.		Int'l Ass't.....	10.00			Grand total....	164.56
Board meeting.	150.07	Out of work.....	3.00			Expenditures.	
Assist. to Unions.	1,700.00	Rep't'd receipts.	246.20			Hall rent.....	11.00
Rep't'd exp....	\$15,987.94	Bal. Jan. 1, '22	111.36			Sal. and com. exp.	8.40
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	6,519.82	Grand total....	357.56			Tax to Int. Union	50.00
Grand total....	\$22,507.76	Expenditures.				Ret. by dissolved	
337 KEY WEST 221 mem.		Loans granted....	24.00			union.....	95.16
Receipts.		Sick benefit.....	35.00			Rep't'd exp....	164.56
Init. fees.....	48.00	O. of W. benefit.	3.00			Grand total....	164.56
Dues.....	7,415.10	Death benefit....	75.00			353 BROOKLYN 17 mem.	
Int'l Ass't.....	483.00	Sal. and com. exp.	59.00			Receipts.	
Out of work.....	258.80	Sta. and postage.	1.00			Init. fees.....	3.00
Coll. loans.....	44.00	Label agit. exp....	8.00			Dues.....	668.80
Rep't'd receipts.	\$8,223.70	Sundries.....	5.15			Int'l Ass't.....	37.00
Exp. over pctg....	521.28	Rep't'd exp....	210.15			Out of work.....	6.90
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	4,439.68	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	147.41			Interest.....	11.88
Grand total....	\$13,184.67	Grand total....	357.56			Rep't'd receipts.	727.26
Expenditures.		342 BATAVIA 5 mem.				Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	454.59
Loans granted....	56.00	Receipts.				Grand total....	1,181.85
Sick benefit.....	2,551.00	Dues.....	148.61			Expenditures.	
O. of W. benefit.	258.60	Int'l Ass't.....	10.00			Sick benefit.....	162.00
Death benefit....	1,250.00	Out of work.....	14.40			O. of W. benefit.	6.80
Hall rent.....	225.65	Rep't'd receipts.	170.00			Hall rent.....	30.00
Sal. and com. exp.	1,768.84	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	97.30			Sal. and com. exp.	147.85
Sta. and postage.	18.31	Grand total....	267.80			Sta. and postage.	27.50
Tax to Int. Union	504.00	Expenditures.				Label agit. exp....	15.00
Assist. to Unions.	2,650.00	Sick benefit.....	28.00			Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Rep't'd exp....	\$9,178.50	O. of W. benefit.	14.40			Assist. to Unions.	200.00
Cor. death benefit		Sal. and com. exp.	24.00			Rep't'd exp....	688.65
1921 acc't.....	350.00	Sta. and postage.	4.30			Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	493.20
Total.....	\$9,528.50	Rep't'd exp....	70.70			Grand total....	1,181.85
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	8,656.17	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	196.60			355 HONESDALE 4 mem.	
Grand total....	\$13,184.67	Grand total....	267.80			Receipts.	
338 EUREKA 15 mem.		344 ATLANTA 14 mem.				Dues.....	231.60
Receipts.		Receipts.				Int'l Ass't.....	8.00
Init. fees.....	5.00	Init. fees.....	17.00			Interest.....	6.80
Dues.....	495.80	Dues.....	285.00			Rep't'd receipts.	245.90
Int'l Ass't.....	81.00	Int'l Ass't.....	20.00			Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	349.55
Out of work.....	19.20	Coll. loans.....	78.00			Grand total....	595.45
Coll. loans.....	50.60	Interest.....	6.23			Expenditures.	
Interest.....	9.90	Rep't'd receipts.	407.23			Sick benefit.....	14.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$610.90	Due fin. exam....	21.00			Hall rent.....	12.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	360.38	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	867.19			Sal. and com. exp.	24.00
Grand total....	\$980.28	Grand total....	1,295.42			Sta. and postage.	8.55
Expenditures.		Expenditures.				Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Loans granted....	16.00	Loans granted....	48.00			Assist. to Unions.	100.00
Sick benefit.....	251.00	Sick benefit.....	51.00			Rep't'd exp....	258.55
O. of W. benefit.	19.20	Sal. and com. exp.	36.00			Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	341.90
Hall rent.....	15.00	Sta. and postage.	8.30			Grand total....	595.45
Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Tax to Int. Union	150.00			357 VANCOUVER	
Sta. and postage.	8.50	Sundries.....	11.52			24 mem.	
Label agit. exp....	15.00	Exp. acc't Int. U.	2.10			Receipts.	
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Rep't'd exp....	304.92			Init. fees.....	50.50
Sundries.....	52.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	990.50			Dues.....	1,227.00
Rep't'd exp....	\$649.50	Grand total....	1,295.42			Int'l Ass't.....	59.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	330.78	345 RAPID CITY 5 mem.				Out of work.....	67.20
Grand total....	\$980.28	Receipts.				Coll. loans.....	140.00
Expenditures.		Dues.....	196.40			Interest.....	17.92
Loans granted....	16.00	Int'l Ass't.....	12.00			Rep't'd receipts.	1,561.62
Sick benefit.....	251.00	Rep't'd receipts.	208.40			Exp. over pctg....	18.43
O. of W. benefit.	19.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	165.00			Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,696.56
Hall rent.....	15.00	Grand total....	373.40			Grand total....	3,276.61
Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Expenditures.					
Sta. and postage.	8.50	Loans granted....	7.00				
Label agit. exp....	15.00						
Tax to Int. Union	200.00						
Sundries.....	52.80						
Rep't'd exp....	\$649.50						
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	330.78						
Grand total....	\$980.28						
339 KOKOMO 11 mem.							
Receipts.							
Init. fees.....	5.00						
Dues.....	493.40						
Int'l Ass't.....	27.00						
Out of work.....	4.20						
Coll. loans.....	104.00						
Ass't from Unions	400.00						
Interest.....	.37						
Rep't'd receipts.	\$1,088.97						

Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	150.62	372 MARSHFIELD	17 mem.
Loans granted	56.00	Sundries	1.50	Grand total....	423.22	Receipts.	
Sick benefit	234.00	Rep't'd exp....	265.00			Dues	715.39
Strike benefit	792.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	371.03			Int'l Ass't	28.00
O. of W. benefit	67.20					Out of work	38.30
Death benefit	515.00					Coll. loans	39.00
Hall rent	83.00	Grand total....	636.05			Interest	10.20
Sal. and com. exp.	269.80	363 WAUKESHA	3 mem.			Rep't'd receipts..	811.00
Sta. and postage	14.70	Receipts.				Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	309.74
Sundries	88.81	Dues	101.40			Grand total....	1,181.34
Exp. acc't Int. U. ....	.75	Int'l Ass't	6.00			Expenditures.	
Ret. dues, etc....	2.50	Coll. loans	5.00			Loans granted	7.00
Rep't'd exp....	2,073.76	Rep't'd receipts..	112.40			Sick benefit	149.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,202.85	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	71.42			O. of W. benefit ..	25.20
Grand total....	3,276.61	Grand total....	183.82			Death benefit	40.00
358 FREMONT	3 mem.	Expenditures.		Grand total....	434.56	Expenditures.	
Receipts.		Loans granted	15.00	Loans granted	7.00	Loans granted	7.00
Init. fees	5.00	Sick benefit	49.00	Sick benefit	74.00	Sick benefit	74.00
Dues	108.60	Sal. and com. exp.	27.42	O. of W. benefit ..	7.80	Sal. and com. exp.	108.00
Int'l Ass't	4.00	Sta. and postage	3.00	Sal. and com. exp.	75.00	Sta. and postage	31.91
Rep't'd receipts..	117.60	Tax to Int. Union	50.00	Sta. and postage	8.71	Label agit. exp....	53.85
Exp. over pctg....	80.72	Rep't'd exp....	144.42	Tax to Int. Union	75.00	Tax to Int. Union	250.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	151.62	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	39.40	Rep't'd exp....	247.51	Sundries	12.06
Grand total....	299.94	Grand total....	183.82	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	187.05	Assist. to Unions..	2.00
Expenditures.		Receipts.		Grand total....	434.56	Rep't'd exp....	842.14
Loans granted	18.00	Init. fees	5.00			Bal. Jan. 1, '23	330.20
Sick benefit	49.00	Dues	378.20			Grand total....	1,181.34
Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Int'l Ass't	17.00			373 SHELBROOKE	17 mem.
Tax to Int. Union	50.00	Ass't from Unions	300.00			Receipts.	
Sundries	4.80	Ret. benefit	14.00			Init. fees	11.00
Rep't'd exp....	181.80	Rep't'd receipts..	714.20			Dues	713.30
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	118.14	Bal. Jan. 1, '22	317.62			Int'l Ass't	28.50
Grand total....	299.94	Grand total....	1,031.82			Out of work	10.20
359 ATTCHISON	3 mem.	Expenditures.		Grand total....	375.49	Coll. loans	11.50
Receipts.		Loans granted	8.00	Loans granted	8.00	Interest	40.06
Dues	155.40	Sick benefit	28.00	Sick benefit	28.00	Rep't'd receipts..	814.50
Int'l Ass't	9.00	Sal. and com. exp.	17.40	Sal. and com. exp.	17.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,798.19
Coll. loans	12.90	Sta. and postage	3.25	Sta. and postage	3.25	Grand total....	2,612.77
Rep't'd receipts..	177.80	Label agit. exp....	5.00	Label agit. exp....	5.00	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	148.70	Sundries	2.00	Sundries	2.00	Loans granted	32.00
Grand total....	326.00	Rep't'd exp....	63.85	Rep't'd exp....	311.54	Sick benefit	269.00
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	311.54	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	311.54	O. of W. benefit ..	10.20
Sick benefit	84.00	Grand total....	375.49	Grand total....	375.49	Death benefit	75.00
Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	370 JAMESTOWN	6 mem.	Receipts.		Hall rent	18.00
Sta. and postage	3.20	Dues	298.40	Init. fees	2.00	Sal. and com. exp.	138.20
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Int'l Ass't	18.50	Int'l Ass't	18.50	Sta. and postage	6.30
Sundries	2.20	Out of work	12.00	Out of work	12.00	Label agit. exp....	18.00
Rep't'd exp....	225.40	Coll. loans	10.00	Coll. loans	10.00	Tax to Int. Union	250.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	100.60	Interest	6.45	Interest	6.45	Sundries	2.60
Grand total....	326.00	Rep't'd receipts..	345.35	Rep't'd receipts..	345.35	Exp. acc't Int. U.	4.00
360 DELAWARE	4 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	345.35	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	345.35	Assist. to Unions..	400.00
Receipts.		Due fin. exam. at	34.20	Due fin. exam. at	34.20	Rep't'd exp....	1,228.00
Dues	211.40	Int. office	27.80	Int. office	27.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,584.77
Int'l Ass't	10.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	427.95	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	427.95	Grand total....	2,612.77
Out of work	10.20	Grand total....	455.56	Grand total....	901.10	375 ANACONDA	22 mem.
Ass't from Unions	450.00	Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Receipts.	
Rep't'd receipts..	681.60	Loans granted	7.00	Loans granted	2.00	Init. fees	2.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	387.12	Sick benefit	70.00	Loans granted	2.00	Dues	779.40
Grand total....	1,018.72	O. of W. benefit ..	6.00	O. of W. benefit ..	14.00	Int'l Ass't	44.00
Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	65.60	O. of W. benefit ..	12.00	Out of work	10.80
Loans granted	4.50	Sta. and postage	4.00	Sal. and com. exp.	89.00	Coll. loans	14.00
Sick benefit	80.00	Tax to Int. Union	50.00	Sta. and postage	4.71	Interest	17.40
O. of W. benefit ..	10.20	Rep't'd exp....	202.60	Label agit. exp....	12.85	Rep't'd receipts..	869.60
Death & dis. benefit ..	700.00	Cor. acc't	28.20	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	560.85
Sal. and com. exp.	52.00	Total	230.80	Sundries	15.83	Grand total....	1,490.35
Sta. and postage	5.45	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	224.76	Rep't'd exp....	290.80	Expenditures.	
Rep't'd exp....	852.15	Grand total....	455.56	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	501.21	Loans granted	56.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	166.57	366 ANN ARBOR	2 mem.	Grand total....	801.10	Sick benefit	263.00
Grand total....	1,018.72	Receipts.		371 BARRE	4 mem.	O. of W. benefit ..	10.80
362 GREAT FALLS	7 mem.	Dues	185.60	Receipts.		Hall rent	30.00
Receipts.		Int'l Ass't	8.00	Dues	129.60	Sal. and com. exp.	134.60
Dues	301.20	Out of work	7.80	Int'l Ass't	8.00	Sta. and postage	17.50
Int'l Ass't	15.00	Interest	7.41	Coll. loans	16.00	Label agit. exp....	56.78
Out of work	4.20	Rep't'd receipts..	208.81	Interest	3.06	Tax to Int. Union	250.00
Rep't'd receipts..	320.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	214.41	Rep't'd receipts..	156.66	Sundries	18.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	315.65	Grand total....	423.22	Bal. Jan. 1, '22	83.24	Rep't'd exp....	835.86
Grand total....	636.05	Expenditures.		Grand total....	239.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	624.67
Expenditures.		Loans granted	6.00	Expenditures.		Grand total....	1,490.35
O. of W. benefit ..	4.20	Sick benefit	100.00	Sick benefit	84.00	376 UTUADO	30 mem.
Sal. and com. exp.	58.00	O. of W. benefit ..	7.80	Sal. and com. exp.	32.40	Receipts.	
Sta. and postage	1.30	Sal. and com. exp.	48.00	Sta. and postage	1.50	Dues	391.50
Rep't'd exp....	263.60	Sta. and postage	1.80	Rep't'd exp....	117.90	Int'l Ass't	17.50
		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	122.00	Out of work	113.30
		Rep't'd exp....	263.60	Grand total....	239.90	Ret. benefit	40.00
						Rep't'd receipts..	564.30

Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	714.08	381 WATERTOWN	80 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,117.89	Expenditures.	
Grand total....	\$ 1,278.53	Receipts.		Grand total....	\$ 5,122.95	Loans granted....	\$ 12.00
Expenditures.		Init. fees.....	\$ 8.00	Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit.	4.20
Loans granted....	\$ 57.80	Dues.....	992.70	Loans granted....	16.00	Hall rent.....	4.80
Sick benefit.....	458.50	Int'l Ass't.....	99.00	Sick benefit.....	446.80	Sal. and com. exp.	44.75
O. of W. benefit.	115.50	Out of work.....	112.20	Strike benefit.....	1,815.18	Sta. and postage.	5.80
Hall rent.....	51.50	Ass't from Unions	350.00	O. of W. benefit.	29.40	Label agit. exp...	1.50
Sal. and com. exp.	31.41	Rep't'd receipts.	\$1,526.90	Death benefit.....	1,166.20	Sundries.....	6.00
Sta. and postage.	7.15	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	156.21	Hall rent.....	60.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 82.25
Sundries.....	19.40	Grand total....	1,683.11	Sal. and com. exp.	335.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	431.18
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 740.76	Expenditures.		Sta. and postage.	27.55	Grand total....	\$ 533.43
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	537.77	Loans granted....	\$ 13.00	Label agit. exp...	6.25	393 CADILLAC	7 mem.
Grand total....	\$ 1,278.53	Sick benefit.....	24.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 3,801.96	Receipts.	
378 PENEUELAS	2 mem.	O. of W. benefit.	112.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,220.99	Dues.....	225.39
Receipts.		Death benefit.....	950.00	Grand total....	\$ 5,122.95	Int'l Ass't.....	15.00
Dues.....	\$ 75.00	Hall rent.....	18.00	387 YANKTON	7 mem.	Out of work.....	.00
Int'l Ass't.....	8.00	Sal. and com. exp.	200.00	Receipts.		Ass't from Unions	450.00
Out of work.....	178.80	Sta. and postage.	7.33	Dues.....	\$ 319.40	Interest.....	3.13
Coll. loans.....	2.50	Sundries.....	38.64	Int'l Ass't.....	15.00	Def. Rep. by Mem.	
Ass't from Unions	675.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,553.17	Out of work.....	.60	Acc't Union No.	
Ret. rent, etc....	60.12	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	129.94	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 335.00	432.....	12.33
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 964.42	Grand total....	\$ 1,683.11	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	278.80	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 708.36
Exp. over pctg...	153.98	382 RUSHVILLE	11 mem.	Grand total....	\$ 608.89	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	180.70
Due ill. sick	21.00	Receipts.		Expenditures.		Grand total....	\$ 887.06
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	.34	Init. fees.....	\$ 5.00	Sick benefit.....	\$ 17.00	Expenditures.	
Grand total....	\$ 1,169.74	Dues.....	358.80	O. of W. benefit.	.60	O. of W. benefit.	.60
Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't.....	24.00	Sal. and com. exp.	63.90	Death benefit.....	590.00
Loans granted....	14.00	Out of work.....	14.40	Sta. and postage.	7.84	Sal. and com. exp.	51.00
Sick benefit.....	119.00	Fines.....	10.00	Label agit. exp...	8.00	Sta. and postage.	5.70
O. of W. benefit.	178.80	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 412.20	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Death benefit.....	275.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	550.47	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 247.34	Sundries.....	1.25
Hall rent.....	37.00	Grand total....	\$ 962.67	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	361.55	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 748.55
Sal. and com. exp.	40.75	Expenditures.		Grand total....	\$ 608.89	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	138.51
Sta. and postage.	6.81	Loans granted....	\$ 13.00	388 YAUCO	Dissolved.	Grand total....	\$ 887.06
Sundries.....	92.42	Sick benefit.....	126.00	Def. rep. by mem.	\$ 246.77	394 SYCAMORE	5 mem.
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 763.28	O. of W. benefit.	14.40	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 246.77	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	406.46	Death benefit.....	275.00	Grand total....	\$ 246.77	Dues.....	\$ 270.00
Grand total....	\$ 1,169.74	Sal. and com. exp.	97.50	Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't.....	11.00
379 ROCHESTER	11 mem.	Sta. and postage.	5.90	Ret. by dissolved	\$ 246.77	Out of work.....	7.20
Receipts.		Label agit. exp...	11.00	union.....	\$ 246.77	Coll. loans.....	30.00
Init. fees.....	\$ 10.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 246.77	Ass't from Unions	750.00
Dues.....	381.50	Sundries.....	.85	Grand total....	\$ 246.77	Interest.....	1.53
Int'l Ass't.....	16.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 643.65	389 NEW YORK	115 mem.	Cor. by L. U....	60.40
Out of work.....	9.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	319.02	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,130.13
Coll. loans.....	25.50	Grand total....	\$ 962.67	Init. fees.....	\$ 116.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	121.86
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 392.00	383 CHICAGO	Dissolved.	Dues.....	2,543.10	Grand total....	\$ 1,251.99
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	237.56	Receipts.		Int'l Ass't.....	129.50	Expenditures.	
Grand total....	\$ 630.16	Dues.....	\$ 1,263.30	Out of work.....	25.80	Loans granted....	\$ 11.00
Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't.....	61.00	Coll. loans.....	182.98	Sick benefit.....	42.00
Loans granted....	4.00	Out of work.....	47.40	Interest.....	22.17	O. of W. benefit.	7.20
Sick benefit.....	7.00	Interest.....	16.92	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 1,397.62	Death benefit.....	900.00
O. of W. benefit.	9.00	Ret. benefit.....	9.00	Exp. over pctg...	125.38	Hall rent.....	5.00
Hall rent.....	12.00	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,397.62	Cor. acc't.....	20.05	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00
Sal. and com. exp.	79.85	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	2,067.17	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	779.04	Sta. and postage.	8.51
Sta. and postage.	2.87	Grand total....	\$ 8,640.22	Exp. over pctg...	1.66	Label agit. exp...	5.00
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	779.04	Sundries.....	5.87
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 215.82	Sick benefit.....	\$ 278.00	Grand total....	\$ 3,771.02	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 1,056.58
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	414.84	Strike benefit.....	56.00	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	193.41
Grand total....	\$ 630.16	O. of W. benefit.	47.40	Loans granted....	\$ 30.00	Grand total....	\$ 1,251.99
380 WALLACE	5 mem.	Hall rent.....	20.00	Sick benefit.....	783.00	395 WATERBURY	20 mem.
Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	346.09	O. of W. benefit.	25.80	Receipts.	
Dues.....	\$ 253.20	Sta. and postage.	14.85	Hall rent.....	158.00	Init. fees.....	\$ 23.00
Int'l Ass't.....	13.00	Ret. by dissolved	1,709.50	Sal. and com. exp.	334.88	Dues.....	725.40
Out of work.....	6.00	union.....	38.88	Sta. and postage.	40.85	Int'l Ass't.....	36.00
Def. Rep. by		Exn. acc't Int. U.	1,050.00	Label agit. exp...	80.00	Out of work.....	14.40
mem. acc't No.		for typewriter		Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Coll. loans.....	35.00
530.....	19.76	returned.....		Sundries.....	2.60	Interest.....	11.96
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 291.96	Assist. to Unions		Assist. to Unions.	600.00	Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 845.76
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	158.95	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 8,640.22	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 2,312.11	Exp. over pctg...	10.36
Grand total....	\$ 450.91	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	3,640.22	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,454.91	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	271.36
Expenditures.		Grand total....	\$ 3,640.22	Grand total....	\$ 3,771.02	Grand total....	\$ 1,251.99
Loans granted....	\$ 8.00	384 ST. AUGUSTINE	67 mem.	Expenditures.		Expenditures.	
Sick benefit.....	75.00	Receipts.		Sick benefit.....	\$ 783.00	Loans granted....	\$ 18.00
O. of W. benefit.	6.00	Init. fees.....	\$ 30.00	O. of W. benefit.	25.80	Sick benefit.....	133.00
Sal. and com. exp.	80.00	Dues.....	2,449.60	Hall rent.....	158.00	O. of W. benefit.	14.40
Sta. and postage.	2.85	Int'l Ass't.....	135.00	Sal. and com. exp.	334.88	Death benefit.....	90.00
Tax to Int. Union	75.00	Out of work.....	29.40	Sta. and postage.	40.85	Hall rent.....	36.00
Sundries.....	18.35	Coll. loans.....	40.00	Label agit. exp...	80.00	Sal. and com. exp.	172.00
Rep't'd exp....	\$ 210.20	Ass't from Unions	1,390.00	Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Sta. and postage.	12.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	240.71	Interest.....	14.26	Sundries.....	2.60	Label agit. exp...	35.39
Grand total....	\$ 450.91	Ret. benefit.....	7.80	Assist. to Unions.	600.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 4,005.56	391 BELLINGHAM	7 mem.	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 2,312.11	Sundries.....	1.98
Grand total....	\$ 533.43	Receipts.		Bal. Nov. 1, '21.	243.23	Rep't'd exp....	\$ 712.87
		Init. fees.....	\$ 7.00	Grand total....	\$ 533.43	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	414.61
		Dues.....	264.00	Expenditures.		Grand total....	\$ 1,137.48
		Int'l Ass't.....	13.00	Loans granted....	\$ 18.00		
		Out of work.....	4.20	Sick benefit.....	133.00		
		Coll. loans.....	2.00	O. of W. benefit.	14.40		
		Rep't'd receipts.	\$ 290.20	Death benefit.....	90.00		
		Bal. Nov. 1, '21.	243.23	Hall rent.....	36.00		
		Grand total....	\$ 533.43	Sal. and com. exp.	172.00		
				Sta. and postage.	12.10		
				Label agit. exp...	35.39		
				Tax to Int. Union	200.00		
				Sundries.....	1.98		
				Rep't'd exp....	\$ 712.87		
				Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	414.61		
				Grand total....	\$ 1,137.48		

396 NORTHAMPTON	Sundries	1.02	Sal. and com. exp.	78.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	294.33
18 mem.			Sta. and postage	8.40		
Receipts.	Rep't'd exp....\$	130.22	Tax to Int. Union	50.00	Grand total....\$	1,283.55
Init. fees	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	148.39	Sundries	8.00	Expenditures.	
Dues					Loans granted....\$	47.00
Int'l Ass't	Grand total....\$	278.61	Rep't'd exp....\$	438.40	Sick benefit	352.00
Out of work....	402 QUAKERTOWN	26 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	167.99	O. of W. benefit	7.20
Coll. loans	Receipts.		Grand total....\$	606.39	Hall rent	34.50
Ass't from Unions	Init. fees	6.00	406 CRAWFORDSVILLE	5 mem.	Sal. and com. exp.	144.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	Dues	765.50	Receipts.		Sta. and postage	5.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	Int'l Ass't	48.00	Dues	210.80	Label agit. exp....	70.50
Grand total....\$	Out of work....	80	Int'l Ass't	12.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.90
Expenditures.	Coll. loans	62.00	Out of work....	60	Sundries	17.45
Loans granted....\$	Interest	9.72	Coll. loans	5.00	Rep't'd exp....\$	781.23
Sick benefit	Rep't'd receipts.\$	891.82	Ass't from Unions	350.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	502.82
O. of W. benefit	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	878.98	Rep't'd receipts.\$	578.20	Grand total....\$	1,283.55
Death benefit	Grand total....\$	1,770.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	97.66	414 BAYAMON	48 mem.
Hall rent	Expenditures.		Grand total....\$	675.86	Receipts.	
Sal. and com. exp.	Loans granted....\$	37.00	Expenditures.		Dues	219.00
Sta. and postage	Sick benefit	77.00	Sick benefit	189.00	Int'l Ass't	12.00
Label agit. exp....	O. of W. benefit	80	O. of W. benefit	60	Out of work....	1,073.40
Sundries	Hall rent	12.00	Death benefit	350.00	Ass't from Unions	400.00
Rep't'd exp....\$	Sal. and com. exp.	141.60	Hall rent	12.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,704.40
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	Sta. and postage	9.19	Sal. and com. exp.	36.00	Exp. over pctg....	226.37
Grand total....\$	Label agit. exp....	22.34	Sta. and postage	8.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	781.12
398 STAMFORD	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Rep't'd exp....\$	591.10	Grand total....\$	2,711.90
9 mem.	Sundries	4.15	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	84.76	Expenditures.	
Receipts.	Assist. to Unions	250.00	Grand total....\$	675.86	Sick benefit	1,050.00
Dues	Rep't'd exp....\$	753.88	407 NORWICH	21 mem.	O. of W. benefit	1,073.40
Int'l Ass't	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,016.92	Receipts.		Hall rent	180.00
Out of work....	Grand total....\$	1,770.80	Init. fees	11.00	Sal. and com. exp.	63.65
Coll. loans	Expenditures.		Dues	882.00	Sta. and postage	8.10
Ass't from Unions	Loans granted....\$	37.00	Int'l Ass't	40.00	Sundries	29.37
Interest	Sick benefit	77.00	Out of work....	9.00	Rep't'd exp....\$	2,404.52
Rep't'd receipts.\$	O. of W. benefit	80	Coll. loans	20.00	Bal. Dec. 1, '22..	307.38
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	Hall rent	12.00	Interest	10.40	Grand total....\$	2,711.90
Grand total....\$	Sal. and com. exp.	141.60	Rep't'd receipts.\$	978.40	415 ELKHART	7 mem.
Expenditures.	Sta. and postage	9.19	Exp. over pctg....	17.38	Receipts.	
Loans granted....\$	Label agit. exp....	22.34	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	346.10	Dues	415.40
Sick benefit	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Grand total....\$	1,341.88	Int'l Ass't	15.00
O. of W. benefit	Sundries	4.15	Expenditures.		Out of work....	1.80
Death benefit	Rep't'd exp....\$	247.78	Loans granted....\$	30.00	Coll. loans	24.00
Hall rent	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	270.13	Sick benefit	173.00	Interest	9.71
Sal. and com. exp.	Grand total....\$	523.91	O. of W. benefit	9.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	465.91
Sta. and postage	Expenditures.		Hall rent	15.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	243.70
Tax to Int. Union	Sick benefit	84.00	Sal. and com. exp.	240.00	Grand total....\$	709.61
Sundries	O. of W. benefit	6.00	Sta. and postage	31.15	Expenditures.	
Ret. dues, etc....	Sal. and com. exp.	58.45	Label agit. exp....	24.00	Loans granted....\$	47.00
Rep't'd exp....\$	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Sick benefit	120.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	Rep't'd exp....\$	303.50	Sundries	2.25	O. of W. benefit	2.90
Grand total....\$	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	220.41	409 KEWANEE	5 mem.	Hall rent	5.00
399 VINCENNES	Grand total....\$	523.91	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	78.50
6 mem.	Receipts.		Init. fees	8.00	Sta. and postage	11.50
Dues	Dues	81.80	Dues	209.00	Label agit. exp....	20.55
Int'l Ass't	Int'l Ass't	5.00	Int'l Ass't	10.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Out of work....	Out of work....	1.20	Out of work....	1.20	Sundries	3.55
Rep't'd receipts.\$	Rep't'd receipts.\$	88.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	223.20	Rep't'd exp....\$	385.85
Exp. over pctg....	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	117.48	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	303.61	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	323.73
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	Grand total....\$	205.48	Grand total....\$	526.81	Grand total....\$	709.61
Grand total....\$	Expenditures.		Expenditures.		416 NORWALK	7 mem.
Loans granted....\$	Loans granted....\$	16.00	Loans granted....\$	2.00	Receipts.	
Sick benefit	Sick benefit	70.00	Sick benefit	14.00	Dues	222.00
O. of W. benefit	O. of W. benefit	1.20	O. of W. benefit	1.20	Int'l Ass't	14.00
Hall rent	Sal. and com. exp.	8.80	Hall rent	9.00	Interest	5.74
Sal. and com. exp.	Label agit. exp....	2.00	Sal. and com. exp.	8.85	Rep't'd receipts.\$	241.74
Sta. and postage	Tax to Int. Union	75.00	Sta. and postage	5.00	Exp. over pctg....	16.65
Label agit. exp....	Sundries	1.35	Label agit. exp....	100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	153.33
Tax to Int. Union	Rep't'd exp....\$	174.45	Sundries	2.25	Grand total....\$	411.74
Rep't'd exp....\$	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	31.03	Rep't'd exp....\$	176.80	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	Grand total....\$	205.48	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	350.01	Loans granted....\$	17.50
Grand total....\$	405 BIRMINGHAM	11 mem.	Grand total....\$	526.81	Sick benefit	14.00
Receipts.	Receipts.		410 CENTRALIA	29 mem.	Hall rent	17.77
Dues	Init. fees	9.00	Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	57.00
Int'l Ass't	Dues	290.40	Init. fees	5.40	Label agit. exp....	1.80
Out of work....	Int'l Ass't	16.00	Dues	863.30	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Interest	Out of work....	33.00	Int'l Ass't	49.00	Sundries	10.20
Coll. loans	Coll. loans	25.60	Out of work....	7.20	Rep't'd exp....\$	218.27
Rep't'd receipts.\$	Rep't'd receipts.\$	343.00	Coll. loans	61.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	193.47
Exp. over pctg....	Exp. over pctg....	1.88	Interest	3.52	Grand total....\$	411.74
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	221.51	Rep't'd receipts.\$	989.02	Receipts.	
Grand total....\$	Grand total....\$	606.39	Init. fees	5.40	Dues	497.00
Expenditures.	Expenditures.		Dues	863.30	Int'l Ass't	13.00
Loans granted....\$	Loans granted....\$	24.00	Int'l Ass't	49.00		
Sick benefit	Sick benefit	73.00	Out of work....	7.20		
O. of W. benefit	Strike benefit	164.00	Coll. loans	61.00		
Sal. and com. exp.	O. of W. benefit	33.00	Interest	3.52		
Tax to Int. Union						

Out of work.....	183.00	Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	127.21
Rep't'd receipts..	693.60	Loans granted.....	8.00	Loans granted.....	1.00	Grand total....	401.01
Exp. over pctg....	85.97	Sick benefit	7.00	Sick benefit	137.00	Expenditures.	
Cor. Acc't	138.27	O. of W. benefit ..	3.80	O. of W. benefit ..	.80	Sick benefit	175.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	546.73	Death benefit	475.00	Sal. and com. exp.	126.00	Sal. and com. exp.	57.50
Grand total....	1,464.57	Hall rent	4.00	Sta. and postage	6.00	Sta. and postage	8.00
Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	36.00	Label agit. exp....	8.00	Tax to Int. Union	50.00
Sick benefit	959.00	Sta. and postage	7.10	Sundries	6.00	Sundries	7.50
O. of W. benefit ..	183.60	Tax to Int. Union	200.00				
Hall rent	140.00	Sundries	8.90	Rep't'd exp....	284.00	Rep't'd exp....	296.00
Sal. and com. exp.	67.20	Rep't'd exp....	749.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	257.68	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	105.01
Sta. and postage	6.77	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	65.58	Grand total....	542.28	Grand total....	401.01
Sundries	21.10	Grand total....	815.18	430 FULTON	3 mem.	434 FARIBAULT	5 mem.
Rep't'd exp....	1,377.67	426 VIRGINIA Dissolved		Receipts.		Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	86.90	Receipts.		Dues	192.80	Dues	203.00
Grand total....	1,464.57	Dues	200.80	Int'l Ass't	7.00	Int'l Ass't	13.00
422 KITCHENER 4 mem.		Int'l Ass't	16.00	Coll. loans	3.00	Out of work....	4.20
Receipts.		Out of work....	18.80	Ass't from Unions	250.00	Interest	6.04
Dues	271.20	Coll. loans	20.00	Rep't'd receipts..	455.08	Rep't'd receipts..	226.24
Int'l Ass't	6.00	Rep't'd receipts..	250.40	Exp. over pctg....	34.13	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	410.56
Interest	11.39	Cor. Acc't .....	.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	162.19	Grand total....	636.80
Ret. Label Agit....	3.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	549.89	Grand total....	652.00	Expenditures.	
Rep't'd receipts..	292.09	Grand total....	800.49	Expenditures.		Sick benefit	140.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	465.40	Expenditures.		Loans granted.....	12.00	O. of W. benefit ..	4.20
Grand total....	757.49	Sick benefit	14.00	Sick benefit	84.00	Hall rent	1.00
Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit ..	13.80	Death benefit	350.00	Sal. and com. exp.	47.00
Sick benefit	245.00	Sal. and com. exp.	36.80	Hall rent	6.00	Sta. and postage	2.72
Sal. and com. exp.	54.00	Sta. and postage	6.25	Sal. and com. exp.	84.00	Sundries	1.20
Sta. and postage	12.06	Sundries	1.50	Sta. and postage	2.83		
Label agit. exp....	3.00	Ret. by Dissolved	478.14	Rep't'd exp....	539.83	Rep't'd exp....	196.12
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Union	250.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	113.17	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	440.68
Exp. Acc't Int. U.	8.06	Assist. to Unions		Grand total....	652.00	Grand total....	636.80
Rep't'd exp....	465.13	Rep't'd exp....	800.49	431 LITCHFIELD 26 mem.		435 KENTON	3 mem.
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	292.36	Grand total....	800.49	Receipts.		Receipts.	
Grand total....	757.49	427 PERTH AMBOY		Dues	3.00	Dues	137.80
423 STERLING 1 mem.		Dissolved		Int'l Ass't	748.80	Int'l Ass't	6.00
Receipts.		Receipts.		Out of work....	44.00	Rep't'd receipts..	143.80
Dues	164.00	Dues	53.20	Coll. loans	56.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	90.80
Int'l Ass't	2.00	Int'l Ass't	3.00	Interest	11.20	Grand total....	234.60
Out of work....	.80	Rep't'd receipts..	56.20	Rep't'd receipts..	876.30	Expenditures.	
Rep't'd receipts..	166.00	Cor. Acc't .....	.57	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	347.20	Loans granted.....	3.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	233.09	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	147.82	Grand total....	1,223.50	Sick benefit	56.00
Grand total....	399.69	Grand total....	204.09	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	36.00
Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Loans granted.....	10.00	Sta. and postage	4.65
Loans granted.....	12.00	Sal. and com. exp.	10.50	Sick benefit	83.50	Tax to Int. Union	50.00
O. of W. benefit ..	.60	Sta. and postage	.28	O. of W. benefit ..	15.00	Rep't'd exp....	149.65
Sal. and com. exp.	37.00	Sundries	2.15	Hall rent	6.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	84.95
Sta. and postage	6.00	Att. fees, etc....	110.00	Sal. and com. exp.	120.40	Grand total....	234.60
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Ret. by Dissolved	81.16	Sta. and postage	28.02	437 CAIRO	10 mem.
Rep't'd exp....	155.60	Union		Label agit. exp....	52.31	Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	244.09	Rep't'd exp....	204.09	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Dues	354.40
Grand total....	399.69	Grand total....	204.09	Sundries	10.00	Int'l Ass't	20.00
424 SANTURCE 1 mem.		428 TRENTON 2 mem.		Rep't'd exp....	531.23	Out of work....	17.40
Receipts.		Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	692.27	Coll. loans	11.00
Dues	45.00	Dues	161.20	Grand total....	1,223.50	Interest	19.34
Int'l Ass't	5.00	Int'l Ass't	4.00	432 PONCE	Dissolved	Rep't'd receipts..	422.14
Out of work....	10.80	Out of work....	7.20	Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	283.69
Rep't'd receipts..	60.80	Ass't from Unions	350.00	Dues	238.50	Grand total....	705.83
Exp. over pctg....	137.90	Rep't'd receipts..	522.40	Int'l Ass't	35.00	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	505.22	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	457.69	Out of work....	100.20	Loans granted.....	58.00
Grand total....	703.92	Grand total....	980.09	Rep't'd receipts..	373.70	O. of W. benefit ..	17.40
Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Exp. over pctg....	40.30	Hall rent	18.00
Sick benefit	238.00	Loans granted.....	5.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	208.98	Sal. and com. exp.	66.70
O. of W. benefit ..	10.80	Sick benefit	28.00	Grand total....	712.98	Sta. and postage	7.00
Hall rent	52.00	O. of W. benefit ..	7.20	Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	150.00
Sal. and com. exp.	52.75	Death benefit	475.00	Loans granted.....	157.40	Sundries	12.00
Sta. and postage	3.85	Sal. and com. exp.	36.00	Sick benefit	336.00	Rep't'd exp....	329.10
Sundries	42.80	Sta. and postage	2.00	O. of W. benefit ..	100.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	376.73
Rep't'd exp....	400.20	Rep't'd exp....	553.20	Hall rent	26.40	Grand total....	705.83
Bal. Oct. 1, '22..	308.72	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	426.89	Sal. and com. exp.	50.00	443 ALBUQUERQUE	8 mem.
Grand total....	703.92	Grand total....	980.09	Sta. and postage	19.80	Receipts.	
425 ASTORIA 6 mem.		429 NIAGARA FALLS		Sundries	3.72	Dues	3.00
Receipts.		12 mem.		Ret. by Dissolved	11.77	Int'l Ass't	386.60
Dues	263.40	Receipts.		Exp. Acc't Int. U.	7.69	Ass't from Unions	150.00
Int'l Ass't	16.00	Dues	357.40	Rep't'd exp....	712.98	Rep't'd receipts..	520.10
Out of work....	3.60	Int'l Ass't	20.00	Grand total....	712.98	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	194.85
Coll. loans	2.00	Out of work....	.60	433 MOBILE	0 mem.	Grand total....	714.95
Ass't from Unions	200.00	Coll. loans	4.00	Receipts.		Expenditures.	
Rep't'd receipts..	485.00	Interest	1.87	Dues	259.80	Loans granted.....	16.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	830.18	Rep't'd receipts..	883.87	Int'l Ass't	14.00	Sick benefit	108.00
Grand total....	815.18	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	128.54	Rep't'd receipts..	273.80	Death benefit	275.00
		Grand total....	542.28			Sal. and com. exp.	60.00

Sta. and postage	11.65	Sick benefit	88.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	101.25	Expenditures.	
Label agit. exp.	10.00	O. of W. benefit.	2.40			Loans granted....	5.00
Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Death benefit	40.00	Grand total....	165.61	Sick benefit	56.00
Rep't'd exp....	680.65	Sal. and com. exp.	135.00	Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit.	.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	84.30	Sta. and postage	11.30	Sal. and com. exp.	9.00	Death benefit	350.00
		Sundries	7.00	Sta. and postage	.70	Sal. and com. exp.	48.00
Grand total....	714.95	Rep't'd exp....	292.70	Ret. by Dissolved		Sta. and postage	1.00
444 WALLA WALLA	8 mem.	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	440.53	Union	96.95	Label agit. exp.	6.00
Receipts.		Grand total....	733.23	Rep't'd exp....	106.65	Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Init. fees	6.00	440 PONCE	57 mem.	Not accounted for	58.96	Rep't'd exp....	506.90
Dues	281.70	Receipts.		Grand total....	165.61	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	273.74
Int'l Ass't	21.00	Init. fees	4.00	453 SAN JUAN	Dissolved	Grand total....	840.34
Out of work	6.00	Dues	1,031.90	Receipts.		457 BENTON HARBOR	12 mem.
Coll. loans	12.00	Int'l Ass't	33.50	Dues	400.20	Receipts.	
Interest	5.75	Out of work	485.40	Int'l Ass't	29.00	Init. fees	8.00
Rep't'd receipts.	332.45	Coll. loans	94.30	Ass't from Unions	185.60	Dues	306.20
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	200.10	Ass't from Unions	1,200.00	Rep't'd receipts.	1,172.80	Int'l Ass't	23.00
Grand total....	541.55	Rep't'd receipts.	2,840.10	Exp. over pctg.	185.39	Out of work	3.00
Expenditures.		Exp. over pctg.	307.12	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,096.75	Coll. loans	44.00
Loans granted....	16.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	580.61	Grand total....	3,054.94	Rep't'd receipts.	476.20
Sick benefit	84.00	Grand total....	3,762.38	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	549.07
O. of W. benefit.	6.00	Expenditures.		Loans granted....	101.90	Grand total....	1,025.27
Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Loans granted....	81.00	Sick benefit	765.00	Expenditures.	
Sta. and postage	4.00	Sick benefit	1,619.50	O. of W. benefit.	185.60	Loans granted....	17.00
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	O. of W. benefit.	485.40	Hall rent	180.80	Sick benefit	7.00
Sundries	12.00	Death benefit	825.00	Sal. and com. exp.	54.00	O. of W. benefit.	3.00
Rep't'd exp....	282.00	Hall rent	164.00	Sta. and postage	.60	Sal. and com. exp.	121.76
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	259.55	Sal. and com. exp.	253.00	Sundries	42.13	Tax to Int. Union	109.00
Grand total....	541.55	Sta. and postage	3.96	Rep't'd exp....	1,315.93	Assist. to Unions	200.00
445 BILLINGS	9 mem.	Sundries	93.34	Not accounted for	1,738.01	Rep't'd exp....	448.78
Receipts.		Rep't'd exp....	3,525.20	Grand total....	3,054.94	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	576.51
Dues	248.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	237.18	454 CEDAR RAPIDS	13 mem.	Grand total....	1,025.27
Int'l Ass't	16.00	Grand total....	3,762.38	Receipts.		450 SASKATOON	1 mem.
Rep't'd receipts.	284.20	450 ENID	8 mem.	Dues	478.50	Receipts.	
Exp. over pctg.	80.54	Receipts.		Int'l Ass't	28.00	Dues	65.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	206.41	Init. fees	7.50	Out of work	21.60	Int'l Ass't	2.00
Grand total....	550.15	Dues	349.70	Coll. loans	17.00	Rep't'd receipts.	67.80
Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't	14.00	Rep't'd receipts.	541.10	Exp. over pctg.	17.38
Loans granted....	25.00	Out of work	8.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	286.85	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	158.19
Sick benefit	14.00	Coll. loans	20.00	Grand total....	827.95	Grand total....	243.35
Sal. and com. exp.	144.00	Rep't'd receipts.	394.20	Expenditures.		Expenditures.	
Sta. and postage	11.00	Exp. over pctg.	5.58	Loans granted....	20.00	Sal. and com. exp.	31.50
Tax to Int. Union	75.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	874.67	Sick benefit	105.00	Sta. and postage	5.00
Rep't'd exp....	289.00	Grand total....	774.45	O. of W. benefit.	21.60	Rep't'd exp....	37.10
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	281.15	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	122.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	206.25
Grand total....	550.15	Loans granted....	22.00	Sta. and postage	1.00	Grand total....	243.35
446 AGUAS BUENAS	6 mem.	Sick benefit	88.00	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	400 SAN JUAN	60 mem.
Receipts.		O. of W. benefit.	3.00	Rep't'd exp....	419.60	Receipts.	
Dues	261.60	Hall rent	24.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	408.35	Init. fees	10.00
Int'l Ass't	15.50	Sal. and com. exp.	72.00	Grand total....	827.95	Dues	733.40
Out of work	21.60	Sta. and postage	9.54	455 GALENA	2 mem.	Int'l Ass't	38.50
Rep't'd receipts.	298.70	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Receipts.		Out of work	30.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,445.82	Sundries	7.20	Init. fees	3.00	Coll. loans	41.00
Grand total....	1,744.52	Rep't'd exp....	375.74	Dues	111.00	Rep't'd receipts.	853.50
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	398.71	Int'l Ass't	4.00	Exp. over pctg.	33.90
Loans granted....	13.00	Grand total....	774.45	Out of work	.60	Due Ill. sick ben.	7.60
Sick benefit	462.00	451 BUSHNELL	5 mem.	Interest	1.08	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	879.21
O. of W. benefit.	21.60	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts.	119.68	Grand total....	1,773.61
Death benefit	150.00	Dues	158.60	Exp. over pctg.	2.48	Expenditures.	
Hall rent	7.00	Int'l Ass't	12.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	107.40	Loans granted....	36.80
Sal. and com. exp.	44.40	Out of work	17.40	Grand total....	229.56	Sick benefit	761.00
Sta. and postage	7.10	Coll. loans	23.00	Expenditures.		O. of W. benefit.	30.00
Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Ass't from Unions	450.00	Sick benefit	45.00	Death benefit	215.00
Sundries	17.00	Rep't'd receipts.	661.00	O. of W. benefit.	.60	Hall rent	120.90
Assist. to Unions	700.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	118.65	Sal. and com. exp.	36.00	Sal. and com. exp.	23.00
Rep't'd exp....	1,622.10	Grand total....	779.65	Sta. and postage	1.00	Sta. and postage	3.30
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	122.42	Expenditures.		Sundries	30.25	Assist. to Unions	200.00
Grand total....	1,744.52	Loans granted....	5.00	Rep't'd exp....	82.60	Rep't'd exp....	1,525.96
447 KENOSHA	11 mem.	Sick benefit	14.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	146.96	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	247.63
Receipts.		Death benefit	550.00	Grand total....	229.56	Grand total....	1,773.61
Dues	441.40	Hall rent	12.00	456 ALBIA	8 mem.	461 PONCE	Dissolved
Int'l Ass't	20.00	Sal. and com. exp.	27.70	Receipts.		Receipts.	
Out of work	2.40	Sta. and postage	6.00	Init. fees	10.00	Dues	43.30
Fines	1.80	Rep't'd exp....	632.10	Dues	190.40	Out of work	8.10
Coll. loans	12.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	147.55	Int'l Ass't	12.00	Ret. benefit	3.50
Interest	4.20	Grand total....	779.65	Out of work	.60	Rep't'd receipts.	56.90
Rep't'd receipts.	481.80	452 PETOSKEY	Dissolved	Ass't from Unions	500.00	Exp. over pctg.	137.46
Exp. over pctg.	19.08	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts.	713.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,104.13
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	232.85	Dues	16.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	127.84	Grand total....	1,298.50
Grand total....	738.28	Rep't'd receipts.	16.80	Grand total....	840.34	Expenditures.	
Expenditures.		Exp. over pctg.	4.66	Loans granted....	1.30		
Loans granted....	9.00	Due Fin. Exam.	42.90				

Sick benefit	171.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	269.93	Coll. loans	169.00	474 TAMPA 99 mem.	
O. of W. benefit.....	8.10	Grand total.....	\$ 1,683.33	Interest	13.54	Receipts.	
Hall rent	41.60	Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts.....	1,311.74	Init. fees	\$ 17.50
Sal. and com. exp.	97.05	Loans granted.....	6.00	Exp. over pctg.....	7.17	Dues	\$ 2,996.70
Sta. and postage	2.64	Sick benefit	118.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	461.43	Int'l Ass't	185.00
Sundries	9.75	Strike benefit	703.00	Grand total.....	\$ 1,780.34	Out of work.....	124.20
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 332.14	O. of W. benefit.....	1.80	Expenditures.		Coll. loans	10.00
Not accounted for	966.36	Death benefit	550.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 170.00	Interest	59.41
Grand total.....	\$ 1,298.50	Hall rent	42.00	Sick benefit	127.00	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 3,402.81
462 W. TAMPA 998 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	99.96	Exp. over pctg.....	127.00	Exp. over pctg.....	45.73
Receipts.		Sta. and postage	9.85	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	21.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	1,161.32
Init. fees	\$ 357.00	Label agit. exp.....	8.00	Grand total.....	\$ 1,780.34	Expenditures.	
Dues	27,916.20	Sundries	9.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 170.00	Sick benefit	\$ 879.00
Int'l Ass't	1,735.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,537.61	Sick benefit	127.00	O. of W. benefit.....	124.20
Out of work.....	895.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.....	145.72	O. of W. benefit.....	21.00	Death benefit	75.00
Interest	67.68	Grand total.....	\$ 1,683.33	Death benefit	550.00	Hall rent	118.00
Rep't'd receipts.....	\$30,971.38	467 ARECIBO 44 mem.		Sal. and com. exp.	32.00	Sal. and com. exp.	200.00
Exp. over pctg.....	394.51	Receipts.		Assist. to Unions	200.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	4,761.46	Dues	\$ 937.80	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,387.03	Sundries	134.95
Grand total.....	\$36,127.85	Int'l Ass't	89.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.....	413.31	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,938.65
Expenditures.		Out of work.....	154.20	Grand total.....	\$ 1,780.34	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.....	2,671.21
Loans granted.....	\$ 24.00	Coll. loans	22.40	471 MACON 7 mem.		Grand total.....	\$ 4,609.86
Sick benefit	7,445.00	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 1,208.90	Receipts.		475 FITCHBURG 4 mem.	
O. of W. benefit.....	865.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	902.36	Dues	\$ 266.40	Receipts.	
Death benefit	2,835.00	Grand total.....	\$ 2,106.26	Int'l Ass't	14.00	Init. fees	\$ 2.50
Hall rent	343.50	Expenditures.		Out of work.....	3.60	Dues	78.00
Sal. and com. exp.	5,318.80	Loans granted.....	70.00	Coll. loans	27.00	Int'l Ass't	3.00
Tax to Int. Union	500.00	Sick benefit	631.50	Cor. by L. U. ....	.80	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 83.50
Sundries	336.89	O. of W. benefit.....	154.20	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 311.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	188.61
Assist. to Unions	5,825.00	Death benefit	315.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	833.47	Grand total.....	\$ 272.11
Rep't'd exp.....	\$23,587.19	Hall rent	61.80	Grand total.....	\$ 645.27	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.....	12,540.16	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 41.00	Sal. and com. exp.	13.00
Grand total.....	\$36,127.85	Sta. and postage	7.80	Sick benefit	49.00	Sta. and postage	2.50
463 PONTIAC 2 mem.		Sundries	95.02	O. of W. benefit.....	3.60	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 15.50
Receipts.		Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 1,395.82	Sta. and com. exp.	59.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.....	256.61
Dues	\$ 266.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.....	710.94	Tax to Int. Union	150.00	Grand total.....	\$ 272.11
Int'l Ass't	6.00	Grand total.....	\$ 2,106.26	Sundries	14.81	Expenditures.	
Coll. loans	19.00	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 322.46	Sal. and com. exp.	13.00
Ass't from Unions	150.00	Loans granted.....	70.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.....	322.81	Sta. and postage	2.50
Interest	8.28	Sick benefit	631.50	Grand total.....	\$ 645.27	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 325.95
Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 444.68	O. of W. benefit.....	154.20	472 JUNCOS 37 mem.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	194.98
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	209.46	Death benefit	315.00	Receipts.		Grand total.....	\$ 520.93
Grand total.....	\$ 654.14	Hall rent	61.80	Dues	\$ 538.20	Expenditures.	
Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Int'l Ass't	14.50	Loans granted.....	\$ 7.00
Loans granted.....	10.00	Sta. and postage	7.80	Out of work.....	0.00	Sick benefit	70.00
Sick benefit	102.00	Sundries	95.02	Ret. benefit.....	15.00	O. of W. benefit.....	7.80
Death benefit	350.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 403.41	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 573.70	Hall rent	12.00
Sal. and com. exp.	74.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	145.88	Exp. over pctg.....	2.98	Sal. and com. exp.	71.45
Sta. and postage	3.85	Grand total.....	\$ 548.79	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	756.08	Sta. and postage	2.80
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 540.35	Expenditures.		Grand total.....	\$ 1,332.76	Label agit. exp.....	8.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.....	113.79	Loans granted.....	19.00	Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Grand total.....	\$ 654.14	Sick benefit	14.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 2.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 279.05
464 TAMPA 220 mem.		Hall rent	15.00	Sick benefit	109.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '28.....	241.88
Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	69.00	O. of W. benefit.....	0.00	Grand total.....	\$ 520.93
Init. fees	\$ 40.50	Sta. and postage	4.50	Hall rent	72.00	Expenditures.	
Dues	5,076.40	Label agit. exp.....	17.70	Sal. and com. exp.	31.20	Loans granted.....	\$ 7.00
Int'l Ass't	326.00	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Sta. and postage	14.73	Sick benefit	70.00
Out of work.....	232.20	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 238.20	Sundries	19.60	O. of W. benefit.....	7.80
Interest	95.58	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.....	310.59	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 573.70	Hall rent	12.00
Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 5,779.68	Grand total.....	\$ 548.79	Exp. over pctg.....	2.98	Sal. and com. exp.	71.45
Exp. over pctg.....	44.88	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	756.08	Sta. and postage	2.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	2,570.41	Loans granted.....	19.00	Grand total.....	\$ 1,332.76	Label agit. exp.....	8.00
Grand total.....	\$ 8,304.47	Sick benefit	14.00	Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Expenditures.		Hall rent	15.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 2.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 279.05
Sick benefit	\$ 2,075.00	Sal. and com. exp.	69.00	Sick benefit	109.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '28.....	241.88
O. of W. benefit.....	232.20	Sta. and postage	4.50	O. of W. benefit.....	0.00	Grand total.....	\$ 520.93
Hall rent	92.00	Label agit. exp.....	17.70	Hall rent	72.00	Expenditures.	
Sal. and com. exp.	964.84	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Sal. and com. exp.	31.20	Loans granted.....	\$ 7.00
Sta. and postage	8.39	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 238.20	Sta. and postage	14.73	Sick benefit	70.00
Tax to Int. Union	300.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.....	310.59	Sundries	19.60	O. of W. benefit.....	7.80
Sundries	23.45	Grand total.....	\$ 548.79	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 573.70	Hall rent	12.00
Assist. to Unions	925.00	Expenditures.		Exp. over pctg.....	2.98	Sal. and com. exp.	71.45
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 4,620.88	Loans granted.....	19.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	756.08	Sta. and postage	2.80
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.....	3,778.59	Sick benefit	14.00	Grand total.....	\$ 1,332.76	Label agit. exp.....	8.00
Grand total.....	\$ 8,394.47	O. of W. benefit.....	14.40	Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	100.00
Receipts.		Sal. and com. exp.	104.00	Loans granted.....	\$ 2.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 279.05
Init. fees	\$ 10.50	Sta. and postage	9.80	Sick benefit	109.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '28.....	241.88
Dues	619.10	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	O. of W. benefit.....	0.00	Grand total.....	\$ 520.93
Int'l Ass't	82.00	Sundries	8.85	Hall rent	72.00	Expenditures.	
Out of work.....	1.80	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 559.55	Sal. and com. exp.	31.20	Loans granted.....	\$ 7.00
Ass't from Unions	750.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.....	573.42	Sta. and postage	14.73	Sick benefit	70.00
Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 1,418.40	Grand total.....	\$ 1,182.97	Sundries	19.60	O. of W. benefit.....	7.80
		Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 573.70	Hall rent	12.00
		Loans granted.....	19.00	Exp. over pctg.....	2.98	Sal. and com. exp.	71.45
		Sick benefit	14.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	756.08	Sta. and postage	2.80
		O. of W. benefit.....	14.40	Grand total.....	\$ 1,332.76	Label agit. exp.....	8.00
		Sal. and com. exp.	104.00	Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	100.00
		Sta. and postage	9.80	Loans granted.....	\$ 2.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 279.05
		Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Sick benefit	109.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '28.....	241.88
		Sundries	8.85	O. of W. benefit.....	0.00	Grand total.....	\$ 520.93
		Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 559.55	Hall rent	72.00	Expenditures.	
		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.....	573.42	Sal. and com. exp.	31.20	Loans granted.....	\$ 7.00
		Grand total.....	\$ 1,182.97	Sta. and postage	14.73	Sick benefit	70.00
		Receipts.		Sundries	19.60	O. of W. benefit.....	7.80
		Init. fees	\$ 8.00	Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 573.70	Hall rent	12.00
		Dues	1,046.20	Exp. over pctg.....	2.98	Sal. and com. exp.	71.45
		Int'l Ass't	59.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	756.08	Sta. and postage	2.80
		Out of work.....	21.00	Grand total.....	\$ 1,332.76	Label agit. exp.....	8.00
				Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	100.00
				Loans granted.....	\$ 2.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 279.05
				Sick benefit	109.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '28.....	241.88
				O. of W. benefit.....	0.00	Grand total.....	\$ 520.93
				Hall rent	72.00	Expenditures.	
				Sal. and com. exp.	31.20	Loans granted.....	\$ 7.00
				Sta. and postage	14.73	Sick benefit	70.00
				Sundries	19.60	O. of W. benefit.....	7.80
				Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 573.70	Hall rent	12.00
				Exp. over pctg.....	2.98	Sal. and com. exp.	71.45
				Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	756.08	Sta. and postage	2.80
				Grand total.....	\$ 1,332.76	Label agit. exp.....	8.00
				Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	100.00
				Loans granted.....	\$ 2.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 279.05
				Sick benefit	109.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '28.....	241.88
				O. of W. benefit.....	0.00	Grand total.....	\$ 520.93
				Hall rent	72.00	Expenditures.	
				Sal. and com. exp.	31.20	Loans granted.....	\$ 7.00
				Sta. and postage	14.73	Sick benefit	70.00
				Sundries	19.60	O. of W. benefit.....	7.80
				Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 573.70	Hall rent	12.00
				Exp. over pctg.....	2.98	Sal. and com. exp.	71.45
				Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	756.08	Sta. and postage	2.80
				Grand total.....	\$ 1,332.76	Label agit. exp.....	8.00
				Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	100.00
				Loans granted.....	\$ 2.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 279.05
				Sick benefit	109.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '28.....	241.88
				O. of W. benefit.....	0.00	Grand total.....	\$ 520.93
				Hall rent	72.00	Expenditures.	
				Sal. and com. exp.	31.20	Loans granted.....	\$ 7.00
				Sta. and postage	14.73	Sick benefit	70.00
				Sundries	19.60	O. of W. benefit.....	7.80
				Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 573.70	Hall rent	12.00
				Exp. over pctg.....	2.98	Sal. and com. exp.	71.45
				Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	756.08	Sta. and postage	2.80
				Grand total.....	\$ 1,332.76	Label agit. exp.....	8.00
				Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	100.00
				Loans granted.....	\$ 2.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 279.05
				Sick benefit	109.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '28.....	241.88
				O. of W. benefit.....	0.00	Grand total.....	\$ 520.93
				Hall rent	72.00	Expenditures.	
				Sal. and com. exp.	31.20	Loans granted.....	\$ 7.00
				Sta. and postage	14.73	Sick benefit	70.00
				Sundries	19.60	O. of W. benefit.....	7.80
				Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 573.70	Hall rent	12.00
				Exp. over pctg.....	2.98	Sal. and com. exp.	71.45
				Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	756.08	Sta. and postage	2.80
				Grand total.....	\$ 1,332.76	Label agit. exp.....	8.00
				Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	100.00
				Loans granted.....	\$ 2.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 279.05
				Sick benefit	109.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '28.....	241.88
				O. of W. benefit.....	0.00	Grand total.....	\$ 520.93
				Hall rent	72.00	Expenditures.	
				Sal. and com. exp.	31.20	Loans granted.....	\$ 7.00
				Sta. and postage	14.73	Sick benefit	70.00
				Sundries	19.60	O. of W. benefit.....	7.80
				Rep't'd receipts.....	\$ 573.70	Hall rent	12.00
				Exp. over pctg.....	2.98	Sal. and com. exp.	71.45
				Bal. Jan. 1, '22.....	756.08	Sta. and postage	2.80
				Grand total.....	\$ 1,332.76	Label agit. exp.....	8.00
				Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	100.00
				Loans granted.....	\$ 2.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 279.05
				Sick benefit	109.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '28.....	241.88
				O. of W. benefit.....	0.00		

478 JUANA DIAZ	Dissolved	Hall rent	300.00	Cor. with fin. exam.	1.80	491 HURON 26 mem.	Receipts.	Init. fees	22.60
Dues	90.90	Sal. and com. exp.	370.00	Cor. 1921 acc't.	7.00	Dues	689.50	Int'l Ass't	22.00
Int'l Ass't	8.00	Sta. and postage.99	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	659.36	Int'l Ass't	22.00	Out of work	40.30
Out of work	18.00	Sundries	136.41	Grand total.....	852.97	Out of work	40.30	Coll. loans	15.00
Rep't'd receipts.\$	116.90	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 6,983.70	Expenditures.		Rep't'd receipts.\$	752.20	Grand total.....	1,038.90
Exp. over pctg.	30.22	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	48.95	Loans granted	21.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	286.60	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	222.81	Grand total.....	\$ 7,032.65	Sick benefit	287.00	Loans granted	35.00	Sick benefit	118.00
Grand total.....	369.93	482 WAUSAU 17 mem.	Receipts.	O. of W. benefit.	20.40	Sick benefit	118.00	O. of W. benefit.	40.30
Expenditures.		Init. fees	5.00	Hall rent	51.00	Hall rent	24.00	Sal. and com. exp.	160.60
Loans granted.....	41.00	Dues	617.60	Sal. and com. exp.	15.00	Sal. and com. exp.	15.00	Sta. and postage.	15.00
Sick benefit	150.50	Int'l Ass't	38.00	Sundries	22.35	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Rep't'd exp.....	562.50
O. of W. benefit.	18.00	Out of work	27.00	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 397.85	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	446.00	Grand total.....	1,038.90
Hall rent	16.50	Coll. loans	2.00	Not accounted for	455.12	Grand total.....	1,038.90	Expenditures.	
Sal. and com. exp.	35.00	Interest	9.74	Grand total.....	852.97	Loans granted	35.00	Sick benefit	118.00
Sta. and postage.	3.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	699.34	486 NEW WESTMINSTER 7 mem.	Receipts.	Sick benefit	118.00	O. of W. benefit.	40.30
Sundries	2.99	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	276.83	Init. fees	10.00	Sta. and com. exp.	160.60	Sta. and postage.	15.00
Ret. by Dissolved Union	43.63	Grand total.....	\$ 976.17	Dues	315.20	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Rep't'd exp.....	562.50
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 810.62	Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't	14.00	Rep't'd exp.....	562.50	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	446.00
Not accounted for	59.81	Loans granted	5.00	Out of work	37.20	Grand total.....	1,038.90	Grand total.....	1,038.90
Grand total.....	369.93	Sick benefit	14.00	Coll. loans	14.50	492 COLORADO SPRGS 4 mem.	Receipts.	Init. fees	5.00
479 WHEELING 10 mem.	Receipts.	O. of W. benefit.	27.00	Interest	7.16	Dues	88.00	Int'l Ass't	2.00
Dues	314.10	Hall rent	20.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	398.06	Rep't'd receipts.\$	95.00	Exp. over pctg.	25.50
Int'l Ass't	19.00	Sal. and com. exp.	120.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	258.22	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	79.77	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	79.77
Out of work	3.60	Sta. and postage.	23.00	Grand total.....	656.28	Grand total.....	200.27	Expenditures.	
Interest	9.00	Label agit. exp.	30.00	Loans granted	56.00	Sick benefit	84.00	Sal. and com. exp.	52.50
Rep't'd receipts.\$	345.70	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Sick benefit	109.00	Sta. and postage.90	Rep't'd exp.....	137.40
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	289.25	Assist. to Unions.	200.00	O. of W. benefit.	87.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	62.57	Grand total.....	200.27
Grand total.....	614.95	Rep't'd exp.....	639.00	Sal. and com. exp.	10.50	Grand total.....	200.27	Receipts.	
Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	837.17	Sta. and com. exp.	72.00	497 KANKAKEE 5 mem.	Dues	175.90	
Loans granted.....	7.00	Grand total.....	\$ 976.17	Tax and postage.	10.58	Int'l Ass't	11.00		
Sick benefit	82.00	483 GLOVERSVILLE 7 mem.	Receipts.	Sundries	150.00	Out of work	2.40		
O. of W. benefit.	3.60	Init. fees	5.00	Rep't'd exp.....	442.58	Interest .....	.12	
Hall rent	15.00	Dues	330.80	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	213.70	Rep't'd receipts.\$	198.32		
Sal. and com. exp.	30.25	Int'l Ass't	17.00	Grand total.....	656.28	Exp. over pctg.	36.22		
Sta. and postage.	3.25	Out of work	7.20	487 BAKER 8 mem.	Receipts.	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	33.75		
Label agit. exp.	11.00	Coll. loans	8.00	Dues	266.60	Grand total.....	259.29		
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Interest	6.19	Int'l Ass't	17.00	Expenditures.			
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 252.10	Rep't'd receipts.\$	369.19	Out of work	4.20	Loans granted	5.00		
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	562.85	Exp. over pctg.	56.95	Coll. loans	25.00	Sick benefit	28.00		
Grand total.....	614.95	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	181.17	Ass't from Unions	450.00	O. of W. benefit.	2.40		
Expenditures.		Grand total.....	607.31	Rep't'd receipts.\$	762.80	Hall rent	12.50		
Loans granted.....	7.00	Expenditures.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	136.41	Sal. and com. exp.	49.00		
Sick benefit	82.00	Sick benefit	14.00	Grand total.....	899.21	Sta. and postage.	4.50		
O. of W. benefit.	3.60	O. of W. benefit.	7.20	Expenditures.		Sundries	21.00		
Hall rent	15.00	Sal. and com. exp.	152.40	Sick benefit	35.00	Rep't'd exp.....	124.40		
Sal. and com. exp.	30.25	Sta. and postage.	1.95	O. of W. benefit.	4.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	184.89		
Sta. and postage.	3.25	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Death benefit	550.00	Grand total.....	259.29		
Label agit. exp.	11.00	Sundries	3.70	Hall rent	11.00	498 EVERETT 14 mem.	Receipts.	Init. fees	14.00
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Rep't'd exp.....	279.25	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Dues	494.20		
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 252.10	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	328.06	Sta. and postage.	8.21	Int'l Ass't	28.00		
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	562.85	Grand total.....	607.31	Rep't'd receipts.\$	663.41	Out of work	28.00		
Grand total.....	614.95	484 MERIDEN 15 mem.	Receipts.	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	235.80	Coll. loans	59.50		
Expenditures.		Init. fees	5.00	Grand total.....	899.21	Ass't from Unions	200.00		
Loans granted.....	35.40	Dues	682.20	Expenditures.		Interest	6.57		
Sick benefit	112.00	Int'l Ass't	30.00	Sick benefit	35.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	811.57		
O. of W. benefit.	8.40	Coll. loans	80.00	O. of W. benefit.	4.20	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	246.27		
Death benefit	40.00	Ass't from Unions	250.00	Hall rent	11.00	Grand total.....	1,057.84		
Sal. and com. exp.	121.00	Interest	4.93	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Expenditures.			
Sta. and postage.	6.19	Rep't'd receipts.\$	1,052.13	Sta. and postage.	8.21	Loans granted	36.00		
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	299.85	Rep't'd exp.....	663.41	Sick benefit	33.00		
Assist. to Unions	150.00	Grand total.....	1,351.98	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	235.80	O. of W. benefit.	9.00		
Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 572.99	Expenditures.		Grand total.....	899.21	Death benefit	338.00		
Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	287.86	Loans granted	18.00	Receipts.		Hall rent	80.00		
Grand total.....	860.85	Sick benefit	118.00	Dues	814.40	Sal. and com. exp.	73.10		
481 BAYAMON 93 mem.	Receipts.	Death benefit	550.00	Int'l Ass't	43.00	Sta. and postage.	18.10		
Dues	1,876.20	Hall rent	18.00	Out of work	6.60	Tax to Int. Union	160.60		
Int'l Ass't	97.50	Sal. and com. exp.	126.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	864.00	Sundries	27.13		
Out of work	1,978.80	Sta. and postage.	22.08	Due fin. exam.	66.37	Rep't'd exp.....	671.85		
Coll. loans	48.90	Label agit. exp.	27.00	Cor. with exam.	1.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	246.27		
Ass't from Unions	2,250.00	Sundries	9.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	213.63	Grand total.....	1,057.84		
Ret. benefit	14.00	Exp. acc't Int. U.	1.08	Grand total.....	1,135.00	Expenditures.			
Rep't'd receipts.\$	6,265.40	Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 889.76	Loans granted	10.00	Loans granted	36.00		
Exp. over pctg.	482.16	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	462.22	Sick benefit	98.00	Sick benefit	33.00		
Due Ill. Sick benefit	11.58	Grand total.....	\$ 1,351.98	O. of W. benefit.	6.60	O. of W. benefit.	9.00		
Bal. Jan. 1, '22.	323.51	485 SAN JUAN Dissolved.	Receipts.	Hall rent	36.00	Death benefit	338.00		
Grand total.....	\$ 7,082.65	Dues	118.20	Sal. and com. exp.	109.10	Hall rent	80.00		
Expenditures.		Int'l Ass't	1.00	Sta. and postage.	21.25	Sal. and com. exp.	73.10		
Loans granted	109.00	Out of work	20.40	Label agit. exp.	72.95	Sta. and postage.	18.10		
Sick benefit	3,226.00	Rep't'd receipts.\$	139.60	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Tax to Int. Union	160.60		
O. of W. benefit.	1,978.80	Exp. over pctg.	45.21	Sundries	6.20	Sundries	27.13		
Death benefit	862.50			Rep't'd exp.....	\$ 560.10	Rep't'd exp.....	671.85		
				Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	574.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '23.	833.91		
				Grand total.....	\$ 1,135.00	Grand total.....	\$ 1,057.84		

499 TRINIDAD 5 mem.		Expenditures.		Not accounted for 854.41		516 WHEELING 209 mem.	
Receipts.		Loans granted ...\$ 8.00		Grand total...\$ 875.71		Receipts.	
Init. fees	8.00	Sick benefit	35.00	510 FAIRMONT 14 mem.		Init. fees	171.75
Dues	217.20	Hall rent	48.00	Receipts.		Dues	2,757.90
Int'l Ass't	15.00	Sal. and com. exp.	128.80	Init. fees	26.00	Int'l Ass't	155.00
Out of work	9.00	Sta. and postage	8.50	Dues	250.80	Interest	37.88
Fines	5.00	Label agit. exp.	20.00	Int'l Ass't	19.00	Rep't'd receipts...\$ 3,122.48	
Coll. loans	27.00	Tax to Int. Union	250.00	Fines	8.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	760.08
Rep't'd receipts...\$ 276.20		Rep't'd exp....\$ 496.10		Rep't'd receipts...\$ 803.80		Grand total...\$ 3,882.56	
Exp. over pctg....	4.32	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	454.87	Grand total...\$ 803.80		Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	154.03	Grand total...\$ 950.97		Grand total...\$ 544.16		Sick benefit	145.00
Grand total...\$ 434.55		503 UHRICHSVILLE 9 mem.		Expenditures.		Hall rent	80.50
Expenditures.		Receipts.		Loans granted ...\$ 12.00		Sal. and com. exp.	381.38
Loans granted	8.00	Init. fees	39.00	Sick benefit	77.00	Sta. and postage	11.20
Sick benefit	21.00	Dues	23.40	Sal. and com. exp.	74.50	Sundries	69.26
O. of W. benefit.	9.00	Rep't'd receipts...\$ 62.40		Sta. and postage	9.30	Rep't'd exp....\$ 617.84	
Sal. and com. exp.	90.00	Exp. over pctg....	27.88	Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23	8,265.22
Sta. and postage	5.63	Grand total...\$ 90.23		Sundries	1.30	Grand total...\$ 8,882.56	
Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp....\$ 274.10		518 MANCHESTER 41 mem.	
Sundries	6.25	Hall rent	5.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23	270.06	Receipts.	
Rep't'd exp....\$ 209.88		Sal. and com. exp.	15.00	Grand total...\$ 544.16		Init. fees	6.00
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	224.67	Sta. and postage	1.70	512 TAMPA 30 mem.		Dues	602.40
Grand total...\$ 434.55		Sundries	24.85	Receipts.		Int'l Ass't	35.00
500 TAMPA 945 mem.		Rep't'd exp....\$ 46.55		Init. fees	17.75	Interest	11.66
Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	43.68	Dues	652.50	Rep't'd receipts...\$ 659.09	
Init. fees	319.00	Grand total...\$ 90.23		Int'l Ass't	37.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	282.18
Dues	24,967.50	505 UNIONTOWN 13 mem.		Interest	4.99	Grand total...\$ 941.27	
Int'l Ass't	1,560.00	Receipts.		Rep't'd receipts...\$ 712.24		Expenditures.	
Out of work	813.60	Init. fees	9.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	213.98	Sick benefit	59.50
Coll. loans	63.30	Dues	422.80	Grand total...\$ 925.93		Hall rent	27.50
Interest	210.62	Int'l Ass't	27.00	Expenditures.		Sal. and com. exp.	75.20
Rep't'd receipts...\$ 27,914.02		Rep't'd receipts...\$ 458.90		Sick benefit	53.00	Sta. and postage .....	.73
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	8,581.26	Bal. Jan. 1, '22	349.26	Sal. and com. exp.	165.00	Sundries	20.17
Grand total...\$ 31,495.28		Grand total...\$ 808.16		Sta. and postage	3.00	Rep't'd exp....\$ 183.10	
Expenditures.		Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp....\$ 223.44		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	758.17
Loans granted	50.00	Hall rent	12.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	702.49	Grand total...\$ 941.27	
Sick benefit	8,152.00	Sal. and com. exp.	60.00	Grand total...\$ 925.93		520 MANCHESTER 303 mem.	
O. of W. benefit.	813.60	Sta. and postage	3.00	513 KEY WEST 55 mem.		Receipts.	
Death benefit	2,165.00	Label agit. exp.	33.44	Receipts.		Init. fees	98.00
Hall rent	339.00	Tax to Int. Union	200.00	Dues	778.80	Dues	3,917.70
Sal. and com. exp.	4,390.45	Sundries	3.30	Int'l Ass't	38.00	Int'l Ass't	212.00
Sta. and postage	37.50	Rep't'd exp....\$ 811.74		Out of work	14.10	Interest	72.98
Tax to Int. Union	500.00	Bal. Jan. 1, '23	496.42	Rep't'd receipts...\$ 880.90		Rep't'd receipts...\$ 4,300.68	
Sundries	329.50	Grand total...\$ 808.16		Exp. over pctg....	138.54	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,790.77
Assist. to Unions.	3,400.00	506 TAMPA 344 mem.		Due. Ill. sick	220.50	Grand total...\$ 6,091.45	
Rep't'd exp....\$ 20,177.05		Receipts.		Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	671.68	Expenditures.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	11,318.23	Init. fees	148.25	Grand total...\$ 1,861.60		Sick benefit	273.00
Grand total...\$ 31,495.28		Exp. over pctg....	7,380.20	Expenditures.		Hall rent	40.50
501 WHEELING 571 mem.		Int'l Ass't	441.50	Loans granted	8.00	Sal. and com. exp.	638.54
Receipts.		Out of work	48.90	Sick benefit	164.50	Sta. and postage	41.15
Init. fees	606.00	Interest	182.70	O. of W. benefit.	14.10	Tax to Int. Union	250.00
Dues	16,184.00	Rep't'd receipts...\$ 8,181.55		Sal. and com. exp.	271.50	Sundries	72.61
Int'l Ass't	1,184.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	1,935.92	Sta. and postage	8.50	Ret. dues, etc.	4.50
Out of work	9.60	Grand total...\$ 10,117.47		Tax to Int. Union	100.00	Rep't'd exp....\$ 1,320.30	
Fines	20.00	Expenditures.		Sundries	14.30	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	4,762.15
Interest	155.18	Sick benefit	994.00	Rep't'd exp....\$ 580.90		Grand total...\$ 6,091.45	
Rep't'd receipts...\$ 18,159.68		O. of W. benefit.	48.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	1,280.70	530 LUDINGTON Dissolved.	
Exp. over pctg....	118.41	Hall rent	113.00	Grand total...\$ 1,861.60		Receipts.	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	6,836.58	Sal. and com. exp.	1,423.06	514 TAMPA 30 mem.		Dues	48.80
Grand total...\$ 25,114.67		Sta. and postage	2.00	Receipts.		Int'l Ass't	2.00
Expenditures.		Tax to Int. Union	400.00	Init. fees	10.50	Out of work	8.80
Sick benefit	1,817.00	Rep't'd exp....\$ 2,980.96		Dues	695.10	Rep't'd receipts...\$ 52.40	
O. of W. benefit.	9.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	7,188.51	Int'l Ass't	45.50	Exp. over pctg....	1.76
Death benefit	320.00	Grand total...\$ 10,117.47		Out of work	33.60	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	51.95
Hall rent	317.00	Expenditures.		Interest	23.85	Grand total...\$ 106.11	
Sal. and com. exp.	2,574.12	Sick benefit	994.00	Rep't'd receipts...\$ 808.05		Expenditures.	
Sta. and postage	24.76	O. of W. benefit.	48.90	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	460.15	Loans granted	3.00
Label agit. exp.	524.02	Hall rent	113.00	Grand total...\$ 1,268.20		O. of W. benefit.	8.60
Tax to Int. Union	500.00	Sal. and com. exp.	1,423.06	Expenditures.		Hall rent	1.00
Sundries	610.35	Sta. and postage	2.00	Sick benefit	270.50	Sal. and com. exp.	14.00
Ret. dues, etc.	10.00	Tax to Int. Union	400.00	Sal. and com. exp.	21.00	Sta. and postage .....	.80
Assist. to Unions.	4,860.00	Rep't'd exp....\$ 2,980.96		Sundries	5.20	Label agit. exp.	2.00
Rep't'd exp....\$ 11,556.85		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	7,188.51	Rep't'd exp....\$ 476.53		Ret. by dissolved	79.95
Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	13,557.92	Grand total...\$ 10,117.47		Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	791.67	Rep't'd exp....\$ 104.85	
Grand total...\$ 25,114.67		509 PUERTA DE TIERRA Dissolved.		Grand total...\$ 1,268.20		Not accounted for 1.76	
502 PITTSBURGH 18 mem.		Receipts.		Expenditures.		Grand total...\$ 106.11	
Receipts.		Dues	5.40	Loans granted	3.00	515 WHEELING 209 mem.	
Init. fees	5.00	Out of work	2.40	O. of W. benefit.	8.60	Receipts.	
Dues	481.40	Ass't from Unions	100.00	Hall rent	1.00	Init. fees	171.75
Int'l Ass't	21.50	Rep't'd receipts...\$ 107.80		Sal. and com. exp.	139.83	Dues	2,757.90
Fines	10.00	Bal. Dec. 1, '21..	750.63	Sta. and postage	5.20	Int'l Ass't	155.00
Rep't'd receipts...\$ 517.90		Grand total...\$ 875.71		Sundries	6.40	Interest	37.88
Exp. over pctg....	38.18	Expenditures.		Rep't'd exp....\$ 476.53		Rep't'd receipts...\$ 3,122.48	
Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	396.89	O. of W. benefit.	2.40	Bal. Jan. 1, '23..	791.67	Bal. Jan. 1, '22..	760.08
Grand total...\$ 950.97		Hall rent	13.50	Grand total...\$ 1,268.20		Grand total...\$ 3,882.56	
		Sal. and com. exp.	5.40			Expenditures.	
		Rep't'd exp....\$ 21.80				Sick benefit	145.00

Deficiency in Funds of Local Unions on January 1, 1923.

Section 173 of the constitution reads as follows:
"Sec. 173. Unions expending more than the percentage provided for in Sec. 171 must replace the same within ninety days after receiving official notice. Failing to do so they shall be suspended. But local unions having a deficiency in their funds on Jan. 1, 1921, shall make up the deficiency upon the following basis; 50 cents per member per quarter. Any union failing to comply with this provision shall be suspended."

1 Baltimore	\$ 414.42	176 Newark	46.90
2 Buffalo	356.69	177 Council Bluffs	8.03
5 Rochester	40.57	180 Danbury	31.77
6 Syracuse	385.55	181 Fort Madison	30.03
8 Hoboken	78.19	182 Madison	.67
9 Troy	22.80	183 Mendota	3.92
10 Providence	34.67	184 Bay City	26.53
11 St. Albans	.98	185 Paducah	6.39
12 Oneida	234.10	186 Flint	.41
13 New York	66.10	187 Covington	4.81
14 Chicago	2,522.45	188 Seattle	4.99
(See foot note.)		191 Morris	.48
15 Chicago — See account of Union 14, Chicago.		192 Manchester	99.24
19 St. Ste. Marie	72.40	194 Cayce	304.57
22 Detroit	102.37	200 Galesburg	29.64
23 Milwaukee	39.80	201 Rock Island	11.84
29 Jacksonville	679.44	202 Portland	376.59
30 Moberly	10.59	203 North Adams	52.46
31 Connersville	1.84	206 Kalamazoo	50.82
32 Louisville	310.80	209 Coldwater	3.16
36 Topeka	17.49	210 Rome	72.18
38 Springfield	178.91	213 New York	42.14
39 New Haven	41.68	215 Logansport	78.43
41 Aurora	233.50	217 South Chicago	(See Union No. 14.)
43 Urbana	5.62	218 Binghamton	900.00
45 Springfield	14.47	220 New Orleans	9.63
48 Toledo	92.50	221 South Bend	160.35
52 Elmira	21.33	222 Peru	20.71
53 New Orleans	57.77	223 Ottumwa	51.46
55 Hamilton	61.71	225 Los Angeles	38.00
57 Champaign	9.78	226 Haverhill	107.13
63 Corry	39.74	228 San Francisco	386.26
64 Lebanon	1,653.33	231 Amsterdam	1.53
66 Lewistown	58.20	233 Bedalia	1.20
68 Albany	241.23	234 G u t t e n b e r g	(dissolved) 34.25
70 Winona	39.63	235 Peru	44.65
72 Burlington	38.83	236 Reading	820.17
73 Alton	17.58	238 Sacramento	140.03
77 Minneapolis	39.00	240 Norfolk	20.00
78 Hornell	151.68	242 York	78.53
79 Sandusky	90.50	243 Chicago Hgts.	5.13
81 Peekskill	31.50	246 Olean	.20
83 Nashville	34.09	251 New York	1,549.69
85 Eau Claire	24.11	253 Oakland, Oct. 1, 1922	82.32
87 Brooklyn	47.83	235 Lowell	37.76
90 New York	13.71	257 Lancaster	177.06
92 Worcester	4.64	261 Knoxville	102.70
93 Omaha	74.10	264 Rutland	25.80
98 St. Paul	203.92	265 Waverly (dissolved)	176.40
102 Kansas City	31.97	269 Nashua	63.03
105 Maysville	14.03	270 Fort Dodge	72.16
108 Lock Haven	444.81	(Sept. 1, 1922)	53.40
110 Washington	110.81	271 Rochester	2.77
113 Tacoma	13.73	273 Rockland	27.98
114 Jacksonville	226.00	282 Plattsburg	74
117 Pine Bluff	12.04	283 Bridgeport	15.21
119 San Juan (dissolved)	650.95	286 Geneva	143.19
120 Muscatine	22.79	285 Fort Worth	1.06
123 Hamilton	.02	289 Wichita	.44
124 Watertown	21.27	290 Miami	3.00
128 El Paso	17.09	291 Janesville	.54
129 Denver	809.70	293 St. Pedro	50.01
132 Brooklyn	115.90	295 Ft. Smith	20.93
134 La Porte	60.98	296 Wilmington	22.68
137 Massillon	24.98	297 Canton	37.08
138 Newark	621.85	299 Middletown	.55
140 St. Catharines	6.03	300 Michigan City	11.22
141 New York	612.39	303 Perkassie	4.65
143 Lincoln	47.00	306 Monmouth	2.20
144 New York	717.90	309 Rothsville	.57
147 Union Hill	9.56	313 Lima	7.48
148 Caguas	1,348.45	315 St. Cloud	228.85
151 Habana	11.02	317 Wilkesbarre	4.07
154 Lincoln	2.78	320 Athens	3.65
157 Rockford	22.95	321 New Britain	40.05
158 Lafayette	27.79	324 Gloucester	54.04
160 Milford	15.66	325 Spokane	46.26
165 Philadelphia	2,719.23	326 Taunton	140.44
170 W. Palm B'h	1.80	328 San Diego	97.88
171 E. Greenville	25.24	328 San Lorenzo	166.41
174 Joliet	18.00		
176 Kingston	66.81		

334 Saratoga (dissolved)	84.00	434 Faribault	210.75
335 Hammond	454.96	445 Billings	127.55
337 Key West	521.28	447 Kenosha	19.06
341 San Bernardino	13.41	449 Ponce	234.16
344 Atlanta	466.04	450 Enid	80.88
345 Rapid City	.31	452 Petoskey (dissolved)	59.96
346 San Antonio (dissolved)	150.47	453 San Juan (dissolved)	1,736.01
348 Corning	277.99	455 Galena	6.17
350 Manati	1,498.19	457 Benton Harbor	337.58
353 Brooklyn	39.48	459 Saskatoon	134.82
355 Honesdale	65.00	460 San Juan	3.42
357 Vancouver	138.78	461 Ponce (dissolved)	966.36
358 Fremont	30.72	462 W. Tampa	394.51
360 Delaware	77.71	464 Tampa	479.73
362 Great Falls	.40	467 Arcadio	74.91
365 Havana	94.75	469 Bakersfield	1.00
366 Ann Arbor	.62	470 Portland	7.17
368 Port Huron	44.05	471 Macon	177.80
369 Sherman	2.99	472 Juncos	166.73
370 Jamestown	27.80	474 Tampa	369.25
376 Utuado	72.75	475 Fitchburg	61.26
378 Pennelas	403.73	478 Juana D i a z	(dissolved) 59.21
382 Rushville	221.62	479 Wheeling	18.70
389 New York	82.10	480 Orlando	8.61
391 Bellingham	74.08	482 Wausau	21.48
395 Waterbury	10.94	483 Gloverville	56.92
398 Stamford	3.45	484 Meriden	6.87
399 Vincennes	4.03	485 San Juan (dissolved)	453.12
400 Red Wing	29.12	486 Middletown	30.37
402 Quakertown	441.92	488 Colo. Springs	45.90
403 Marquette	17.23	497 Kankakee	36.22
404 Austin	6.72	499 Trinidad	4.32
405 Birmingham	9.78	502 Pittsburg	90.52
407 Norwich	19.48	503 Uhrichsville	34.83
409 Kewanee	63.66	509 P u e r t a d e	854.41
414 Bayamon	198.78	518 Key West	410.88
416 Norwalk	15.85	530 L u d i n g t o n	(dissolved) 1.76
418 Bayamon	85.97	Total	\$39,561.49
423 Sterling	27.07		
424 Santurce	277.31		
428 Trenton	353.06		
429 Niagara Falls	36.64		
430 Fulton	76.13		
431 Litchfield	8.50		

NOTE—The deficiency of dissolved unions 15 and 217, Chicago, is included in the account of union 14, Chicago.

NOTE—The above shows the amounts that the local unions owed the International accounts on December 31, 1922, based upon funds reported on hand December 31, 1922, by local unions.

Illegally Expended Over Percentage for 1922—See Section 171-173.

1 Baltimore	\$ 192.30	102 Kansas City	26.25
2 Buffalo	356.48	105 Maysville	12.39
5 Rochester	40.57	113 Tacoma	13.76
6 Syracuse	385.55	114 Jacksonville	224.00
9 Troy	22.80	119 San Juan	307.59
10 Providence	41.60	120 Muscatine	22.79
12 Oneida	190.75	123 Hamilton	.02
14 Chicago	2,191.62	124 Watertown	24.27
(See foot note.)		128 El Paso	1.57
15 Chicago	.....	129 Denver	906.70
(See account of union 14, Chicago.)		132 Brooklyn	115.90
22 Detroit	102.37	137 Massillon	2.99
25 Milwaukee	.80	138 Newark	181.81
31 Connersville	1.84	140 St. Catharines	6.59
32 Louisville	310.80	141 New York	612.39
36 Topeka	1.46	144 New York	338.55
39 New Haven	41.68	148 Caguas	39.75
41 Aurora	84.10	154 Lincoln	2.78
43 Urbana	6.20	157 Rockford	22.95
44 St. Louis	897.81	158 Lafayette	.92
45 Springfield	14.47	160 Milford	16.71
49 Springfield	7.73	165 Philadelphia	364.14
52 Elmira	21.33	170 W. Palm B'h	1.80
53 New Orleans	57.77	175 Kingston	26.81
55 Hamilton	34.96	177 Council Bluffs	8.45
57 Champaign	9.73	181 Fort Madison	26.75
63 Corry	24.84	182 Madison	.67
68 Albany	241.65	183 Mendota	3.94
70 Winona	26.27	184 Bay City	29.25
72 Burlington	38.29	186 Flint	.41
73 Alton	17.58	187 Covington	4.85
77 Minneapolis	39.42	191 Morris	.48
79 Sandusky	90.50	194 Cayce	304.57
83 Nashville	2.73	200 Galesburg	29.64
85 Eau Claire	24.11	202 Portland	376.59
87 Brooklyn	47.83	203 North Adams	52.46
90 New York	.16	206 Kalamazoo	50.82
92 Worcester	4.64	210 Rome	72.18
98 St. Paul	203.92	217 South Chicago	(See Union No. 14.)

221 South Bend...	180.35	297 Canton	7.68	407 Norwich	17.38	464 Tampa	44.38
222 Ottumwa	51.46	298 Glens Falls...	37.18	414 Bayamon	226.37	470 Portland	7.17
225 Los Angeles...	36.00	299 Middletown...	37.08	416 Norwalk	16.65	472 Juncos	2.98
228 San Francisco	371.26	300 Michigan City	.55	418 Bayamon	85.97	474 Tampa	45.73
234 G u t t e n b e r g (dissolved) ..	3.84	305 Monmouth	4.65	424 Santurce	137.90	478 Juana D i a z (dissolved) ..	30.23
235 Peru	3.05	309 Rothsville .....	.57	429 Niagara Falls	30.87	481 Bayamon	432.16
236 Reading	84.97	317 Wilkesbarre	1.25	430 Fulton	34.13	483 Gloversville ..	56.95
238 Sacramento ..	17.30	321 New Britain..	40.08	432 P o n c e (dis- solved)	40.80	485 San Juan (dis- solved)	45.21
243 Chicago Hghts.	5.13	324 Gloucester	1.45	445 Billings	80.54	492 Colo. Springs..	25.50
251 New York...	891.01	325 Spokane	32.41	447 Kenosha	19.08	497 Kankakee	86.22
255 Lowell	37.76	332 San Diego.....	97.38	449 Ponce	307.12	499 Trinidad	4.33
259 Bloomington..	.09	333 San Lorenzo...	27.08	450 Enid	5.58	501 Wheeling	118.41
261 Knoxville	7.28	334 Saratoga (dis- solved)	27.12	452 Petoskey (dis- solved)	4.66	502 Pittsburg	36.18
264 Rutland .....	.83	335 Hammond	270.42	453 San Juan (dis- solved)	185.39	503 Uhrichsville ..	27.83
265 Waverly (dis- solved)	8.52	337 Key West.....	521.28	455 Galena	2.48	509 P u e r t a d e Tierra	17.28
270 Fort Dodge...	17.82	348 Corning	11.47	459 Saskatoon	17.36	513 Key West....	138.54
271 Rochester	47.85	350 Manati	140.68	461 P o n c e (dis- solved)	137.45	530 Ladington ...	1.76
273 Rockland	2.77	357 Vancouver	18.43	462 W. Tampa...	394.51	Total	\$16,323.60
278 London	208.99	358 Fremont	30.72				
279 Plattaburg ..	27.95	365 Havana	29.16				
282 Bridgeport ..	.74	368 Port Huron...	38.83				
283 Geneva	16.07	378 Penuelas	153.98				
285 Fort Worth...	8.19	383 Chicago (dis- solved)	125.38				
286 Wichita	3.03	389 New York.....	1.96				
289 Miami .....	.89	395 Waterbury	10.36				
292 Brooklyn	6.01	399 Vincennes	4.03				
293 Ft. Smith....	25.03	400 Red Wing....	11.69				
296 Wilmington ..	2.47	405 Birmingham ..	1.88				

NOTE—The amounts expended over percentage by unions 15 and 217, Chicago, has been charged to the account of Union 14, Chicago.

NOTE—The amounts to be replaced by local unions will be found in column of "Deficiency in Funds of Local Unions on January 1, 1923."

RECAPITULATION.

1922.

Showing the Total Receipts and Expenditures of Local Unions During the Year 1922.

RECEIPTS—1922.

Initiation fees	\$ 6,585.50
Dues	781,439.80
International assessments	44,284.80
Out of work (due stamps)	25,236.00
International fines	831.30
Collected loans	14,620.90
Assistance from unions	123,458.00
Interest	5,259.90
Returned money, hall rent, salary, benefit, label agitation, etc.	1,839.97
Deficiency replaced by members	309.86
Correction by local unions	298.10
Expended over percentage in 1922	16,323.60
Due on account of financier's examination, etc.	2,005.84

Total receipts during 1922	\$ 1,022,444.47
Balance January 1, 1922	312,596.49

Grand total

EXPENDITURES—1922.

Loans granted	\$ 15,147.30
Sick benefit	208,426.60
Strike benefit	45,880.78
Out of work (due stamps)	25,236.90
Death benefit	278,348.70
Hall rent	22,902.72
Salaries and committee expenses (local unions)	136,011.30
Stationery and postage	6,672.87
Label agitation expense	18,247.74
Tax to International Union	60,150.00
Sundries	14,018.06
Returned label deposit	100.00
Attorney fees, etc.	1,167.06
Returned funds by dissolved unions	7,457.61
Expense by local unions authorized on account of International Union	669.70
Returned dues, etc.	522.15
Assistance to unions	122,908.00
Financier's examination, etc.	2,221.53
Due on account of dissolved unions	5,228.00

Total expense during 1922	\$ 971,311.96
Balance on hand January 1, 1923	868,729.00

Grand total

Number of members paying 60-cent dues January 1, 1923 (this does not include members who were traveling December 31, 1922)	21,462
Number of 40-cent beneficiary retired members	5,653
Number of special 30-cent members	847
Number of Class B members	1,142

Total dues-paying members	29,104
Loans outstanding January 1, 1923 (this amount is not included in funds reported on hand)	\$ 103,951.32
Benefits paid in 1922, excluding loans	557,892.93
Total benefits paid in forty-three years and two months, including loans	\$18,503,426.48

RECAPITULATION.

(For Comparison.)

1921.

Showing the Total Receipts and Expenditures of Local Unions During the Year 1921.

RECEIPTS—1921.

Initiation fees	\$ 10,463.70
Dues	899,105.65
International assessments	299,712.65
Out of work (due stamps)	30,826.10
International fines	1,988.80
Collected loans	14,097.05
Assistance from unions	363,347.82
Interest	6,284.28
Returned money, hall rent, salary, benefit, label agitation, etc.	4,297.01
Deficiency replaced by members	158.00
Correction by local unions	425.43
Expended over percentage in 1921	14,414.02
Due on account of financier's examination, etc.	8,783.99

Total receipts during 1921	\$ 1,643,906.41
Balance January 1, 1921	396,290.05

Grand total

EXPENDITURE—1921.

Loans granted	\$ 21,618.89
Sick benefit	303,882.64
Strike benefit	528,876.21
Out of work (due stamps)	30,826.10
Death benefit	238,269.74
Hall rent	26,056.59
Salaries and committee expenses (local unions)	175,499.77
Stationery and postage	8,714.93
Label agitation expense	26,849.32
Tax to International Union	78,425.00
Sundries	23,462.36
Attorney fees, etc.	3,577.99
Returned funds by dissolved unions	2,327.58
Loss account defunct bank	632.25
Expense by local union authorized on account of International Union	1,205.50
International election expense	3,476.36
Returned dues, etc.	1,275.45
Assistance to unions	349,625.00
Financier's examination, etc.	1,277.56
Due on account of dissolved unions	1,720.98

Total expense during 1921	\$ 1,727,399.97
Balance on hand January 1, 1922	312,596.49

Grand total

Number of members paying 60-cent dues January 1, 1922	25,624
(This does not include members who were traveling December 31, 1921.)	
Number of 40-cent beneficiary retired members	5,516
Number of special 30-cent members	986
Number of Class B members	1,572

Total dues-paying members	33,681
Loans outstanding January 1, 1922	\$ 103,424.92
(This amount is not included in funds reported on hand.)	
Benefits paid in 1921, excluding loans	1,001,854.69
Total benefits paid in forty-two years and two months, including loans	\$17,930,386.22

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

§Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

dCasers.

NOTE—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *405 C. J. Hill, 1408 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *488 Chas. Peterson, 711 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baraque st., Pine Bluff.
 268 Wm. J. Doyle, 616 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 ‡228 Phil Hanlon, 806 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidore Holtzer, 806 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. O. Stroup, 684½ 12th st., San Pedro.
 332 H. P. Dennery, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 338 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 630 6th st., San Bernardino.
 469 A. H. Sidler, 620 Humboldt st., Bakersfield.
 *504 Jennie Ferranti, 2222 Mason st., San Francisco.
 Paul Lavattlata, 29 Arlington st., San Francisco.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 A. R. Theoret, 29 Lamoureux, Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Gariepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Que.
 140 Wilfred Haynes, 87 Albert st., St. Catharines, Ont. (Niagara Falls).
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
 357 Frank Brown, 25 Templeton st., Vancouver, B. C.
 *373 J. G. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 ‡228 Chas. Shippanowski, 22 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
 459 W. B. Rose, 320 Av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 486 A. G. Miller, 243 Boyne st., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- 1129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
 *306 J. Listerman, 608 E. 8d st., Pueblo.
 482 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 499 Elmer E. East, 420 W. Topeka av., Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 29 Woodward av., S. Norwalk.
 *39 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manoe, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 108 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 156 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
 *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 88, Danbury.
 *282 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *299 Chas. A. Smith, Box 683, 129 William st., Middletown.
 *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *386 Frank N. Smith, Box 560, Waterbury.

- *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donabue, 21 Shannon bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, 183 C. San Miguel st., Havana.

DELAWARE.

- *290 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1831 E. Union st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 ‡336 Manuel Gonzalez, Box 5086, 1616 8th av., Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 301 Eliz. st., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonzalez, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Salvatore Chillura, Box 5516, Ybor City Station, Tampa.
 ‡474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *506 America Puig, Box 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *512 Dolores Gonzalez, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *518 Mary Carstens, Seminary and White sts., Key West.
 L. Carstens, Box 135, Key West.
 *514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendez, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 111 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Thomas Nicholson, 152 King st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- *14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Niehart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 J. E. Jacobson, 629 S. 8th st., Springfield.
 41 John H. May, 449 New York st., Aurora.
 Frank A. Assell, 298 Pierce st., Aurora.
 *47 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.
 *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington av., Alton.

- *90 Sterling B. Ford, 307 Clements av., Danville.
 *99 Joseph Elzer, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Philip Stofert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zeller, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jackson-ville.

- *118 Louis Stroeble, 1406 N. Perry st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 816 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kauffman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 174 Frank Iowa, 119 Iowa av., Joliet.
 *183 Jas. E. Williams, Jefferson st., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 208 Lake st., Galesburg.
 201 John H. Ruse, 1030 1st av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Trout, Box 202, 218 Adams st., Carthage.
 222 Frank Baker, Box 95, Peru.
 243 Chas. Masur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolf, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 David George, 308 S. Everett st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Huksken, 213 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *306 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Monmouth.
 *305 Geo. Sauls, 311½ W. Main st., Havana.
 394 J. W. Humphrey, 317 E. Sycamore st., Sycamore.
 *400 J. E. Stacy, 209 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 W. M. Hochenedel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 470 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. 3d st., Connersville.
 33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 713 Spring st., Indianapolis.
 *37 Sam H. Randolph, 317 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne.
 *39 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 Emil Levy, 525 Line st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Balsaman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. F. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birk, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis st., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st st., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 339 Chas. L. Jacobs, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 S. B. Wirey, 1127 N. Washington st., Kokomo.
 *370 Chas. Sholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed. Gantner, 215 W. 18th st., Rushville.
 389 Henry Yungmans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 R. A. Thompson, 623 E. Pike st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *00 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed Schrempf, 381 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1801 W. 30th st., Des Moines.
 120 John Hartman, 1801 E. 5th st., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Geo. Peterson, 302 S. Concord st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 835 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3rd st., Clinton (Lyons).
 277 Harry Phillips, 323 N. J. st., Oskaloosa.
 454 Chas. Buriak, 219 3rd av. W., Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *56 Geo. Copenhaver, 706 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 168 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 I. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Bentschler, 602 Fehr av., Louisville.
 *105 W. A. Cole, 19 W. 4th st., Maysville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 John HoRers, 943 Philadelphia st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3rd st., New Orleans.
 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1835 St. Bernard av., New Orleans.
 * M. M. Young, 2220 Conti st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 163 Main st., Biddeford.
 66 Max Lautenschlager, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Jas. L. Rogers, 11 James st., Rockland.
 470 H. D. Saunders, Box 954, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, 107 E. Virginia av., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 113 Elm st., Westfield.
 *49 John W. Russell, 150 White st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
 92 Geo. Apthoit, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 339, Worcester.
 197 Chas. F. Claus, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Edw. Van Poppel, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *160 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *200 O. F. Harrington, 2 Lameroux pl., North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 321 Manuel Nunes, 14 Short st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawler, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 398 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 89 Snow st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Nicholas Cappuccilli, 208 Le Roy st., Sault Ste Marie.
 *22 Harry Koller, 274 High st., E., Labor Temple, Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
 69 O. C. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 821 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. C. Minton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 205 H. C. Gruhn 164 Kingman av., Battle Creek.
 *208 L. W. Lapp, 1015 Oak st., Kalamazoo.
 *209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *268 Hugo Larson, 228 S. 18th st., Kalamazoo.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. R. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 789 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 386 Wm. Luebbe, 209 N. 1st st., Ann Arbor.
 388 Peter J. O'Sullivan, 311 16th st., Port Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 203½ S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 226 Elmhuizer av., Marquette.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 A. H. Wetzel, 922 W. Erie st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Alex McEachran, 423 Daily Star bldg., Minneapolis.

*98 Gust E. Erickson, 406 N. Franklin st., St. Paul.
 271 Bert Joolyn, 207 5th st., N. W., Rochester.
 294 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *815 J. M. Sharenbroich, 233 14th av., S., St. Cloud.
 331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 312 Plum st., Red Wing.
 434 John Miller, 113 W. 3rd st., Faribault.

MISSOURI.

23 M. H. Grant, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 144 Ed Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *76 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 95 L. L. Jacobs, 718 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 Geo. Kaiser, 745 Minnesota av., Kansas City, Kans.
 193 Fred J. Neutzel, 208 Madison st., Jefferson City.
 233 John D. Meyer, 800 N. Quincy st., Sedalia.

MONTANA.

312 C. C. Sheak, Box 123, Livingston.
 362 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., S., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Turtle, 1000 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

*93 J. B. Schupp, 2537 S. 10th st., Omaha.
 143 John Steiner, 945 N. 22nd av., Lincoln.
 276 Mike Bajack, L. E. 274, Plattsmouth.
 338 Wm. Feinauer, 84 S. Logan st., Fremont.

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IS
POWER

BETTER WORKING
AND
LIVING CONDITIONS

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100

The one thing employers fear in labor organizations more than all others is power.

Resources They know that without power the organization is barren.
Mean Power. ren of vigorous resistance and that its aims will eventually fail because of its impotency.

The power of any labor organization is predicated solely upon its resources and from a survey of its resources the employer gauges his chances of overthrowing the organization in his particular factory or workshops. Without ample resources the organization is doomed to fail in most of its undertakings launched for the betterment of its membership. Without resources it is usually the sheerest folly to even undertake any extensive movement to increase wages or to better working conditions.

The resources of a labor union do not differ materially in their source from the resources of other organizations, be they business, social or fraternal. They are furnished in every instance either from dues or assessments or both. The member of the manufacturers' association pays his assessment, usually a substantial one, while the member of the labor union pays his dues which in the main are nominal.

A low dues policy is neither wise nor profitable for organized labor. Low dues must mean small resources and small resources mark plainly a lack of power. This is the telltale evidence that betrays a weakness when the employer makes his survey and decides upon the test.

Resources, made possible by the dues we pay, is the foundation upon which is builded our fortifications of defense and upon which, too, is erected the castle of our hopes. A labor union without resources is as helpless as a ship without ballast. It is only a hull,

at the mercy of the winds and waves, with neither the stability to keep afloat nor the power to make a safe anchorage.

The worker who has risen from the ranks to an executive station is held before other workers as an example of **Individualism.** successful independent action.

The subsidized news columns of the general press make the most of this rare occurrence attempting to use it as proof that only on individual merit can the worker hope to rise in rank. Editorial writers spread themselves in lauding the principle of individualism as the real standard upon which the worker should be judged and by which he should be merited. They attempt to show the enormous amount of room there is at the top and that the worker who desires to reach the dizzy pinnacle of success needs no union to further his cause. Many of them intimate at least that to hold membership in a trades union is a hindrance rather than a help in the climbing of ambition's ladder.

The utter fallacy of their entire line of reasoning is patent to all who really stop to examine modern industrial life. While there can be but a limited number, few indeed in the aggregate, of "top jobs" there must be and are millions of bottom jobs. Industry is not made up of executives and officials. It is made up of productive workers. The elevation of one man, be he from the ranks or not, in no way improves the conditions of the thousands who must by reason of the nature of industry remain below him. Hence the trade union organization which is of necessity a mass movement. Its mission is not to elevate the few but to benefit the many. The success or prosperity of the individual worker means nothing to the masses unless the same agencies that make for his success are available to all.

No better illustration of the futility of the Company Union and of company directed welfare is needed than **Protection That** that which is now **Fails to Protect.** shown as a result of the merger of the Morris packing plant with the Armour interests.

As soon as the deal was closed the following notice was liberally posted: "No provision for carrying on the pensions was included in the terms of sale when Armour & Co. took over the Morris holdings." This means that the elaborate pension and sick benefit plan of the widely heralded Company Union existent in the stock yards since the loss of the last general strike blows up in-

so-far as the former Morris employees are concerned. They are left with nothing but their bitter lesson to heal the hurts of previous industrial accidents.

The same experience, sooner or later, is bound to come to any group of workers who blindly leave their welfare in the hands of their employers, no matter what elaborate scheme they may have been inveigled into in lieu of a bona fide trades union. Through their own neglect to protect themselves they become the easy victims of the cupidity of their employer.

Glittering promises of so-called Industrial Freedom wherein the workers supposedly all but manage the plant as set forth in the prospectus of the Company Union have always failed miserably to protect wages, hours or working conditions and they will one and all eventually repudiate their fraternal features. There is but one place where the worker may secure the protection that he desires and should have, industrially and fraternally and that is in the trades union of his craft.

The public, so carefully guarded against suffering or profiteering when labor makes a demand for a decent wage scale in any industry that has even a remote connection with public service, seems to be getting hit and hit hard in the region of the pocketbook by the same forces that demanded and secured an injunction restraining the miners from going on strike. Their demands, for the injunction were of course based upon the old cry of protecting the dear public against an organized force as expressed through the miners' union.

The facts are and they are now plainly emphasized that the coal barons are only interested in the rights of the public when they can use this propaganda to chain labor to its task. We now find these same shameless Shylocks who recently raised their wail that the public might be protected against an imaginary enemy becoming a real enemy to the coal consuming public through the sale of dirt, slate or any thing else that will make weight under the guise of coal and at a price that marks its operation as profiteering in the steepest degree.

The sad part of the matter is that although our government has ample proof of this wholesale thievery it is apparently unable to do anything about it. Of course if it were that the miners might be blamed—but it seems that the injunction is a peculiar bird nesting only in certain well protected, chosen spots.

Using an erroneous report, unfortunately released by a government official, as to a possible sugar shortage the food gamblers proceeded to corner the sugar market and through their corner shake down the public to the tune of millions of dollars in an especially bold profiteering campaign.

We are now advised that a "Sugar strike" or boycott is the logical method of circumventing the steal. It may do some good. One sure result is the deprivation of thousands of their accustomed sugar ration be it because they become a party to the boycott or be it that they are unable to buy sufficient sugar to meet their needs on account of its unholy price.

The strike or boycott while not officially sanctioned by the government is mildly urged as a palliative against the brigands who arbitrarily set the prices of our food stuffs in their licensed gambling joints.

No doubt the sugar strike could be branded as a conspiracy in restraint of trade and in keeping with precedent there may be a sweeping injunction issued against the housewives who refuse to be held up by the sugar gamblers.

CONVENTION CALL.

The membership by popular vote having designated August 13, 1923, as the time to hold the next convention it becomes necessary to change the dates specified in Sections 8 and 9 of the constitution, on which nominations and elections of delegates shall be made and held in order that the delegates may be nominated and elected in time to serve as delegates. The changes necessary are specified in Paragraph 7.

Paragraph 2, of Section 3, of the Constitution, reads as follows:

"The convention may on the last day of its session designate a place to hold the next convention, and at the same time name four additional cities as possible places for such purpose."

The Cleveland Convention nominated Denver, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati and Montreal.

"Whenever a convention shall be called the President shall ascertain which of the cities offers the best conditions as to hotels, etc., from a union standpoint. And if time permits he shall submit the names of the fairest to a referendum vote, and a majority vote shall decide the question. Should lack of time preclude the possibility of referring the matter to a referendum, then a majority of the Executive Board shall be empowered to make the selection."

As soon as the place is selected for holding the convention all local unions will be promptly notified.

Section 4 provides:

"The basis of representation in the International Union shall be one delegate for each local union, provided that said union shall not contain less than 25 members for three consecutive months previous to the election of delegates. Unions having less than 25 members shall combine with their nearest sister unions for the purpose of electing delegates. Unions having more than 500 members shall be entitled to two delegates, and for each additional 500 or fraction thereof, not less than 200, one delegate more. In the election for delegates to the convention by unions it shall require a majority vote to elect."

Unions having 25 members or more will nominate delegates at their last meeting in May, or if the May meeting has been held then at a special meeting of which all members including jurisdiction shall be notified, and elected at the last regular meeting in June.

Section 9 of the Constitution provides that the International President shall notify all local unions having less than 25 members to combine with the nearest sister union or unions. Such notice shall contain the location of the nearest union or unions, also number of members each union represents, and that on receipt of such notice the union shall nominate one candidate by ballot, and that the election shall take place on the second Tuesday in the month following. Unions having less than 25 members have been notified of the combinations made.

Full explanation and information reference unions which have to combine to elect delegates has been given such unions in the letter notifying them of the combinations.

Coal owners are making hysterical efforts to distract the United States coal commission and the public generally from the royal profits in this industry.

The commission is being flooded with stories of how the United Mine Workers of America are conspiring to monopolize this industry, and cause anguish to the pure-minded, holy coal owners who live only to serve the people.

In reply to this attack, the mine workers say, in part:

"If ever there was an unconscionable hold-up, it is the one that has been inflicted on consumers of anthracite in the last several months. It costs around \$4 a ton to produce anthracite at the mines, but the con-

sumer is compelled to pay \$16 to \$17 a ton for that same coal. If the operators wish to put a stop to a hold-up, let them begin at home and relieve the consumer of a part of this imposition. The miner receives but a very small share of the \$16 or \$17. He is not responsible for the gouge of the consumer's pocket.

"And when these operators raise the question of a monopoly they are again on thin ice. There is such intricate interlocking of coal companies, anthracite railroads, sales companies, wholesalers and distributors, all controlled and dominated by the same interests, that the anthracite business is a gigantic, scientific monopoly, a fact well known for many years.

"If the anthracite companies are in earnest in their demand for correction and regulation of the anthracite monopoly, the United Mine Workers will be happy to help them clean it up. Possibly, if that were accomplished this monopoly would be forced to reduce the outrageous price which the consumer now is required to pay for anthracite."

Just before the last convention we said and we now repeat the following:

"The coming convention will be historical and probably the most momentous in the history of the International Union. The natural evolution that has taken place in the last ten or fifteen years has brought us face to face with a crisis in the affairs and destiny of the International Union. Momentous questions pressing for the right solution will confront the delegates. The convention becomes the legislative mill through which important questions will pass for review, adoption, or rejection.

"Organization of the industry. What should be done to hasten organization?

"The so-called Class A problem.

"The bunch-breaking and roll-up team system. (The team system is growing.)

"Benefits.

"Dues and assessments.

"Discipline and the enforcement thereof, especially in strikes.

"The cigar machine.

"The use of machinery, such as the suction table and the bunch-breaking machine.

"The use of the union label. Some plan should be devised whereby the label will more effectively assist in organizing the trade. This merits deep thought and discussion.

"The delegates and unions should discuss these and other important questions. We shall require the best thoughts and judg-

ment at our command in selecting the best course to pursue."

Section 10 provides that the President shall appoint a Committee on Constitution to meet one week prior to the convention, and provides that any local union may send proposed amendments to the chairman of this committee. Any union proposing or desiring to propose an amendment for consideration by the Committee on Constitution should send it in a sealed envelope addressed to The Chairman, Committee on Constitution, care G. W. Perkins, 508 S. Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., and it will be promptly forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, when appointed.

Always big interests have resorted to the time-worn but altogether too effective policy and method of keeping the workers divided and fighting among themselves. The sooner the workers start to think in friendly, fraternal terms of all others who work the sooner they will stop Cheap-John manufacturers from adding to their overstuffed bank rolls.

In a recent trip through the South I found that in many places the racial line, and especially the color line, was tightly drawn. From the public platform I made bold enough to say to them, "For eight hours per day you sit beside one who through accident of birth is of a different nativity and has a different complexion. You do this as a matter of fact with no thought of the color line, but when it comes to meeting with these same people in your trade union meeting for an hour or two in the evening once a month the color line is immediately raised. If working men and women of a different race and color are good enough to make profits for the employer for eight hours a day they are good enough to at least associate with you for an hour in the trade union meeting for the purpose of getting better wages for you."

The sooner we all stop hating, knocking, and belittling our fellow workmen the better it will be for all who must work for their daily bread.

In 99 out of every 100 cases the stories started against a fellow workman are started by big interests, and in 99 out of every 100 cases the stories are false from start to finish. It is high time that we stop repeating parrot-like the stories originating in the fertile minds of big interests and put into circulation for the purpose of poisoning the minds of the workers and keeping them divided, and the sooner we do stop the bet-

ter it will be for all concerned, excepting the greedy, profiteering employers.

Local unions in selecting delegates should pick those who are best qualified by experience, temperament, and good judgment. The important duty resting upon the representatives to a delegate convention is a tremendous responsibility. It is true that whatever the convention does must be ratified by popular vote before it becomes law. Still it is of vital and paramount importance that the work accomplished in the convention be of a constructive nature and a finished product. Under our delegate plan and referendum system delegates can not escape the great moral obligation and duties imposed upon them.

"Assessments, 'high' dues, and our benefit system" have been used as an alibi and excuse for not coming into the International Union and staying therein. While it is true that some dropped their cards because of the long-sustained strike in Tampa and the assessments levied for the purpose of making good our obligations in the payment of strike benefit, the facts are that none of the excuses or alibis are well-grounded.

The fact that we fail to take note of the evolution going on in our industry and to apply proper methods of keeping abreast is more responsible for the present state of affairs than all the false notions and reasons advanced.

It is well that we are to hold a convention where the economic conditions of the industry can be considered and the proper roadway to a more rapid, stable, and permanent success can be built.

The trade union movement is steadily growing in numbers in all parts of this war-racked world with the possible exception of here in these United States. Nearly 50,000,000 people are organized in the trade union movement according to statistics issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions.

In some of the countries in Europe where they suffered the greatest loss during the World War and the greatest hardships during the rehabilitation period the membership has increased more rapidly than it did in any other given period prior to the war.

The upward growth of the movement in our own country was slow in starting, but once on its feet and in full swing the movement will go forward with leaps and bounds.

Elsewhere in this Journal it will be seen that the amendment of Union 132 providing for a convention August 13, 1923, was adopted. I congratulate the membership on

its wisdom in voting for the holding of this convention. A convention is necessary. It should have been held last year. Matters of extreme importance and vital to the future welfare and prosperity of those engaged in the cigar industry will claim the attention of the delegates at the convention and will demand successful solution.

These matters are of such vital importance that they suggest the thought that the delegates selected should proceed to the convention with open minds. All unions, however, should thoroughly discuss and give expression to what they think should be done and what they would like to see done. The vital facts will be presented to the delegates, and all sides of every question and issue will be fully discussed. The knowledge of material facts acquired at the convention will be helpful in creating a mature judgment which predicated upon the facts will, after all, render the delegates better qualified to discharge their obligations.

It should be borne in mind that whatever the delegate does or the convention does has to be referred to the popular vote and the members in their individual capacity have the final say.

The whole labor movement of our country is shaking off the lethargy and mood of discouragement it had fallen into and has started breathing the fire of enthusiasm and optimism and fraternal good fellowship. We must all get to work, do our share, and contribute our mite for the great movement to which we owe so much and which has done so much for us and which is going to do more for us in the future.

No union should be expected to shape its law to conform to the wishes of non-unionists. The proper thing for non-unionists to do is to join with their fellow-workers in the union and if the laws don't suit them help to make laws that do fit into the desire and wishes of the majority of those who have the right to make the laws.

Stop blaming the other fellow. Assume your own load of responsibility and see if some of the things you are blaming on the other fellow don't rightfully belong to you. Stop believing stories circulated by the employers or their hirelings.

Increasing wages does not necessarily increase the cost of living.

High prices are more often due to incompetency of the manufacturer, profiteering of middle men, and graft than to any other causes.

Boost for the union label. Never buy anything without the union label if it is possible to get it with the label.

Beware of the chap who by his actions and talk gives free rein to the things that keep us divided.

The constructive trade union movement stands against poverty and for a decent living.

Trade unions were born of necessity and necessity will keep them alive.

Dissension and lack of harmony are kept alive by the employing class.

Organize and keep on organizing regardless of race, color, or creed.

If you can not boost, don't knock.

Voice your "kick," certainly, but in so doing offer a remedy, at least a constructive suggestion.

Maintain the working conditions of yourself and fellows by purchasing only union-labelled goods.

Patronage of union labels is like good humor, a very good habit.

A postage stamp sticks until it gets there. Imitate the postage stamp in your search for union-labelled goods.

Getting ahead is largely a matter of getting up each time you are knocked down. Remember this in your advocacy of the union label, card and button.

TRADE NOTES.

TAX PAID CIGARS FROM PORTO RICO.

	March, 1923.	February, 1923.	Increase or decrease.
Class A.....	8,716,650	5,228,150	3,488,500
Class B.....	101,400	25,050	76,350
Class C.....	2,053,780	271,210	1,782,570
Class D.....	20,025	2,350	17,675
Class E.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	10,891,855	5,526,760	5,365,095

TAX PAID CIGARS FROM THE PHILIPPINES

	March, 1923.	February, 1923.	Increase or decrease.
Class A.....	21,684,795	23,026,350	*1,341,555
Class B.....	237,050	392,360	*155,310
Class C.....	207,309	102,984	104,325
Class D.....	20	.....	20
Class E.....	125	120	5
Total	22,129,299	23,521,814	1,392,515

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts as shown by the sale of revenue

stamps, for the month of March, 1923, as compared with the previous month:

	March, 1923.	February, 1923.	Inc. or *decrease.
Alabama	260,730	276,300	*15,570
Arkansas	132,760	84,198	48,562
Colorado	1,364,185	1,358,256	5,929
Connecticut	3,298,589	2,592,713	705,876
Florida	47,021,259	37,412,708	9,608,551
Idaho	88,850	82,050	6,800
Iowa	4,085,565	3,865,870	219,695
Kansas	850,325	Not retd.	.....
Louisiana	5,744,800	Not retd.	.....
Maryland	9,335,155	8,435,260	899,895
Massachusetts	10,628,597	Not retd.	.....
4th Michigan	5,992,177	5,499,368	492,809
Minnesota	3,438,247	Not retd.	.....
6th Missouri	2,265,758	2,444,537	*178,779
New Hampshire	6,916,500	4,994,883	1,921,612
1st New Jersey	9,911,946	10,148,722	*236,776
5th New Jersey	37,344,944	Not retd.	.....
New Mexico	13,000	12,000	1,000
1st New York	11,933,955	Not retd.	.....
21st New York	7,729,625	9,464,144	*1,734,519
28th New York	1,872,120	1,383,800	488,320
North Dakota	58,850	58,250	600
1st Ohio	17,223,250	15,062,590	2,160,660
10th Ohio	18,560,850	19,691,100	*1,130,250
18th Ohio	8,941,365	8,231,370	709,995
Oklahoma	304,250	287,000	17,250
Oregon	361,950	Not retd.	.....
1st P ⁿ sylvania	145,648,564	Not retd.	.....
12th P ⁿ sylvania	16,586,820	13,849,155	2,737,665
23d P ⁿ sylvania	11,302,615	8,999,205	2,303,410
South Dakota	554,950	496,185	58,765
Tennessee	850,850	Not retd.	.....
Utah	251,950	Not retd.	.....
Washington	430,350	405,055	25,295
2nd Wisconsin	5,539,424	4,317,616	1,221,808
Wyoming	55,625	47,800	7,825

The following comparative table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of March, 1923, as compared with the number manufactured during the corresponding month a year ago:

	March, 1922.	March, 1923.
Cigars (large)—		
Class A	199,090,745	215,550,898
Class B	125,900,180	124,983,172
Class C	192,458,825	222,523,613
Class D	8,406,207	9,025,053
Class E	3,306,424	2,431,955
Total	529,162,381	574,514,691

The following comparative data shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of March, 1923, as compared with the number manufactured during the previous month:

	March, 1923.	February, 1923.	Inc. or *decrease.
Class A	215,550,898	190,173,583	25,377,315
Class B	124,983,172	117,492,072	7,491,100
Class C	222,523,613	189,833,761	32,689,852
Class D	9,025,053	7,722,805	1,302,248
Class E	2,431,955	2,044,873	387,082
Total	574,514,691	507,266,094	67,248,597

CORRESPONDENCE

Union 248 requests the publication of the enclosed communication in our official journal:

Jacksonville, May, 1923.

To the officers and members of local unions:

Union 248 offers an amendment to Section 171 of the constitution and we wish to explain as follows:

According to the annual financial report as published in the April issue of our Official Journal, there are 155 local unions which expended over percentage in 1922.

It appears that the percentage allowed by the constitution is not sufficient to enable the local

unions, especially the smaller ones, to carry on their local affairs in an efficient manner, without deficiencies.

While the dues have been doubled in the past three years, the percentage allowed to local unions has remained stationary for many years.

We believe that the proposed amendment to Section 171 would work to good advantage both to the local unions and to the International Union.

Therefore we offer it for your consideration.

I am fraternally yours,

LUIS RODRIGUEZ, Flⁿ. Secy.

Rochester, N. Y., May 5, 1923.

This is to inform dealers and smokers that the following firms are conducting non-union shops:

P. Meagher & Co., makers of the Orange Blossom and Orange Blossom Cubs.

Jule Lockner, maker of the Lord Justice and Jule Lockner..

Jacobstein Bros., makers of the Lord Puffer and Hava Java. Operating a factory at Newark, N. J., and at Rochester, N. Y., and a store at 201 Main St., East, of this city.

Fraternally yours,

HUGH HACKETT, Sec'y.

Now Is the Time—Let's Go!

There will be no time more opportune than the present to begin the work of rebuilding our organization. Many complaints reach this office concerning the low wages being paid, and this is particularly true of the cigarmakers. Unless the workers of our industry are organized as completely as possible their living and working standards will be reduced far below what they are now. Now is the time to lay aside old animosities, grudges and complaints—get into the harness and help those who have the courage and enthusiasm to go forward to a better day.

HARRY GIFFORD.

Organize the industry. It can be done.

Chicago, May 5, 1923.

It has been repeatedly stated editorially in our Journal that excessive profiteering in food stuffs as well as in other necessities of life was in the main responsible for the present high cost of living and the claim made too that both the producer on the farm and the consumer in the city are victims of this uncurbed daylight robbery.

In support of that contention I call attention to the present price of bread, the one thing universally consumed and well termed "the staff of life," and the prices charged compared with the cost of production. The wheat from which our bread is made is now cheaper than at any time since 1913 and every bushel produced during the last two years has meant an actual loss to the farmer. Flour has declined from \$13.00 a barrel to \$6.50 a barrel within the last year yet we are paying, generally, from seven to ten cents for a "pound" loaf of bread

and the loaf usually weighs nearer twelve ounces than sixteen. According to Senator Ladd of North Dakota, who is an authority on grain production and milling, the flour in an actual pound loaf of bread costs less than two and one-half cents. Bakers estimate the cost of the other ingredients at not to exceed one-fourth cent and the same amount, one-fourth cent, will adequately cover the labor cost of making and baking under modern machine production. This brings the cost of the loaf to three cents. The retailer is allowed one cent for final distribution so when we are charged from seven to ten cents for the bread it is easily seen that the bread interests are exacting a profit that is exorbitant. These figures of production are based on present flour prices which are, when compared with the price paid the farmer for his wheat, also beyond all reason and which smack of profiteering also.

Yours fraternally,

R. E. VAN HORN.

(From American Federation of Labor Information and Publicity Service.)

Washington, D. C.

Results of an extensive survey of efforts to use the trade union press of the United States for propaganda purposes were laid before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor on Saturday by President Samuel Gompers. The inquiry was made at President Gompers' direction by the A. F. of L. Information and Publicity Service.

About three hundred weekly labor newspapers and official trade union monthly journals were consulted by means of a questionnaire in procuring the material upon which the report is based.

Two main conclusions are set forth, as follows:

1. An enormous amount of subversive material is furnished to trade union publications regularly.
2. A comparatively small amount of this material is published.

It was reported to the Executive Council that an enormous mass of propaganda material furnished to labor papers had been collected, analyzed and classified. This propaganda represented the efforts of employers, a certain class of pseudo-liberal periodical publications and a large group of communist, pro-soviet and parlor pink organizations.

The report sets forth that employer propaganda is of comparatively small importance and small in volume.

The great bulk of material hostile to the trade union point of view is furnished by organizations of communists and those sympathizing more or less with the communist, pro-soviet, anti-American point of view. In discussing this character of propaganda the report says:

"The labor papers of the country receive approximately twenty-five installments of propaganda each per month. Most of it is distinctly pro-soviet in character, from such organizations as the Friends of Soviet Russia, the Workers' Party, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Labor Alliance for Trade Relations With and Recognition of Russia, the so-called

Trade Union Educational League, and various so-called Labor Defense organizations.

"Practically all of the pro-soviet propaganda material reaches labor editors in the form of mimeographed articles and in the form of printed articles.

"Practically all of the propaganda organizations, seeking to reach the labor publications, have learned to imitate a news style in the preparation of their material and seek to give to their propaganda the semblance of real news.

"The Federated Press might easily enough be classified as a propaganda organization, but inasmuch as an official investigation of the Federated Press has been ordered by the American Federation of Labor, a detailed study of its work may be left for discussion when report is made following the investigation.

"Among a few publications material that is clearly of a propaganda nature and intended for no other purpose finds generous use, but so far as the great majority of trade union newspapers and magazines are concerned the enormous flood of propaganda material represents nothing but a prodigal waste of money and effort.

"If there is any danger it is that the persistence of the propagandists may ultimately achieve a larger measure of success."

The report then enters into an exhaustive and detailed analysis of the material furnished to trade union publications by organizations which the A. F. of L. considers hostile, describing and characterizing not only the propaganda but the organizations themselves, together with their general purposes. In the course of this detailed analysis attention is called to the misleading character of the names under which various organizations operate. Following is an extract from that section of the report:

"As a rule all the most extreme and revolutionary forms of propaganda are now spread broadcast under deceptive labels. For example, The Young Workers' League is in reality an organization of young communists, as clearly appears from its publication, The Young Worker, but its name might make it acceptable to many who would not be interested if it were called The Young Communist and if the organization behind it were labeled The Young Communist League.

"Similarly the International Press Correspondence containing lengthy discussions of all international and labor questions from the communist standpoint—being the official press service of the Communist International—might under its camouflage name persuade labor editors of more or less advanced views to use its materials. The same is true of the press service issued by the so-called Workers' Party of America, the new name for one of the two co-operating communist parties. The Communist Labor Union International is represented in this country by the so-called Trade Union Educational League, organized by W. Z. Foster. If it were called by its right name, The American Branch of the Communist Labor Union International, it would receive scantier attention. Its publication instead of being the Communist Herald is called The Labor Herald."

In conclusion the report says:

"The conclusions to be drawn from the inquiry are fairly obvious. A considerable effort is being made to use the bona fide trade union publications for a propaganda that is hostile to the trade union movement and there is no indication that this propaganda will diminish in volume. It certainly will not diminish in volume as long as somebody can be found to pay the bills.

"Employer propaganda has not been developed to any considerable extent perhaps because employer propaganda is more readily distinguished and more summarily rejected by labor editors.

"Most subtle of all propaganda which seeks entry into the labor press is the propaganda of the so-called liberals who lean toward or sympathize with revolutionary movements.

"The Red propaganda would be almost en-

tirely without chance of success anywhere if it was issued under names which properly described the organizations backing the propaganda.

"For the most part the labor press has rejected practically all propaganda and has maintained a high standard of editorial integrity. This is because of its understanding of the issues involved and because of its thoroughgoing loyalty to the interests of the workers and to the American Federation of Labor.

"There can be no question of the legitimacy of the effort of any organization to secure publication of its point of view but such efforts cease to be legitimate when they are made under disguise, when the source is not named or when it is inaccurately named.

"The constructive remedy for all propaganda so far as the labor press is concerned is obviously the development by the labor press and by the labor movement of its own sources of information, its own news channels and its own news gathering machinery.

"The labor press exists for the purpose of supporting the trade union movement. The use of the labor press for any other purpose or the support of a press by the trade union movement for any other purpose is subversive of the interests of the toiling masses of America and constitutes a betrayal of the confidence which the labor movement reposes in its publications and of the support which is given to them."

Organize the industry. It can be done.

Open-Shoppers Recognize Power of Union Label.

As proof of the recognition by the open-shoppers of the power of patronage as expressed by the Union Label the following circular is amply sufficient:

TRI-STATE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bulletin No. 4

THE POWER OF PATRONAGE

While we may not all have Open Shops, yet we are all firm believers in them. In order to aid the movement for the Open Shop in the United States let us all do a little missionary work that will not cost us any money.

The next time you buy any Clothing, Furniture, or anything at all, ask if it was made in an Open Shop, if not, then insist on getting Open Shop Products, ask your intimate friends to do the same thing.

In your factory instruct your purchasing agent to purchase as far as possible material and supplies that were made in an Open Shop, if you have any work to do about your plant, or home, try and have it done by Open Shop workmen.

If you will carry this out and if every organization such as ours will do the same thing, you can readily see that the men who are running Open Shops are going to get considerable encouragement.

If you at present think you are wearing Open Shop products, it might interest you

to look under the sweat band of your hat and the chances are that you will find a union label under it, if so, tear it out at once.

Think over the above statement, and begin at once to boost the Open Shop.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) ALBERT C. ODELL,
Secretary,

Tri-City Employers' Association.

The above in circular form is being freely distributed by the Tri-City Employer's Association of Troy, Albany and Cohoes, New York, as a means of boosting the products of the open shop and with the added hope of destroying the power of the Union Label which they recognize at its true worth. It would appear from propaganda such as the above and from similar propaganda disseminated by other organizations of open-shoppers intended to serve the same general purpose that the non-union open-shoppers give the Union Label more credit for power than do some who call themselves union members.

When organized labor learns the lesson of self defense, when it resolves to purchase NOTHING made in open shops, when it ALWAYS demands the label as the trademark of union made goods, then such circulars as the above will prove absolutely abortive. Just as long, however, as union men and union women aid and abet the common enemy by following the advice given in the above circular, just as long as they spend their money for open shop products the open shop will thrive and prosper and the cause of organized labor will suffer accordingly. This is not a far-fetched theory; it is a proven fact and until trade unionists recognize it they are building barriers across their own highway and are destroying the bridge that would carry them in safety to success.

REPORTS OF ORGANIZERS

Washington, D. C., May 4, 1923.

Local Union No. 3 of Paterson is going along quietly but steadily and has been holding a fair share of business in the local shops. With a few of the manufacturers trade had reached the point where they found no complaint in disposing of the goods, whilst with others business was less brisk, but viewing conditions on the average from a local survey, things were quite tolerable, and prospects for even greater improvement seem probable in the coming season.

Members of that union are alive to the necessity of agitation for the label and are keeping the mind's-eye of the public centered on the demand for cigars made under union conditions. With that salient feature kept prominent as a

guiding star, there is every reason to believe that the home market can be built up to stalwart proportions and scab goods will diminish from the field wherever the fight is waged with vigor for "organization and the union label."

A campaign of agitation and education was carried on there among the workers to impress the cause and effect of the organized labor movement and to arouse the smoking public to a consciousness of duty not to patronize the cheap-paid labor products made in trust factories nor consume cigars made under non-union or so-called open shop conditions, as that camouflage is used by "union-busting" concerns as a bait to conceal their real reason for filching greater profits from the employees by cutting wages to the bone and destroying the standards of labor.

The agitation committee co-operated splendidly in rendering valuable support and doing all things possible to make our mission a success. Twenty unions of different crafts and organizations were visited and appealed to and their moral assistance was sought and requests made to them when purchasing cigars "to give preference to cigars bearing the union label."

Washington, as viewed today, is not the cigar manufacturing center that it should be, for the business in that line that was once carried on here declined a decade or more ago and has not since recovered to former standards. The old guards and loyal trades union members of our organization are holding the lines of intrenchment and still fighting a gallant battle to preserve the ideals and principles for which the union stands and to keep the label cigars on the market against the encroachment of trust-made goods that is eating into the sinews of legitimate business and challenges fair competition in the field of honorable industry.

Fraternally,

R. S. SEXTON,
General Organizer.

Reading, Pa., May 7, 1923.

During the month of March district conferences were held by the local unions comprising each district, and at these meetings it was thoroughly gone over by the representatives of the local unions how to proceed with the campaign of organization in Pennsylvania. It was also presented by the delegates what objections the non-unionists had or might have for not joining the union, also how to meet those objections.

It was clearly set forth to the representatives that it was necessary for the members and officers of each local union to arrange committees to help visit the non-unionists, to invite them to join the union of their craft and endeavor to show them that if the standard of conditions and prices for making cigars were ever to be raised in Pennsylvania or any other state it must be done by the cigar makers and by all working in concert through the Cigar Makers' Int. Union.

Many locals responded by sending circulars to the workers in the cigar industry setting forth what it cost the worker not to belong to the union of his or her craft and inviting them to join with the organized workers to help get back some of the loss in wages they have suffered by staying out of the union.

In some of the circulars the unorganized have it clearly before them how the prices for work have been reduced since the war year after year, until now they are receiving almost pre-war prices for their labor, while the brands they perform the labor on are selling at war prices to dealer and consumer.

After the district conferences were held in April it was thought wise by the presidents and secretaries of the districts that the organizers should again visit the locals of each district and endeavor to have them push the plan of organization work and also to prepare to have a delegate at a general conference of all unions of the state, with a statement of number of people employed at cigar making under their jurisdictions, prices paid in 1919 and prices paid in 1923, thus showing the reductions suffered since 1919 up to the present time.

This was done during April and while some of the locals were slow in arranging local committees to work, nearly all of them secured the data requested and had a representative at the general conference of unions held in Reading, Pa., May 6, 1923, where they presented a report of conditions and prices.

From their reports it was shown that in all localities the cigar maker and packer have suffered a reduction and in most every case without a protest for the reason that the workers were not organized and without an organization they knew any effort would be useless.

The general conference was held in Reading, Pa., Sunday, May 6, and from the spirit shown by the delegates present it was apparent they were going to try to have their locals make a determined effort to present to the unorganized every reason why they should join the union and help to bring about collective bargaining through their organization. If this spirit will be kept up no doubt results will be obtained in showing the unorganized the light and bring new members into the organization.

Fraternally yours,

WM. A. McCABE, Organizer.

Report of Special Financier's Examination Union 299, Middletown, Conn.

Middletown, Conn., May 2, 1923.

The books and accounts are in good condition; all benefit cards, vouchers for expense and indorsements for the payment of death benefits by the Int. office on file; cash account correct; ledgers indexed and well posted; a little correction of stamp account, hardly worth mentioning, had to be made. Good work in face of the strenuous times during the past few years.

Statement as follows:

Balance on hand for Sept. 1, 1916.....	\$ 54.80
Receipts to May 1, 1923	10,455.11
Financier's examination (illegal sick benefits)	115.00
Expended over percentage during year of 1922	37.08
Total	\$10,661.99
Expenditures to May 1, 1923.....	10,176.96
Balance should be	\$ 485.93

Funds of Union.

May 1, 1923, total in Middletown	
National Bank	\$337.17
Deposit of this amount for the local fund	26.77
Actual deposit for Int. fund.....	\$310.40
Cash in pos. Sec. Chas. Smith..	23.45
Total	\$ 333.55

Total deficiency of union May 1, 1923. \$ 152.68

F. A. GRUBE, Acting Financier.

Special Financier's Examination.

Union 466, Easton, Pa.

The accounts of this union are not in a very good condition at present. None of the members wants the office of secretary. All out of work cards missing. Some sick cards not on file. None of the vouchers signed by person receiving the money and some are missing. Expenditures entered on the monthly report at times with no record to show to whom they were paid and for what purpose. Instructed the acting secretary, the chairman of the finance committee and the president on the manner in which the accounts should be handled, who promised to see that a voucher is written out for each expenditure and that it is signed by the recipient of the money. These three members are making an honest effort in looking after the interests of Union No. 466, but receive little co-operation from most of the other members.

Statement as follows:

Cash balance at last examination, July 1, 1915	\$ 279.27
Receipts to March 31, 1923	8,349.01
Due to Int. Union on this exam	44.30

Total	\$8,672.58
Expense to March 31, 1923	8,366.82

Balance should be March 31, 1923....\$ 306.76

Funds of Union.

In 1st Nat. Bank of Easton	\$67.41
In pos. Acting Sec. H. E. Bonden	7.47

Total funds

Deficiency of union March 31, 1923	\$ 230.38
Deficiency accounted for as follows:	
Cash shortage ex-Sec. C. Fried	186.58
Collections made and not reported	15.90
Stamp shortage: 9 60c, 53 40c, 6 30c dues	28.40

Deficiency of union March 31, 1923..\$ 230.38

Started the acting secretary with a corrected stamp account, with instructions to call in the members' due books and start their ledger accounts with their record as shown by each member's due book, owing to the uncertain condition of the ledger.

F. X. COLGAN,
Special Financier.

Organize the industry. It can be done.

Report of Acting International Financier.

Union 376, Utuado, Porto Rico.

April 1, 1923.

As per your instructions I proceeded to Utuado to make a personal investigation of the claim for death benefit on account of the death of the member Belen Rivera. Charges made against Secretary Gerardo Colon by claimant proved to be true.

In view of that I thought that I should make an examination of the union and did so. Conditions of the union and accounts awfully bad. Strike benefits paid entered by thousands in totals in the books by weeks or months without specifying individual amount received by member. No voucher for any expense. Ledger practically unused. No benefit of any kind

charged to members in the ledger and payments made not entered. On that account you cannot tell about the standing of the members. When the accounts of this union were examined by Int. Financier W. A. Campbell in Nov., 1918, everything was left O. K. and the proper instructions were left in writing for the secretary in the day book. Such instructions have been absolutely ignored and those issued by this office from time to time as well. Wilfull misconduct and malice have been apparently the aims of Secretary Colon in all the transactions of the union and to this has contributed to a large extent the almost universal criminal negligence of the members of this local, who have also contributed with their vote to make appropriations of the international fund for local purposes. The prosecuting attorney of the district, I hope, will tell about the end of this local and the men responsible for such conditions, which are a shame.

Statement as follows:

Int. balance as per last examination Nov. 1, 1918	\$ 502.17
Receipts to Feb. 1, 1923	31,650.80
Expended over percentage in 1919, 1920 and 1921	89.33
Due to Int. Union on account of this examination	1,814.68

Total

Expense to Feb. 1, 1923.....\$31,707.79

Due to L. U. on this exam.... 16.20

Total

Int. balance for Feb. 1, 1923, should be:\$ 2,332.99.

Funds of Union.

None.	
Deficiency of union Feb. 1, 1923	\$ 2,332.99

Yours fraternally,

P. RIVERA MARTINEZ,

Acting Int. Financier.

"Organize the industry. It can be done."

Special Financier's Examination of Union No. 182, Madison, Wis.

Madison, Wis., April 10, 1923.

The books and accounts here are in very bad shape; all entries were not made in day book, ledger was not posted correctly, no system for keeping benefit cards or vouchers on file; business has been conducted in a very unbusiness like way.

Attended special meeting of the local, aided them in installing officers and have instructed them as to their duties. Deposited the major portion of the general fund in bank on interest bearing account in the name of the union, requiring the signatures of secretary and three trustees to withdraw any part of same. The outlook here is bright for the future, with the proper spirit of co-operation and some good label agitation, no reason why they should not have at least 100 members here within a year.

My advice to the boys here and every other place is to hit while the iron is hot; go to it with all your might; the label is our best weapon; boost it at every opportunity; agitate, educate, and don't forget the other fellow's label.

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Statement as follows:

Int. balance Dec. 1, 1920.....\$ 441.00
 Receipts to April 1, 1923.....1,708.90
 Due to Int. Union this examination.... 4.00
 Expended over percentage in 1922......67

Total\$2,154.57
 Expense to April 1, 1923.....1,727.60

Balance should be April 1, 1923.....\$ 426.97
 Funds of Union.
 In Central Wisconsin Trust Co....\$408.08
 In pos. Sec. J. D. Dudley 18.22

Total\$ 426.30

Deficiency of union April 1, 1923......67

Yours fraternally

JOHN R. OGRAIN,
 Special Financier.

Phraseologists.

W. Z. Foster and his "official staff" of disrupters, like those "superior intellectuals and natural leaders" going before them, are master phraseologists; they are drunk on phrases, and would build a labor movement on catch phrases and magic formulas. Like their predecessors, they have learned to play upon the strings of the heart, touching the tenderest cords of human sympathy, and to paint a vision of the horrors that surround us in such a way that the minds of their followers are taken away from the realities of the earth and the sad facts of life.

Foster's charge that the officials of the labor movement are opposed to his "Educational League" because they are afraid they will lose their jobs, is only a fair sample of the cheap appeal that is being made to every cheap feeling, cheap prejudice, cheap sentiment and passion in a desperate effort to win over a crowd and gain a following.

In posing as a consistent and perfect altruist, as well as a superior intellectual, Mr. Foster omits to make it known that he, himself, and most of his paid aids have been feeding at the worker's trough for more than twenty-five years; that after he left the I. W. W. destitute, and his Syndicalist League blew up, he cleverly worked himself into the confidence of a number of trade unionists and landed a job among the packing-house workers, afterward landing a well-paying berth in the campaign to organize the steel workers; and that just as soon as the steel strike played out, with no job in sight, he again started out to "save" the labor movement and launched his "new" league, which is providing a means for himself and other "natural leaders" to cash in on their "superior intellect" and so-called radicalism.

He made little complaint while on the pay roll of the A. F. of L., and we have yet to learn where he ever returned one penny of the sums received in salary and expenses, or that he donated any part to the cause of his fellows.—*Electrical Workers' Journal*.

Indianapolis, Ind.—How Big Business labor haters are urged to pool their strength in fighting trade unionism is frankly and brazenly told in a leaflet being circulated by Associated Employers of Indianapolis, one of the militant labor-hating organizations of the country.

This pamphlet is a reprint of the annual report of the president and secretary at the recent annual meeting, where employers were urged to get together for the anti-union shop.

The circular says:

"It is good business and cheap industrial insurance for all employers to pool their moral and financial support in helping some one employer defeat a strike in the effort to protect the freedom and rights of all employers and of all labor. By extending their collective influence to help some one of their number withstand the onslaught of strike agitation, other employers not involved can effectively keep the strike specter from their own doors. It is equivalent

to buying any form of insurance. The small premium employers pay into the Association in membership fees constitutes a fund with which to meet and quench the fires of industrial strife before the conflagration becomes so widespread as to affect a greater area of the business and industrial life of the community."

What an inducement to hold forth to Americans: Cheap membership—bargain sales of strike insurance. Bargain sales where are to be had cheap weapons of oppression to prevent American wage earners from exercising the right to make life better and freer and fuller.

The Associated Employers of Indianapolis offer cheap ideals at low prices, indeed!

By International Labor News Service.

Substantiating labor's assertion that labor is not responsible for high building costs, Michael J. Collieran, president of the Building Trades Council, has submitted a tabulation of facts to the Advisory Committee of Fifteen on the Building Situation.

Mr. Collieran submits the following eight specific points in refutation of the charge that labor is responsible for high costs:

1. The cost of materials—not wages—is the chief factor in the cost of erecting a building.

2. No less than 63 cents on every dollar of construction costs which the contractor pays goes to building material manufacturers, while only 37 cents goes for wages to labor.

3. It was the profiteering price of materials—not high wages—which was the chief cause of the prohibitive cost of building in 1919 and 1920.

4. Material costs, according to the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 1920 were 275 per cent above the pre-war rates, while wages at the same time had risen only 97 per cent.

5. When material costs dropped in 1921 and 1922, the building boom immediately began.

6. Now that material costs are rising again, the cost of building is being rapidly increased and the continuance of the construction boom threatened.

7. According to the latest figure of U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the cost of building materials had already risen 28 per cent in March over March of the previous year.

8. The profits which the contractor makes are also a large, but generally unknown, factor in the price which the public pays for construction.

Theories not founded on fact and experience will never make for the progress that a continual demand for the union label, card and button is bound to bring.

Organize the industry. It can be done.

Referendum Vote on Amendment of 132, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This amendment, providing for a convention Aug. 13, 1923, was adopted by a vote of 2,644 for and 2,147 against.

Union.	For.	Ag't.	Union.	For.	Ag't.	Union.	For.	Ag't.	Union.	For.	Ag't.
1	1	20	102	7	2	212	11	355	3	8	3
2	13	9	103	1	7	213	23	357	3	8	3
3	6	9	104	7	2	215	7	359	3	8	3
4	3	75	105	6	2	218	6	360	3	8	3
5	12	5	107	6	2	220	4	362	3	8	3
6	5	9	108	1	7	221	1	363	3	8	3
7	9	9	109	3	7	222	5	365	3	8	3
8	12	3	110	8	7	223	8	369	3	8	3
9	22	4	111	20	7	224	8	370	3	8	3
10	9	10	112	10	2	225	7	372	3	8	3
11	7	4	113	3	7	226	8	373	3	8	3
12	17	6	114	3	18	227	8	375	3	8	3
13	82	11	115	10	5	228	6	376	3	8	3
14	7	2	117	10	5	229	6	379	3	8	3
15	5	1	118	10	4	230	4	380	3	8	3
16	14	6	120	10	4	231	4	381	3	8	3
17	9	7	121	2	6	232	4	382	3	8	3
18	14	7	122	2	4	233	3	384	3	8	3
19	9	3	123	4	4	234	3	387	3	8	3
20	3	1	124	8	2	235	3	389	3	8	3
21	34	5	125	5	5	236	3	390	3	8	3
22	3	5	126	6	5	237	3	391	3	8	3
23	3	5	127	6	5	238	3	392	3	8	3
24	3	5	128	6	5	239	3	393	3	8	3
25	3	5	129	6	5	240	3	394	3	8	3
26	3	5	130	6	5	241	3	395	3	8	3
27	3	5	131	6	5	242	3	396	3	8	3
28	3	5	132	6	5	243	3	397	3	8	3
29	3	5	133	6	5	244	3	398	3	8	3
30	3	5	134	6	5	245	3	399	3	8	3
31	3	5	135	6	5	246	3	400	3	8	3
32	3	5	136	6	5	247	3	401	3	8	3
33	3	5	137	6	5	248	3	402	3	8	3
34	3	5	138	6	5	249	3	403	3	8	3
35	3	5	139	6	5	250	3	404	3	8	3
36	3	5	140	6	5	251	3	405	3	8	3
37	3	5	141	6	5	252	3	406	3	8	3
38	3	5	142	6	5	253	3	407	3	8	3
39	3	5	143	6	5	254	3	408	3	8	3
40	3	5	144	6	5	255	3	409	3	8	3
41	3	5	145	6	5	256	3	410	3	8	3
42	3	5	146	6	5	257	3	411	3	8	3
43	3	5	147	6	5	258	3	412	3	8	3
44	3	5	148	6	5	259	3	413	3	8	3
45	3	5	149	6	5	260	3	414	3	8	3
46	3	5	150	6	5	261	3	415	3	8	3
47	3	5	151	6	5	262	3	416	3	8	3
48	3	5	152	6	5	263	3	417	3	8	3
49	3	5	153	6	5	264	3	418	3	8	3
50	3	5	154	6	5	265	3	419	3	8	3
51	3	5	155	6	5	266	3	420	3	8	3
52	3	5	156	6	5	267	3	421	3	8	3
53	3	5	157	6	5	268	3	422	3	8	3
54	3	5	158	6	5	269	3	423	3	8	3
55	3	5	159	6	5	270	3	424	3	8	3
56	3	5	160	6	5	271	3	425	3	8	3
57	3	5	161	6	5	272	3	426	3	8	3
58	3	5	162	6	5	273	3	427	3	8	3
59	3	5	163	6	5	274	3	428	3	8	3
60	3	5	164	6	5	275	3	429	3	8	3
61	3	5	165	6	5	276	3	430	3	8	3
62	3	5	166	6	5	277	3	431	3	8	3
63	3	5	167	6	5	278	3	432	3	8	3
64	3	5	168	6	5	279	3	433	3	8	3
65	3	5	169	6	5	280	3	434	3	8	3
66	3	5	170	6	5	281	3	435	3	8	3
67	3	5	171	6	5	282	3	436	3	8	3
68	3	5	172	6	5	283	3	437	3	8	3
69	3	5	173	6	5	284	3	438	3	8	3
70	3	5	174	6	5	285	3	439	3	8	3
71	3	5	175	6	5	286	3	440	3	8	3
72	3	5	176	6	5	287	3	441	3	8	3
73	3	5	177	6	5	288	3	442	3	8	3
74	3	5	178	6	5	289	3	443	3	8	3
75	3	5	179	6	5	290	3	444	3	8	3
76	3	5	180	6	5	291	3	445	3	8	3
77	3	5	181	6	5	292	3	446	3	8	3
78	3	5	182	6	5	293	3	447	3	8	3
79	3	5	183	6	5	294	3	448	3	8	3
80	3	5	184	6	5	295	3	449	3	8	3
81	3	5	185	6	5	296	3	450	3	8	3
82	3	5	186	6	5	297	3	451	3	8	3
83	3	5	187	6	5	298	3	452	3	8	3
84	3	5	188	6	5	299	3	453	3	8	3
85	3	5	189	6	5	300	3	454	3	8	3
86	3	5	190	6	5	301	3	455	3	8	3
87	3	5	191	6	5	302	3	456	3	8	3
88	3	5	192	6	5	303	3	457	3	8	3
89	3	5	193	6	5	304	3	458	3	8	3
90	3	5	194	6	5	305	3	459	3	8	3
91	3	5	195	6	5	306	3	460	3	8	3
92	3	5	196	6	5	307	3	461	3	8	3
93	3	5	197	6	5	308	3	462	3	8	3
94	3	5	198	6	5	309	3	463	3	8	3
95	3	5	199	6	5	310	3	464	3	8	3
96	3	5	200	6	5	311	3	465	3	8	3
97	3	5	201	6	5	312	3	466	3	8	3
98	3	5	202	6	5	313	3	467	3	8	3
99	3	5	203	6	5	314	3	468	3	8	3
100	3	5	204	6	5	315	3	469	3	8	3
			205	6	5	316	3	470	3	8	3
			206	6	5	317	3	471	3	8	3
			207	6	5	318	3	472	3	8	3
			208	6	5	319	3	473	3	8	3
			209	6	5	320	3	474	3	8	3
			210	6	5	321	3	475	3	8	3
						322	3	476	3	8	3
						323	3	477	3	8	3
						324	3	478	3	8	3
						325	3	479	3	8	3
						326	3	480	3	8	3
						327	3	481	3	8	3
						328	3	482	3	8	3
						329	3	483	3	8	3
						330	3	484	3	8	3
						331	3	485	3	8	3
						332	3	486	3	8	3
						333	3	487	3	8	3
						334	3	488	3	8	3
						335	3	489	3	8	3
						336	3	490	3	8	3
						337	3	491	3	8	3
						338	3	492	3	8	3
						339	3	493	3	8	3
						340	3	494	3	8	3
						341	3	495	3	8	3
						342	3	496	3	8	3
						343	3	497	3	8	3
						344	3	498	3	8	3
						345	3	499	3	8	3
						346	3	500	3	8	3
						347	3	501	3	8	3
						348	3	502	3	8	3
						349	3	503	3	8	3
						350	3	504	3	8	3
						351	3	505	3	8	3
						352	3	506	3	8	3
						353	3	507	3	8	3
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								523</			

Another Temple to Labor.

Recently, the Bakery & Confectionery Workers International Union of America completed and took possession of their new home, which houses all of the executive activities of that International Union.

In connection with taking official possession, the officers of the various International Unions located in Chicago, the officers of the Chicago Central Body and the Illinois State Federation of Labor, as well as the local officers of the Bakers International Union located in Chicago, were the guests of the Bakery Workers International Union in their new home.

A most pleasing and fascinating impression is the view obtained by exterior observation of this new temple to labor—it being located in the northern division of Chicago, surrounded by homes and residences of the workers—the building's grounds consisting of 120 feet front by 125 feet deep, on which a massive and artistic two and one-half story building, 50x100 feet has been erected.

Interior inspection immediately convinces the observer that the Bakery Workers in the construction of this—their new home—have been guided by one of their most basic and sacred principles so frequently used in their trade union activities: opportunity for sunlight and fresh air ventilation provided everywhere. Every contrivance provided by modern science to make possible the height of sanitary surroundings has been employed.

The entire ground floor of this structure houses the printing establishment, equipped with all of the latest printing presses, linotypes and all other equipment necessary in connection with a thoroughly up to date printing establishment. Not one square inch of this establishment exists but that the sun's rays at sometime during the day will reach it, and under such conditions and environment all printing of the Bakers International Union, such as their publications and their union labels, which reaches nearly a billion a year, will be produced.

The next floor of this wonderful structure houses the administrative and clerical forces of the Bakery Workers International Union.

On the top floor is provided a large room suitably furnished for sessions of the organization's General Executive Board, connecting with which there is a smaller conference room and wardrobe facilities.

A practical way to confound our enemies and union "busters" is to withhold our patronage from them. Demand the union label, card and button.

State of Trade May 1, 1923.

FAIR.		
161 Denver	60 Keokuk	231 Amsterdam
221 South Bend	61 La Crosse	233 Sedalia
320 Athens	69 Three Rivers	250 Belleville
368 Port Huron	72 Burlington	267 Lancaster
491 Huron	85 Eau Claire	273 Rockland
505 Uniontown	86 Mansfield	274 Pekin
	88 Dubuque	279 Plattsburg
	92 Worcester	280 Oswego
	94 Pawtucket	282 Bridgeport
	96 Akron	283 Geneva
	98 St. Paul	286 Wichita
	103 Ansonia	287 Marinette
	107 Erie	300 Michigan City
	112 Oneonta	302 Tecumseh
	114 Jacksonville	310 Manistee
	115 Canton	311 Auburn
	121 Ithaca	315 St. Cloud
	124 Watertown	323 Shelbygan
	125 Norwich	331 Crookston
	129 Denver	338 Eureka
	130 Saginaw	366 Ann Arbor
	150 Sioux City	372 Marshfield
	154 Lincoln	381 Watertown
	168 Lafayette	406 Crawfordville
	162 Green Bay	409 Kewanee
	163 Marysville	410 Centralia
	168 Oshkosh	433 Mobile
	173 Zanesville	435 Kenton
	193 Jefferson City	444 Walla Walla
	206 North Adams	447 Kenosha
	209 Coldwater	469 Bakersfield
	210 Rome	477 Manitowac
	215 Logansport	479 Wheeling
	220 New Orleans	502 Pittsburg

If good judgment and common sense are applied in making purchases, an increase in the demand for the union label, card and button is sure to follow.

Increased demands for union labels, cards and buttons are indications of trade union education and progress.



OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President,

508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.

A. GARIEPY, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can., Third Vice-President.

MANUEL GONZALES, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice-President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice-President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Sixth Vice-President.

E. J. STACK, Labor Temple, Portland, Ore., Seventh Vice-President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also as per section 146, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the Interna-

tional office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 146 of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member, if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Notice of the special assessment of \$1 on all 30c and 60c members and 50c on Class B members, in compliance with Section 92 (a) of the Constitution, is herewith given. This assessment takes effect March 26, 1923, and may be paid in two weekly installments. New initiates who have not been members for four months are exempt from all assessments. All who join after March 26 are exempt from payment of the March assessment. Class B members do not have to pay any international assessments until they have been members for six months. Forty-cent beneficiary members do not have to pay the special strike fund assessment. Members out of work are not exempt from this assessment.

In compliance with a resolution adopted at one of the recent conventions providing for a census of all members at stated intervals, we are mailing under separate cover cards for all unions having more than 25 members. In this instance we have adopted the card system in order to lighten the work of the secretaries. These cards can be given to the shop collectors, who in turn can place one in the hands of each member in the shop in which he is collector. The members can then fill them out and the shop collector gather them up and return them to the secretary, who in turn will forward them to his office. However, these cards may be filled out by the secretary, the shop collector, or the members themselves. The main point is that the card should be absolutely accurate. Where cards are filled out by the shop collector or the member and essential figures as to date of initiation and age are not given the secretary is requested to supply this information from his records. In the case of unions having less than 25 members, we are sending blank sheets to be filled out by the secretaries. A convention will be held August 13, 1923, when the information given on the cards will be necessary and of material value to the delegates to the convention.

UNION NOTES

The office of Union 2, Buffalo, N. Y., will be closed afternoons on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Union 150, Sioux City, Ia., notifies unions that L. J. Ririe, 80992, is suspended for failure to redeem his card.

Hattie Sterrett, secretary of Union 142, Lockport, N. Y., wishes to hear from Frank Glassford at once. Important news for him.

Any secretary holding card of Thos. J. Keenahan, 14925, is requested to duplicate same and send old card to the International Office.

Secretary holding card of Loltes Chismarek (105316) please collect \$8 board and room bill and \$1 private loan and forward to the secretary of Union 157, Rockford, Ill. If not heard from by June 5th action will be taken by Union 157.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

APRIL, 1923

RECEIPTS—TAX.

9 Troy	\$250	407 Norwalk	\$250
338 Sacramento	100	416 Norwalk	75
356 Honesdale	100	423 Sterling	100
373 Sherbrooke	250	429 Niagara Falls	100
375 Anaconda	250	431 Litchfield	250
380 Wallace	100	434 Fairbault	150
384 St. Augustine	300	444 Walla Walla	150
387 Yankton	200	451 Bushnell	75
389 New York	800	456 Albion	150
391 Bellingham	200	462 Tampa	500
393 Cadillac	50	464 Tampa	400
395 Waterbury	200	500 Tampa	600
396 Northampton	200	505 Uniontown	150
398 Stamford	100		

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

2 Buffalo	\$ 2.75	224 Salt Lake City	\$ 3.00
4 Cincinnati	3.00	238 Sacramento	2.50
5 Rochester	1.00	248 Jacksonville .....	.50
14 Chicago	6.00	250 Belleville	7.85
37 Fort Wayne	1.75	266 Memphis	3.05
95 St. Joseph .....	.50	298 Glens Falls	2.35
107 Erie .....	.40	323 Sheboygan	3.00
113 Tacoma	3.00	335 Hammond .....	.75
146 New Brunswick	4.40	396 Northampton	5.70
168 Oshkosh .....	.75	170 Portland	3.50
182 Madison	3.50	180 Orlando	6.00
219 Mobile .....	.70	501 Wheeling	3.80
Journal subscription, Ill. Prt. Div.	1.00		
Union 270, Fort Dodge, returned funds..	103.71		

Receipts for April	\$5,724.46
Balance March 31, 1923	3,562.76
Total	\$9,287.22

EXPENDITURES FOR APRIL.

Office rent	\$ 200.00
Salary to International President	240.00
Salaries to clerks and stenographers	727.50
Pietro Bianco, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
A. Gariepy, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
J. P. Keenan, sal. and exp. as org.	150.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
C. H. Stevens, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as org.	195.72
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
John R. Ograin, spec. org.	195.00
I. M. Ornburn, exp. New York conference	18.72
Al. Bocklage, spec. org.	150.00
F. X. Colgan, exp. 466 Easton	44.73
J. F. Wunderlich, exp. at 270, Ft. Dodge	23.20
Expense of International President, Day-	
ton and Cincinnati	46.75
A. F. of L. tax for April	300.00
U. L. T. Dept. tax for April	150.00
Express on supplies	13.71
Telephone service	6.20
Telegraph service	11.15
Seals, dues cancelers, etc.	13.95
Addressograph plates .....	.32
Towel service	3.19
Light	2.97
Office supplies	4.30
Exchange and coll. fees on checks	2.95
Carrying labels to Union 14 .....	.40
Printing—	
March Journals	273.48
60,000 special strike fund stamps	25.00
11,000 letter-heads for Int'l Office	37.50
10,000 envelopes for Int'l Office	37.50
Stationery for locals and vice-presi-	
dents	22.70
10,000 address slips	12.50
Circulars and blanks for 132 amend-	
ment	8.50
1,000,000 labels	150.00
Binding 1922 Journals	17.00
Postage on March Journals and deposit	
on April	27.05
Postage on letters and supplies	70.46

Labor News Service for April	2.00
Rent on safe deposit box	6.00

Expense for April	\$5,235.45
*Balance April 30, 1923	4,051.77
Total	\$9,287.22

*Included in balance \$1,400 Liberty Bonds.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 5, Rochester, to fine Benjamin Esterman, 10358, \$250 and annul his card for working in the Jacobstein unfair shop and refusing to come out, and slandering the union. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member disapproved the annulment of card; one member approved only \$50; and one member disapproved the fine as excessive.

DECISIONS OF THE INT. EXECUTIVE BOARD

Washington, D. C., May 3, 1923.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, C. M. I. U. of A., of Union No. 97, of Boston, Mass., against the decision rendered by the International President, the vote was as follows: Affirmative, none; negative, Ornburn, Kennedy, Gonzalez, Hall, Stevens, Gompers.

The basis of the appeal was, Union 97 adopted a five-day week rule. A member appealed to the International President against the action of the union, claiming that according to Section 195, the action was unconstitutional. The International President sustained the appeal of the member, whereupon the union appealed to the Executive Board against the decision of the International President.

The International President bases his decision on substantially the following grounds: That while Section 195 provides that "Every Local Union shall have the power to regulate the hours of labor in its respective locality, but in no case shall they exceed eight hours per day on and after May 1st, 1886. Manufacturers who are members of the International Union and members having charge of a shop shall be exempt from those regulations, provided they do not work at the bench more than forty-eight (48) hours per week," it in no case gives the Local Union the right to limit the days per week, nor does any other section of the Constitution contain such provision. Not only does the constitution make no such provision, but to show the sentiment of the International Union on the question, a proposition to limit the days to five per week was overwhelmingly defeated by the Cleveland convention in 1922. An amendment to the constitution was subsequently offered proposing to limit the working days to seven hours. This proposition was submitted to popular vote and was defeated. These actions showed that our International Union was opposed to lessening the days per week and that the membership was opposed to limiting the hours per day to seven. The decision was

in strict compliance with the constitution and in accordance with Section 49, which not only gives the member the right to appeal, but provides that "the President shall decide all questions of law or regulate any controversy or difficulty that may arise between the Local Unions or members of the Union or the Local Unions and the International Union."

In accordance with the vote cast and above recorded, the decision of the International President was sustained.

Fraternally,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

First Vice-President.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

11 St. Albans	\$100	41 Aurora	\$200
13 New York	100	42 Hartford	150
14 Chicago	500	44 St. Louis	400
19 Sault Ste. Marie.	100	46 Grand Rapids..	50
20 Decatur	100	47 Quincy	150
22 Detroit	100	49 Springfield	300
23 Springfield	150	52 Elmira	100
24 Muskegon	150	53 New Orleans ..	250
25 Milwaukee	250	56 Leavenworth ..	100
28 So. Norwalk	100	57 Champaign	150
29 Jacksonville	50	60 Keokuk	150
31 Connersville	100	61 La Crosse	100
32 Louisville	250	62 Richmond	75
33 Indianapolis	150	64 Lebanon	50
34 Chippewa Falls..	100	68 Albany	100
36 Topeka	100	70 Winona	75
37 Fort Wayne	200	72 Burlington	150
38 Springfield	250	73 Alton	50
39 New Haven	250	75 Columbus	150
40 Bideford	100	76 Hannibal	250

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 516, Wheeling, West Virginia, as published in the April issue, as follows:

Add after the word "dues" on line ten the following, "except Class B members who shall pay one-half the regular initiation fee and fifteen-cent weekly dues."

Received no endorsements.

The amendment of 218, Binghamton, reducing the dues to 50c, as published in the March issue.

Received the endorsement of 315, St. Cloud; 129, Denver; 168, Oshkosh; 301, Akron; 114, Jacksonville; 331, Crookston; 138, Newark.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 141, New York, as published in the April issue, as follows:

Amend Section 4 of the Constitution by striking out on line 3 the figures 25 and insert the figures 100; also in the same section on line 4 strike out figures 25 and insert the figures 100; strike out all in same section on line 6 after the word delegates.

Amend Section 5 by striking out all after the word "number" on line 3.

Amend Section 9 by striking out on line 3 the figures 25 and insert the figures 100.

Amended section to read as follows:

Section 4. The basis of representation in the International Union shall be one delegate for each local union, providing that said union shall not contain less than 100 members for three consecutive months prior to the election of delegates; unions having less than 100 members shall combine with their nearest sister unions for the purpose of electing a delegate.

Section 5. Each delegate shall be entitled to one vote. Delegates representing more than 100 members shall be entitled to one additional vote for every 100 members in excess of that number.

Section 9. In the first part of the month of January prior to each convention, the International President shall notify all local unions having less than 100 members to combine with the nearest sister union or unions, also the number of members each union represents.

Received the endorsement of 44, St. Louis.

The amendment of 20, Decatur, as published in the April Journal, as follows:

Change Section 117 on line five (5) and after the word least, also strike out Sections 118 and 119, Section 117 to read: Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one (1) year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of employment for at least one week, and he or she shall also receive due stamps and be exempt from assessments while unemployed (no members allowed to register from Dec. 16th to Jan. 8th of any year).

Received the endorsement of 133, Richmond; 44, St. Louis; 215, Logansport; 248, Jacksonville; 168, Oshkosh.

Union 248, Jacksonville, proposed the following amendment to Sec. 171 of the Constitution:

Unions numbering 30 members or less, 30 per cent; from 31 to 50 members, 25 per cent; 50 members and upwards, 20 per cent, and insert in place thereof the following:

Unions numbering 50 members or less, 30 per cent; from 51 to 99 members, 25 per cent; 100 members and upwards, 20 per cent.

Amendment submitted by Local 165 of Philadelphia:

Strike out in Section 130 on line (13) after the word report, and on line (14) ending with the word periodical, the following, "whether such inability has been continuous or periodical" and insert "or for longer than ten weeks in all for any one continued sickness or inability or any recurrence thereof," Section 130 as amended to read:

Any member who shall have been for not less than one year continuously a contributing member of the International Union, and who is not under any of the restrictions specified in these laws, shall be entitled, should such mem-

ber become sick or disabled, or who may be held in quarantine by an authorized board of health in such manner as to render such member unable to attend to his or her usual vocation, to a sum of \$7 per week out of the funds of the union, provided such sickness or inability shall have continued for at least one week or seven days and shall not have been caused by intemperance debauchery or other immoral conduct. No member shall be entitled to any sick benefit for a longer period than ten weeks in any one year commencing from date of first report or for longer than ten weeks in all for any one continued sickness or inability or any recurrence thereof, but no member while absent from the United States and the Dominion of Canada, or outside of the jurisdiction of the International Union shall be entitled to any benefit during such absence.

Union 192, Manchester, submits the following amendment:

Amend Section 150 by striking out, "Where the manufacturer deals in Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars, it shall be optional with local unions to withhold the label from such firms. It shall be optional with local unions to grant the union label to any manufacturer or firm whose name or firm name appears in or about the box containing Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars, or whose name or firm name appears on or about such non-union cigars." And insert the following:

"No manufacturer shall be granted the blue label that deals in Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars."

Balance of this section to remain unchanged.

Union 464, Tampa, Fla., offers the following amendment to Section 171 of the constitution:

Strike out line six, seven and eight, commencing with the words, Union Numbering, and insert the following: Union Numbering, seventy-five members or less 30 per cent. From seventy-six to two hundred 25 per cent, from two hundred and one members upwards 20 per cent.

With the above amendment, the rest of this section to remain the same as at present.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted herein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues for 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International as-

sessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter, in the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearsages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a securing employment in a factory using the label or which pays the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 180. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessment levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width.

and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue in color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

The first paragraph of Section 2 of the Constitution shall read:

The next convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union shall be held on the second Monday in August, 1923.

PRIVATE LOANS

Secretaries are requested to collect private loans of \$1, unless specified, from the following members and remit to Union 111, Des Moines. If not paid the constitution will be enforced. H. C. Allen (55775), Edward Adams (79279), Geo. Barnett (84117), J. H. Dehner (24244), Morris Danets (96563), Fred Eaton (82151), Wm. Eggress (105156), Adolph Goldberg (101759), Earnest Gunther (32012), Virn Garrison (31909), J. Holms (53936), A. J. Halloran (104657), Wm. Herring (36536), Frank Irwin (27949), \$6.50; Wm. Mead (10940), A. Martin (69615), Elmer Mader (46238), Vincent Miller (12527), George Neilson (33894), Chris. Neilson (98796), Ed. Stevens (106014), \$17; Roy Sims (80978), \$2; W. J. Wilson (27754), 50 cents; Geo. L. Weisner (111955).

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

William Tureen, Box 53, Dowell, Ill., desires to hear from his father, Fred Tureen. Important news for him.

Thomas Worley would like to hear from Dona (Shorthy) Cormier. By 357, Vancouver.

Any secretary holding card of G. W. Bartell, 100895, please inform him that his son, Ray Bartell, U. S. S. Zellin (313), Destroyer Squadron, Battle Fleet, care P. M., San Diego, Calif., is anxious to learn his father's address.

Mr. C. C. Ballenager, secretary of the Moose Club, would like to hear from Geo. Yacck, last heard of in Florida. This is business of importance. By 20, Decatur.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) .....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) .....	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10

*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8x4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8x4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.10
When ordering state size wanted.	
Year date for label canceler .....	.20
Typeholder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. .....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. .....	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ....	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.25
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200-page label record	1.40
1-100-page label record .....	.85

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

	Day books and Ledgers.			Ledgers only.		
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 mi. from Chicago.	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 mi. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3rd zone, 150 to 300 mi. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 mi. from Chicago.	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 mi. from Chicago.	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

1,000-page ledgers cannot be shipped to Canada by parcel post because of the 11-pound limit. The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada. Until further notice 1,000-page ledgers will cost Canadian locals \$11, plus express charges.

One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	\$0.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50 init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 80c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer books; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cards; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JANUARY, 1923.

Union	Card	Date	Length			Cause of Death.	Amount
			By	member	ship.		
No.	Name of member.	No.	initiated.	No.	Yr. M.	Age.	paid.
2	Wife N. Goyette.....	63720	Dec., 1892	2	30 1	Tuberculosis.....	54 \$ 40.00
4	Wife C. P. Snyder.....	70101	Aug., 1894	197	29 5	Kidney disease.....	48 40.00
4	Wife B. Elsbernd.....	5753	Apr., 1902	4	20 9	Heart trouble.....	64 40.00
4	Wife Aug. Peters.....	5771	Aug., 1891	4	31 ..	Paralytic stroke.....	74 40.00
14	Wife Chas. Pfleger.....	41642	May, 1902	15	20 ..	.....	40.00
14	Louis Diego.....	47784	Oct., 1916	25	6 ..	Operation.....	29 100.00
14	Mary Anderson.....	81122	Apr., 1903	14	19 9	.....	475.00
14	E. Glucklich.....	50207	Apr., 1891	141	31 9	Pneumonia.....	550.00
14	A. L. Mendelson.....	72327	Apr., 1893	227	29 8	Cerebral hemorrhage...	550.00
17	Jno. Vogel.....	13151	Mar., 1886	77	36 6	Heart trouble.....	62 550.00
17	Louis Breeler.....	52785	May, 1899	17	23 7	Frozen to death.....	59 550.00
17	Monroe Masters.....	34841	June, 1888	17	34 6	Acute indigestion.....	74 550.00
20	O. B. Selp.....	66885	Sept., 1890	20	32 4	Hardening arteries.....	73 550.00
22	Chas. Kleler.....	70664	Sept., 1899	22	23 3	Asthma.....	73 550.00
22	Wm. Heuer.....	7852	Mar., 1886	22	36 8	Senility.....	74 550.00
22	Wm. McGearry.....	26828	Oct., 1890	195	32 1	Pneumonia.....	63 75.00
37	Albert C. Weber.....	49746	May, 1886	157	36 7	Total disability.....	56 350.00
39	Edmund Behr.....	89618	May, 1900	39	22 6	Cancer stomach.....	70 550.00
39	John B. Lynn.....	3753	June, 1881	98	41 6	Arterio sclerosis.....	62 550.00
39	J. D. Keefer.....	74206	Aug., 1894	316	28 3	Septicaemia.....	55 450.00
39	Wife J. Ballam.....	36943	May, 1885	144	37 5	Sarcoma ovary.....	72 40.00
39	Wife V. S. Denny.....	30302	Feb., 1914	39	7 11	Unknown.....	24 40.00
42	Wife F. J. Briely.....	16151	Sept., 1888	68	32 ..	Complications.....	51 40.00
44	Wife Otto Sengotta.....	5714	Aug., 1897	44	25 5	Bronchitis.....	75 40.00
44	A. J. Stone.....	743	Nov., 1908	44	12 ..	Paralysis.....	31 275.00
46	Paul Landaur.....	35740	May, 1891	46	31 8	Heart dilatation.....	67 550.00
54	H. Reinecke.....	4972	May, 1883	54	39 7	Acute gastritis.....	76 275.00
54	Wife John Andreae.....	36496	Apr., 1885	54	37 ..	Nephritis.....	60 40.00
58	W. Petit.....	85834	Sept., 1899	58	23 2	Cirrhosis liver.....	48 550.00
81	Henry Hanlon.....	50959	Sept., 1887	81	35 2	Hemorrhage brain.....	60 550.00
90	Marie Leicht.....	55834	Oct., 1883	237	39 3	Carcinoma bladder.....	69 550.00
90	Wife Louis Simon.....	55373	Sept., 1883	90	40 3	Carcinoma breast.....	65 40.00
90	Wife Fr. Meyer.....	40438	July, 1882	10	40 6	Cardiac dilatation.....	64 40.00
97	G. Garner.....	39295	Nov., 1885	97	33 7	Total disability.....	350.00
97	J. Alexander.....	36434	May, 1898	97	24 8	Total disability.....	350.00
97	Wife C. Verle.....	25696	Aug., 1911	97	11 3	Child birth.....	32 40.00
103	C. O. Hartung.....	21147	Sept., 1881	144	41 3	Cerebral hemorrhage...	63 550.00
110	Wife J. D. Robey.....	10270	May, 1902	110	20 7	Acute indigestion.....	78 40.00
126	F. G. Spangler.....	61106	Apr., 1888	126	34 9	Asthma, dropsy.....	56 550.00
129	Rosa Glenski.....	120497	May, 1908	129	14 8	Diabetes.....	39 275.00
130	Vance Kondol.....	16501	Aug., 1881	130	41 4	Tumor throat.....	65 550.00
141	Rosie Hejl.....	42758	June, 1900	141	22 7	Diabetes mellitus.....	65 550.00
141	Wilhelmina Houska.....	53862	Nov., 1890	141	31 11	Pulmonary oedema.....	68 550.00
141	Albert Truneczek.....	28326	Apr., 1885	144	37 9	Oedema lungs.....	69 550.00
141	Fannie Trapp.....	53534	Apr., 1892	141	30 9	Total disability.....	350.00
144	Morris Smith.....	110917	Oct., 1904	13	17 2	Myocarditis.....	68 475.00
144	Wife A. Wurzbürger.....	21296	July, 1890	144	32 ..	Carcinoma.....	60 40.00
150	F. H. Ford.....	79426	May, 1899	150	23 7	Acute nephritis.....	47 550.00
192	Mary Sadusky.....	5783	Sept., 1882	28	40 ..	Cancer.....	63 550.00
192	Wife A. Dittler.....	67108	Aug., 1891	165	30 ..	Cancer breast.....	50 40.00
213	Geo. Aufenkoek.....	39130	Oct., 1885	213	37 2	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	58 300.00
228	A. F. Horstman.....	40163	Nov., 1885	228	37 1	Bronchial pneumonia...	75 550.00
228	A. Muller.....	36264	July, 1887	228	35 ..	Myocarditis.....	80 100.00
238	O. Perry.....	14680	May, 1881	30	41 8	Apoplexy.....	61 550.00
238	P. F. Larson.....	97454	Dec., 1901	486	21 ..	Paralysis.....	64 550.00
251	Marcus Weiss.....	92359	Mar., 1905	251	17 9	Gas suffocation.....	60 475.00
269	C. G. Fulling.....	23117	Sept., 1885	144	32 ..	Heart disease.....	75 550.00
320	Harvey Peer.....	66875	Jan., 1891	125	31 11	Diabetes.....	54 550.00
332	M. A. Duerrhammer.....	13025	June, 1883	77	39 6	Auto accident.....	56 550.00
404	Phil Adelson.....	63701	Nov., 1889	40	32 7	Apoplexy.....	65 550.00
462	Chas. Fonte.....	10910	July, 1910	462	12 5	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	29 275.00
474	Manual Menendez.....	101577	May, 1904	440	18 3	Heart disease.....	65 475.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

\$Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

dCasers.

NOTE—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 608 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *406 C. J. Hill, 1409 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, 711 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Braque st., Pine Bluff.
 293 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 ‡228 Phil Hanlon, 509 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 ‡Idore Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 ‡Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 233 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. O. Stroup, 684 1/2 12th st., San Pedro.
 332 H. P. Dennery, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 336 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 630 6th st., San Bernardino.
 409 A. H. Sidler, 620 Humboldt st., Bakersfield.
 *544 Jennie Lerranti, 2222 Mason st., San Francisco.
 Paul Lavattiat, 29 Arlington st., San Francisco.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *35 A. R. Theoret, 29 Lamoureux, Hamilton, Ont.
 *39 A. Garlepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Que.
 140 Wilfred Haynes, 87 Albert st., St. Catharines, Ont. (Niagara Falls).
 278 Ed Vincent, 238 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 340 C. E. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. John's, N. B.
 337 Frank Brown, 25 Templeton st., Vancouver, B. C.
 ‡73 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
 450 W. B. Rose, 320 Av. Q. S., Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 486 A. G. Miller, 243 Boyne st., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- †129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
 *306 J. Listerman, 608 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 499 Elmer E. East, 420 W. Topeka av., Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 29 Woodward av., S. Norwalk.
 139 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
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OFFICIAL MATTER.

ORGANIZATION

JUSTICE



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The amount of dues payable in Dues. any union must be prefaced upon its financial obligations. If a union agrees to pay benefits its dues must be equivalent to enable it to meet the outgoing amounts. The question of dues has been forced to the front by several means and reasons, and must be met and settled at the coming convention. The outstanding issue at that time will be to provide means whereby the trade can be more effectually organized and at a rate of dues that will give those in or now outside the ranks no just cause for complaint or excuses. Material facts will be presented for consideration by the delegates, and it is hoped they will be helpful to the convention to adopt effectual methods such as will enable us to go forward unhampered in our work of organizing the trade. This we feel sure can be done if delegates are not bound down with cast iron instruction. Elect your best, tried and true members as delegates; give them your wishes, but leave them free to act when in full possession of all material facts. The situation can be successfully met and solved without repudiation of benefits and at a rate of dues that will satisfy any reasonable-minded person who does not care particularly for the benefits. Whatever the convention may do has no binding effect; all its actions or changes made in the constitution must go back to the members, who in their individual capacity under the referendum have the final say. Some old-time members seem to be under the impression that somebody is going to take away their benefits; hence we deem it necessary and proper to say that no one can take away any of your rights or benefits except the membership by majority vote under the referendum system. All laws now in the constitution were rati-

fied by popular vote; every member had an opportunity to cast his vote for or against.

A secretary, writing on the Criticism back of his report says: "What's wanted is 30c dues and moreover says \$3.00 a day and 60c dues won't go." He also indulges in some other captious criticism against the union. If all members were of the same opinion we might find ourselves in the same position that the non-unionists are in in Pennsylvania and several other non-union centers.

True, it costs 60c per week to belong to the union, out of which thousands of dollars are spent for sick, strike, and death benefits. This amount is a mere trifle when compared with what it costs not to belong to the union. It costs the non-unionists about \$4 to \$12, for every one thousand cigars they make not to belong to the union. In one instance the cost goes to help the sick and needy, to maintain wages, hours and shop conditions. In the other instance it goes to enrich Cheap John, profiteering, slave driving, non-union manufacturers. Cheap dues make cheap unions. We all, except bosses and their submissive tools and spineless followers, believe that the trade should be organized. The sooner this is done the sooner the workers will put a stop to low wages, long hours and miserable working conditions. High dues never did keep any one out of the union. Those who use that alibi and excuse will have to look further for the real reasons. Any one who is able to see and reason with an unprejudiced mind won't have to look far for the real reasons. Knocking and misunderstanding and misstating conditions won't help any old kind of a union.

Driving force is generated, hu- Faith. manely speaking, from within. A people who want to be saved and are worth saving must depend upon their own efforts. All wage earners are worth saving, should be and must be saved if civilization is to endure and properly function. In our complex, interdependent system of production and distribution there are no natural or made laws that will advance and safeguard the rights, interest and well-being of the wage earners. The only safe, sure and tried plan is organization along industrial trade lines. Calling names, resolving, talking and hugging the false delusions of isms, dogmas and dreaming dreams of the millennium will not raise wages or shorten the hours of labor. The thing to do is to organize, agitate, educate and boost for the

union. The slogan should be: The union right or wrong, I am for the union. The union is fundamentally right. It may make mistakes. It does. Who does not make them. The next thing to do is to have faith in ourselves, in our union and the justice of our cause and the courage of our convictions.

Women can be organized in the **Women.** cigar industry. There are no people on earth who have a finer sense of justice and fairness than women. Give them the chance and they will prove this statement. Women must be recognized and considered, at least in our trade. For centuries women have been held in subjection and taught to depend on mere man in the management of all affairs affecting the well-being of the human race. Equal rights of suffrage, together with women's rapid entrance into the offices, shops, business and many gainful occupations as wage earners have aroused a new sense of responsibility, determination, courage and willingness to assume her place in efforts to improve the working conditions of all wage earners. She will quickly see the advantage of the trade union movement and can be counted upon to do her share of the work.

Local unions are warned to **Propaganda.** be on their guard against certain propaganda now emanating from a certain eastern city and which seeks to commit local unions and delegates upon vital and important issues which will be up for settlement at the coming convention.

The same questionable methods were resorted to just prior to the Cleveland Convention, when countless attempts were made to commit local unions and to instruct delegates on questions only one side of which had been presented.

Local unions are strongly urged not to commit themselves until they know and hear both sides. The delegates will hear at the convention things that will enlighten them upon this propaganda.

In the May issue I took occasion to say concerning the coming convention:

"These convention matters are of such vital importance that they suggest the thought that the delegates selected should proceed to the convention with open minds. All unions, however, should thoroughly discuss and give expression to what they think should be done and what they would like to see done. The vital facts will be presented to the delegates, and all sides of every question and issue will be fully discussed. The

knowledge of material facts acquired at the convention will be helpful in creating a mature judgment which, predicated upon the facts will, after all, render the delegates better qualified to discharge their obligations.

It should be borne in mind that whatever the delegate does or the convention does has to be referred to the popular vote and the members in their individual capacity have the final say.

The success of the labor movement in general or of any international or local union in particular is the result of

The Measure of service extended the or-
a True Unionist. ganization by the men and women in it. No union has been successful, nor is there any hope for success, unless the membership in general qualify to the measurements exacted of a true unionist.

The true unionist is a worker. He does not dismiss his obligation to his organization by paying his dues. He attends the meetings, accepts the responsibilities of office or committee work, and cheerfully does whatever is necessary for the advancement of the cause. He may not agree with the generally accepted policies, but his criticism carries a suggestion instead of a knock. He is a booster in the meeting, in the shop or on the street. He does not, without the substantial facts to bear him out, criticize the work others are doing. He remembers that his organization is only a unit of the great body of organized labor and that the cause of one becomes the cause of all, so he boosts the other fellow's game by purchasing the things the other fellow makes. He employs union labor to make the things he needs and he tells the world to buy his product by boosting his union label. He is a regular fellow, willing to play the game with tolerance, accepting with the same smile victory or defeat, for he knows that the defeats of today furnish him with the experience upon which he can force the victories of tomorrow.

The question What is
The Open Shop. an open shop? is often asked and more often discussed.

We find in common use the terms "open shop," "closed shop," "union shop," "organized shop" and "label shop." The terms "open shop" and "closed shop" are terms invented by the enemies of the trade union movement. An "open shop" is a place where both union men and non-union workers are supposed to work. Dooley's definition of such a shop is good. He says it has two doors, one in front through which

the union man enters and a back door through which he is kicked out as soon as the foreman finds out that he is a union man. A "closed shop" is one in which our enemies say only union men can work. They try to make it appear that non-unionists are not permitted to work in these shops. The facts are that all union shops are open to any qualified workman, and all that is required is that he join the union and help, through his dues, to maintain these strictly union shops. Instead of being called closed shops they should be called strictly union shops. In our trade an organized shop is one in which all workers belong to the union, but under special rules the shop is not entitled to the use of the label. A label shop is a strictly union shop, but in some places where there are organized shops not entitled to the use of the label they are, in order to differentiate them, designated as label shops.

Statistics show that the average life in the United States has been extended ten per cent in the last twenty years. **Average Life Lengthened.** **ness,** the greatest single cause of poverty, has been reduced through preventive measures and proper care.

It is not beside the mark to state positively that the reason for the foregoing good news is organized labor. Labor unions have reduced the hours of labor, increased the pay of the workers to an extent where they can live in better homes as well as better provide for medical attention, forced the building of ventilated sanitary workshops and they have compelled the employer to safeguard life and limb with properly guarded machines.

Organized labor has also forced the state and the municipality to provide sanitariums and hospitals where the workers, unable to pay for private service, may receive such treatment as may be necessary free of any charge.

The general public accepts these improvements in public welfare as the natural progress of the times, but back of every one of these humane improvements stands the insistent demand of organized labor.

The foregoing should be argument enough in itself to convince the average nonunionist that he should become a part of the movement intended to further the common good and to safeguard the public welfare, but he accepts all these things, welcome as he is to them, without a single thought to the many other good things organized labor might accomplish were he to do his bit by becoming a part of a movement that has done so much for humanity in general.

Labor is finding that it must fight with facts. It must be able to array its facts in such a way that they will be

Facts come suitable ammunition in **Necessary.** any contingency and particularly in wage disputes. Facts are indispensable to the proper knowledge that trades unionists must have in order that they may properly plan and execute the changes in their policies that modern industry and its constantly shifting base makes necessary. The more facts a union has that are pertinent to their particular industry the more strength they have as an organization and the better fortified they are when the time comes for conference with the employer.

We cannot rely on supposed facts offered us by those whose interests are directly opposed to us. We cannot depend on so-called facts that are compiled by those who are not well grounded in the labor movement or who are not well versed in labor's aims and aspirations. It therefore becomes necessary for labor unions to set up their own fact-finding machinery and to make labor research a part of their activities. Some organizations are doing this now and the day is near when all organizations that really aspire to forward their movement will have to make fact finding a part of their official business.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The fellow who waits and depends upon others to do the things that he should do is generally found holding the empty bag.

"Oh, what's the use" never got anybody anywhere or anything worth having.

Inactivity and lack of label agitation has been helpful to the trusts and big non-union factories and correspondingly harmful to members working in union shops.

A union to be fully successful must throw the doors wide open to all wage earners in the industry in which it functions.

In the transitory period to complete organization restrictive laws that prevent natural development should be eliminated.

Co-operation with fair-minded union employers in efforts to save the unnatural waste and eliminate restrictions will rapidly develop into better shop conditions, more jobs and finally better wages.

Discontent against unfair wages and conditions is one of mankind's greatest benefactors. Without unrest there would be no

progress industrially, socially and politically. The great problem up for solution is how best to utilize in the proper direction these two elements that make for substantial progress. The trade union movement is the first step in the right direction.

Energy wasted in advocating non-essential isms and Utopian ideals amounts to just so much power and force taken from the development of the trade union movement. It results in no immediate good to any one except the "open shop" non-union manufacturers. We are all entitled to have our day dreams and special hobbies. But our first duty is to care for and advance our unions in a manner best calculated to care for our economic condition.

The more mankind gets the more we want. There is no better means now at hand by which wage earners can get more and add thereto than is the good old faithful trade union.

Tuberculosis in Porto Rico.

United States Public Health Service.

The laboring classes in Porto Rico suffer greatly from tuberculosis, says Dr. J. G. Townsend, of the U. S. Public Health Service, who recently returned to the United States after a five months' study of the tuberculosis situation in the island. The tuberculosis death rate is a little more than 200 per hundred thousand. This is greater than that of any state in the Union except Colorado, where the tuberculosis death rate is of course enormously increased by the constant immigration of tuberculous patients, for whom there is no longer any hope. In Porto Rico, moreover, the tuberculosis death rate of the well-to-do classes is very much lower than that of the laboring classes. In the industrial cities on the practically level coast belt it averages about 8 per cent of the total death rate; in the mountainous central portion it is less, averaging about 4 per cent, except in certain industrial towns, especially those dependent on the tobacco industry. The death rate for industrial women is higher than that for men. This condition is the exact opposite of that in the United States, and is supposed to be due to the fact that in Porto Rico industrial women are also wives, mothers and housekeepers.

These high rates are not due to the climate, which is both delightful and healthful, but to the conditions under which the poorer classes live. A survey of more than a thousand houses occupied by the laboring classes in seven of the larger cities on the island re-

veals that practically all of them consist of two rooms, and shelter an average of six persons. Each room has an average floor space of less than a hundred square feet, and the total air space is considerably less than ten thousand cubic feet. As the one window and the door are kept closed all night long to keep out the greatly dreaded "night air," this 10,000 cubic feet has to suffice for three persons for about eight hours. As Rosenau estimates that to keep healthy a man weighing about 160 pounds requires about 2,400 cubic feet of fresh air, renewed every hour, the state of air in these rooms after being occupied all night by three persons may be imagined. Such conditions are, of course, ideal for the transmission of tuberculosis.

The usual diet of the people for the most part is also ideal for the propagation of the disease. Black coffee, rice and beans in great quantities and sometimes bananas, oranges and plantains complete the list.

Both the housing and the diet are due chiefly to the prevailing economic conditions. A wage of thirty cents to one dollar per day (generally fifty cents) makes it impossible for the laborer to support his family, to furnish habitable homes, and to purchase adequate food. Employers say that the average laborer does not do enough work to entitle him to higher wages; and this may be admitted. But the laborer cannot do better work, because he suffers not only from tuberculosis, but also from hookworm and malnutrition. He cannot afford to do what his doctors advise, and in consequence he cannot give his employer better labor. This vicious circle can be broken, but it has not yet been.

A comparative check by name of all the reported cases and reported deaths from tuberculosis in Porto Rico during the last 2½ years showed that sixty per cent of the tuberculosis deaths were never reported as cases. In other words, more than one-half of the death reports supplied the first official intimation that the patient had been ill at all. The illness is probably concealed as long as possible, sometimes until death, and in many of the reported cases until the patient was in a moribund state.

Most Porto Rico cities employ physicians who hold clinics for patients at convenient places and who later visit patients who are unable to come in person. More of these clinics are recommended. Other recommendations are for the establishment of social work, the supplying of free sputum cups, better reporting of cases, increased hospital accommodations, education of children along health lines, and the working out of a wage scale that will give the laborer a chance to

preserve his own life and the lives of his family.

The great mass of the workers of the island are employed in the sugar, tobacco, fruit raising and coffee industries.

Boring from Within.

In a communication to Socialists and Communists of Canada, Nicholas Bucharin, of the executive committee of the Communists Internationale, Moscow, states that he deems the attitude of the Workers' Party of Canada "as from time to time expressed to us, to be the correct one."

Bucharin instructs the Workers' Party to concentrate upon the trades union movement. "Especially we would urge in the future in the trades union that you continue with intensity the good work you have already started and apply yourselves to the extending of active party groups in every trade union branch and section, as being one of the most important tasks in preparing for coming victories," is his advice.—Commercial Telegraphers' Journal.

Delegates Take Notice.

The following resolution was adopted at the 1920 Cleveland convention:

Whereas, The union label represents one of the main ideals of the labor movement, and

Whereas, We believe we should at all times be consistent and demand the union label on any article we purchase; therefore, be it

Resolved, That no male delegate to the C. M. I. U. of A. Convention shall be seated unless he can show on his person to the credentials committee at least five union labels.

TRADE NOTES.

The following comparative table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of April, 1923, as compared with the number manufactured during the corresponding month a year ago:

	April, 1922.	April, 1923.
Cigars (large)—		
Class A	190,182,215	194,631,225
Class B	119,676,193	122,604,657
Class C	180,104,263	203,918,013
Class D	8,179,045	9,214,435
Class E	3,251,828	2,165,192
Total	501,393,544	532,533,522

The following comparative data shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of April, 1923, as compared with the previous month:

	April, 1923.	March, 1923.	Inc. or decrease.
Class A	194,631,225	215,550,896	*20,919,671
Class B	122,604,657	124,983,172	*2,378,515
Class C	203,918,013	222,523,613	*18,605,600
Class D	9,214,435	9,025,053	189,382
Class E	2,165,192	2,431,955	*266,763
Total	532,533,522	574,514,691	*41,981,169

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts as shown by the sale of

revenue stamps, for the month of April, 1923, as compared with the previous month:

	April, 1923.	March, 1923.	Inc. or Decrease.
Alabama	278,550	260,730	17,820
Arkansas	121,150	132,750	*11,600
Colorado	1,504,042	1,364,185	139,857
Connecticut	3,264,475	3,298,589	*34,114
Florida	45,324,532	47,021,259	*1,696,727
Georgia	2,039,709	Not Reptd.	
Idaho	104,650	88,850	15,800
1st Illinois	8,215,812	Not Reptd.	
Kansas	776,125	850,325	*74,200
Louisiana	5,666,365	5,744,800	*78,435
Massachusetts	10,257,601	10,626,597	*368,996
4th Michigan	5,445,790	5,992,177	*546,387
Minnesota	3,444,826	3,438,247	6,579
6th Missouri	2,489,775	2,265,758	224,017
Nebraska	1,118,735	Not Reptd.	
New Hampshire	5,512,600	6,916,500	*1,403,900
1st New Jersey	8,278,450	9,911,946	*1,633,496
New Mexico	9,000	13,000	*4,000
1st New York	11,677,850	11,933,955	*256,105
21st New York	8,653,210	8,729,625	*76,415
28th New York	1,578,175	1,872,120	*293,945
N. Dakota	80,150	58,850	21,300
1st Ohio	15,680,670	17,223,250	*1,542,580
10th Ohio	17,620,200	18,560,850	*940,650
11th Ohio	10,895,500	Not Reptd.	
18th Ohio	9,510,130	9,411,365	98,765
Oklahoma	350,600	304,250	46,350
Oregon	370,200	361,950	8,250
12th Penna.	13,613,910	16,586,820	*2,972,910
23rd Penna.	10,422,895	11,302,615	*879,720
S. Dakota	521,083	554,950	*33,867
Tennessee	845,016	850,950	*5,934
Washington	452,050	430,350	21,700
2nd Wisconsin ..	5,448,871	5,539,424	*90,553

Tax paid cigars from Porto Rico:

	April, 1923.	March, 1923.	Inc. or Decrease.
Class A	8,746,525	8,716,650	29,875
Class B	169,840	101,400	68,440
Class C	4,239,750	2,053,780	2,185,970
Class D	28,350	20,025	8,325
Class E	1,000	.....	1,000

Total13,185,465 10,891,855 2,293,610

Tax paid cigars from the Philippines:

	April, 1923.	March, 1923.	Inc. or Decrease.
Class A	16,979,768	21,684,795	*4,705,027
Class B	619,560	237,050	382,510
Class C	163,896	207,309	*33,413
Class D	55	20	35
Class E	190	125	65

Total17,763,469 22,129,299 *4,366,830

The following talk on Good Health was broadcasted by G. W. Perkins, president, from the powerful KYW station Chicago, Illinois:

Good health is one of the world's greatest assets and should be conserved in every possible way. Preventable waste in industry in particular and in trade and commerce generally, caused by preventable illness and accidents amounts to astonishing figures. The continuance of this waste without effort to prevent it amounts to criminal negligence.

Every dollar that is lost from this cause adds just so much to the cost of living, and consequently affects everybody. In demonstrating these facts I shall quote the figures recently submitted in a report of the Federated American Engineering Societies on the elimination of waste in industry, under

the caption, "Lost Production from Ill Health."

"In discussing public health conditions there is no clear distinction between the standing of the 42,000,000 persons classed as gainfully employed in the United States and those specifically engaged in industry. The 42,000,000 men and women gainfully employed probably lose on an average more than eight days each annually from illness disabilities, including non-industrial accidents—a total of 350,000,000 days. Of the 500,000 workers who die each year it is probable that the death of at least one half is postponable by proper medical supervision, periodic medical examination, health education and community hygiene.

"It has been estimated that the economic loss from preventable disease and death is \$1,800,000,000 dollars among those classed as gainfully employed, or over \$700,000,000 among industrial workers in the more limited meaning of the term."

The same report says: "Tuberculosis is the most important disease among industrial workers, two or three deaths per thousand per annum occurring at the working ages. It is estimated that 3 per cent of the wage earners or about 1,250,000 lives are affected. The economic loss from tuberculosis death rate as affecting the working population is \$500,000,000 annually."

By proper application of common sense methods this financial loss, as well as the more important items—the mental anguish and physical suffering, can be eliminated.

Enough money is lost through preventable illness and accidents to pay the entire running expense of the National Government, and then some.

If this frightful, unnecessary, and criminal waste were saved it would pay off our national public debt of \$22,000,000,000 in about twelve years, and would greatly reduce the tremendous burden of taxation, which in the final analysis comes out of the pockets of all concerned.

An international conference of the world's greatest scientists and physicians, generally known as one for the Prevention and Eradication of Tuberculosis, held in Washington, D. C., took on the wider consideration, discussion and declaration upon all forms of human ills, and in more emphatic form reiterated the attitude of former congresses to the effect that the source of human physical and mental ailments and decease are:

1. Over-burdensome work.
2. Too long hours of daily labor.
3. Unsanitary workshops.
4. Unsanitary homes and surroundings.
5. Adulteration of foods.

6. Adulteration of drugs.

7. Lack of nutritious food.

8. Mal-nutrition.

I am not a physician. I am not going to discuss how to cure disease. As laymen we have a right to discuss preventatives. In addition to the general declaration which came out of the congress of the world's greatest scientists and physicians, it should be said that there are at our hands simple devices and means which if put into operation would prevent four-fifths of the industrial accidents. It is the duty of society at large to insist that the state or those whose moral duty it is shall enforce the laws and apply methods that will safeguard and protect human lives from preventable illness, premature death and industrial accidents. The public schools should teach the common elementary rules of health.

The rigid enforcement of all known and simple means will bring about one of the world's greatest assets, good health and longer years of productive life, cheapen the cost of production, lessen taxation, reduce the cost of living, and bring more sunshine and happiness into the lives and homes of the great mass of the working men and women of our glorious country. The possession of good health by the great mass of the producers of a country in agriculture, in industry, and in commercial life, makes such a country the strongest morally, mentally, and physically, offensively and defensively.

An internationally-known statesman of a certain foreign country once said, "Strong and up-to-date guns and other means of destructive warfare need strong and virile men back of them." This sentiment is true in so far as every walk of life is concerned, in times of peace as well as in war.

Every single year of our lives more people are killed or wounded by preventable disease and accidents, in so far as our country is concerned, than were killed or wounded during the world's great war. We lament and declare with mighty acclaim, which vibrates around the world, against destructive warfare, while we placidly permit a more and greater devastation of life and limb through indifference or negligence or both in our complex industrial and commercial system.

However, this is not a mercenary question nor should commercialism enter into it. It is a matter of fact and an effort to conserve human life, limb, and energy. That is the paramount, all-gripping incentive. That should be the propelling cause for enlistment in the great crusade against preventable illness and accidents.

You insure your home, your life, your furniture, your car, your horse. Why not enlist and become active in the great cause, thereby insuring you and yours against the frightful prevalence of preventable accidents and disease? Join the crusade and help to create a great white wave of prevention instead of the great white plague of destruction. He or she who helps to conserve good health is engaged in a work that will bring the glow of satisfaction to the heart and conscience.

In the struggle for achievement a race or country must remain strong and virile. The leadership of the world will be finally vested in the hands of the people who are strongest physically, mentally, and morally. Leadership in economics, civilization, and social advancement will finally fall to the lot of those who have protected and safeguarded the health and physical well-being of their people.

Efficiency in industry is of paramount importance. Good health makes for efficiency. The development of good health and constant adherence to this principle will enable us to make wonderful progress in a higher, better, safer, and more permanent civilization. Society, the state, and our people can not afford to ignore the fundamental principles which make for success.

CORRESPONDENCE

Chicago, June 10, 1923.

In propaganda circulated with the hope of clouding the issues that may come before the Convention and with the malicious intent of prejudicing the minds of those who may be elected delegates against our International officers, a self-styled "Educational Committee of the Cigar and Tobacco Industry" proceeds to file many charges, replete with untruths, and to lay out a program crowded with "Immediate Proposals."

First they build up a mountain of real and imaginary shortcomings and then calmly proceed to "rightfully blame our International officials for the present sad state of the industry."

The facts are—and cigar-makers who permit reason instead of passion to sway their judgment in the matter know—that our policies are not controlled by our officials. We have the referendum, and whatever our policies are they are fixed by this method. Officials have nothing more to do with it than any other individual member. They have the right to express their opinions, as have we all, and they have the same right

to vote on the proposition when it is up for adoption.

They devote considerable space to lauding the long defunct Propaganda League, and then give as the especial reason for its demise, "because of the secessionists within the league itself." It seems, therefore, that the self-appointed regulators could not even agree among themselves as to what they should regulate or how it should be regulated.

If these super-regulators would devote one-half as much attention to rectifying the things that really stand in the way of progress as they do to "blaming" some official who is usually more progressive in thought and in action than they are themselves we could show the unorganized a united front and offer them more than the propagandists have as yet even dreamed of.

It requires time, skill, patience, perseverance coupled with co-operative effort to produce a finished article but a child or a half-wit bent on destruction can knock it to pieces with a hammer in a few minutes.

R. E. Van Horn.

Leavenworth, Kans.

The membership by popular vote, having decided to hold a convention, I would like to offer a few suggestions. I believe as has been said, the coming convention will be historical and no doubt the most momentous in the history of the International Union, and I am satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt that we are on the eve of a crisis, in the affairs and destiny of the International Union, and to my thinking, it behooves the membership to be up and doing. We must make a careful survey of the class of representatives we send to the convention, and it goes without saying that the most capable loyal men should be selected as delegates. We need the best material we have, men from our ranks who we know from experience are qualified in every respect and have the determination to carry forward in a manner the work of the organization, and of greater protection of the rights, the interests and the welfare of the workers.

I am satisfied the worker today has found his place through organization. He has found the way to express himself to the whole entity, of thought, and to secure consideration for his contribution. As I write my thoughts run back, I recall the early days of our organization, the awful struggle and handicaps. But we worked, we had faith and confidence in the justice of our cause. With a realization of proper economics which leads to success I have seen the infant organization grow into a giant; so we have stood the acid test in the past, we will stand it in the future. We face the future with high hopes, relying as we do on the known power of organization. The trades union movement is just what its membership minds to make it, so proper headway in the interest of all will depend upon the extent of co-operative aid from all concerned.

The coming convention should go on record as being more successful than any previous convention in harmonizing and adjusting the

differences that now exist in our ranks. Harmony, good will and good hard sense will bring them to an understanding and they will then realize that the success of our union can only come through a common ground stand, co-operate, cut out the petty jealousies and work together for the upbuilding of our organization which has accomplished so much. When the delegates meet in convention and give the best they have in them, which they will do, if God's in the heart, they can then retire satisfied that they have fought a good fight, followed the course and kept the faith. And then like the Arab of old in the small wee hours of the morn fold up their tent and silently steal away.

Fraternally,
OLIVER ODELL.

Vancouver, B. C., June 7, 1923.

The Union Label League of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council have been holding a series of whist drives and dances all winter and have been meeting with wonderful success both financially and morally. The object has been to advertise union label goods and create a more brotherly feeling among the workers of this city. They held their last one in April. Our delegates to the Label League asked them if it would be possible to hold a whist drive and dance for the benefit of our local, explaining that we had a deficiency to pay off and didn't have the wherewithal to pay as most of our members had been out of employment for 2 years. The Label League seemed very enthusiastic about it, so we set May 4th as the date and preceeded to advertise and sell tickets. We canvassed all the leading merchants of our city and were successful in obtaining nearly 40 prizes to be given away at the dance. Each ticket sold had a number and a duplicate put in a hat and the prizes awarded to the lucky numbers. Six of these prizes were put up for the whist drive and the rest given away in the above manner. Among the prizes donated were 10 boxes of cigars, donated by the different factories here; brooches donated by one of the leading jewelers of Canada; boxes of chocolates, cuff links, silk stockings, a silk umbrella, one tobacconist gave pipes valued to \$10.00.

At 8:15 the card tables were filled and we had to turn lots away. The dance was a wonderful success, netting us \$145.70 clear of expenses. We rented the finest dance hall in the city and spared no expense to make it a success, something the public would talk about for some time to come. Every patron was given a small card with a list of the local union-made cigars and a small cigar attached with a ribbon.

FRANK BROWN,
Fin. Sec., Local 357, Vancouver.

REPORTS OF ORGANIZERS

Baltimore, Md., June 4, 1923.

Union No. 1, of Baltimore, is persevering in its efforts to hold the local union together with strengthened bonds of security; to keep the organization functioning with unity of purpose for the workers; and, cement the economic welfare with a stronger cord of lasting protection for its members; by diligently pursuing efforts to increase the consumption of "label goods" and gather new members into the fold of the International Union.

Industrial environments in this vicinity have been one of the chief features in retarding the growth of the union. Conditions none too wholesome in the general labor market in this section have prevailed for years; and especially

in the non-union branches of the cigar industry, with cheap labor at the command of greedy employers, ever seeking more and more profit at the expense of defenseless workers, and surrounded as it is with a vast space of country known as the "cheap district" in the cigar line; with the Trust, and many large non-union concerns, filling the roll of "Plunder Buns" and setting the standard for low wages to the deluded; but ever to be pitied unorganized group of employees.

The agitation committee here has resumed its activity, which for some time in the recent past it had suspended, or at least allowed to wane, but now they are up, and doing; and conditions look more prosperous for increased business in the near future. With the assistance of the committee, a vigilant agitation campaign has been carried on in behalf of union goods and the label, and with all solicitation to organized workers, to co-operate, and assist in the organization of non-unionists in our craft. Some twenty-five unions were visited with urgent appeal, "To demand the union label on cigars, and insist on having it on all goods when purchasing merchandise."

R. S. SEXTON,
General Organizer.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 7, 1923.

Since my last report business in the cigar industry has taken quite a slump. Employment in the automatic machine factories is a scarce article for the past few weeks. The Consolidated Cigar Co. who have three automatic machine factories here, have been working on part time, also laid off several foreman. As a member of the Organization Committee of the Central Labor Union, have aided in many ways in making the organization campaign of this body a success. We hope in the near future to boast of having one of the strongest Central Labor Unions in the country. Have spent considerable time in obtaining the exact number of cigar makers employed in the cigar industry in Philadelphia and its jurisdictions, let me say at this time I have a complete list of all of the factories and the number employed, also the system of production.

The organization work in this district is moving along as well as can be expected under the circumstances, due to the slump in the industry considerable number are unemployed. The meetings of Local Union No. 165 are well attended and the spirit to do things predominates. The spirit of organization is slowly creeping into the minds of the unorganized girls in our industry. The conditions under which they are compelled to work in a good many cases are unbearable and these conditions are doing much to awaken them.

Poor conditions and the organization work carried on by the International Union through the channels of education are bound to bring results. ORGANIZE THE INDUSTRY. IT CAN BE DONE. Let this be our slogan.

HARRY GIFFORD,
Organizer.

Union Men and Women and Friends of Organized Labor.

Your painting and paperhanging done by Union men assures good workmanship. Be positive that the painter and paperhanger who enters your home is a Union man. Demand to see his card or membership book; do not take his word for it and do not listen to the story that he is a contractor and needs no card. If he is a recognized Union Contractor he has an agreement with the organization and can show it.

You would not let a scab of your own trade enter your home. Then why a scab painter or paperhangers? They smell just as bad.

Your earnest co-operation is solicited.

B. of P. D. and P. H. of Am.,
CHAS. J. LAMMERT,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER

Orlando, Fla., June 5, 1923.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions—viz:

Union 336, Tampa, Fla.

This union's accounts are certainly well handled—day book and ledger accounts as fine as I ever saw—shows every member's standing complete. Even during the big strike, every strike benefit card was ledger indexed and numbered in the rotation in which the names were entered in the expense. I never before have seen accounts covering so much strike expense as here in Tampa this time. The cigar trade never had anything like it before. Everybody in the trade in Tampa should appreciate a man capable of doing the union's work as it has been done in No. 336. The secretary acts like a union man at all times, in or out of meetings he stands for the right in union affairs. Given the assistance of the workers of Tampa that he deserves, and our union will be better able to assist everybody in the shop and the cigar trade generally in Tampa, and the influence that will be given other localities will do all the cigar workers much good. There is not a place in these United States that needs the full co-operation of all the workers of Tampa more than does Tampa at this particular time.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance Jan. 1, 1919.....	\$ 831.23
Int'l receipts to June 1, 1923	\$17,400.14
Correction in accounts at No. 336.....	150.42
Expended over percentage in 1921.....	650.47
Total	\$319,032.26
Expenses to June 1, 1923.....	\$311,445.87
Due union on examination, correction percentage, 1921	21.45
Total	\$311,467.32

Financier's balance June 1, 1923....\$ 7,564.94

Funds of Union.

June 1, 1923, in bank of Ybor City	\$3,880.45
June 1, 1923, in 1st Nat'l Bank of Tampa	2,338.38
In vouchers held by Sect'y Gonzales	785.10
In cash held by Sect'y M. Gonzales	561.01
Total	\$ 7,564.94

Union 462, W. Tampa, Fla.

The books and accounts of this local during strike days were just as might be expected, when the members showed so little discipline, especially on pay day. At this time the secretary has the books and accounts in very nice condition, but imagine having to give a union credit for an expense of \$997.33 to balance strike expense account. Benefit cards and original bills for all expense on file. Bank account at all times as reported.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Mar. 1, 1919..	\$ 5,585.27
Int'l receipts to May 1, 1923.....	\$37,005.41
Corrections at Int'l office	2,261.14
Over percentage 1918-21 and 1922...	1,301.06
Due to Int'l Union on examination..	10.00

Total	\$396,162.88
Int'l expense to May 1, 1923.....	\$382,488.23
Due to Union No. 462, on examination	997.33

Total **\$383,485.56**

Financier's balance for May 1, 1923..\$ 12,677.32

Funds of Union.

May 1, 1923, in Bank of W. Tampa, open account	\$5,934.82
Int'l account	5,408.86
In possession Sect'y B. Gonzalez	929.13
Total	\$ 12,272.81
Deficiency of Union May 1, 1923....	\$ 404.51

Union 464, Tampa, Fla.

The books and accounts here in many respects are in good condition. The strike cards of this local showed that almost every one was for a full week. Very unusual. Cash and stamp accounts at this time correct. The ledger posted to date. All Benefit Cards and Expense Vouchers nicely filed.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1919..	\$ 1,368.62
Int'l receipts to May 1, 1923.....	195,184.41
Correction at Int'l office	73.67
Expended over percentage in 1919-21 and 1922	724.19

Total to account for	\$197,350.89
Int'l expense to May 1, 1923.....	193,605.12

Financier's balance for May 1, 1923..\$ 3,745.77

Funds of Union.

May 1, 1923, in 1st Nat'l Bank	\$2,873.63
In possession Sect'y S. Chilura	392.42
Total	\$ 3,266.04

Deficiency of Union May 1, 1923...\$ 479.73
Is balance on amounts expended over percentage not yet refunded.

Union 474, Tampa, Fla.

The books and accounts here are simply fine. Again I found the strike cards, ledger indexed and numbered in the rotation in which the names were entered in the expense. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Here is another secretary that has the courage of his convictions, is a member of the union, and for the union at all times, willing to stand up and be counted; will not be bluffed or bulldozed by anybody in or out of the union. We need more of just such men. Give them the help they are entitled to, and the union will be able to do the things it is organized for. But the union like everything that we humans manage, can go no further than the desires and ability of the membership to live up to union discipline and the will to not let a few men unreasonably

control union activity and work contrary to the best interests of our membership. Tampa is now, and has been in the past, overrun with illogical leadership. Prejudice, passion has no place in an organized effort. If the men and women in the cigar trade in Tampa would organize, stay organized for one year, face the conditions as they now exist, it would not be necessary to strike to better working conditions. Show the employers that you are organized into a solid compact body of workers, they will appreciate what that means and will meet you, and re-arrange unreasonable working conditions; but stay as you are, growling about everything but the real reason, for the condition in which you are today, is absolutely your own fault. Many of you joined the union only for the money you could get away from your fellow workers, "and then quit" like many other poor misguided workers have done. You will have to organize and stay organized if you ever expect to change the opinion your employers have of you. You can, you should, you must, if you ever expect to enjoy reasonable working conditions again in Tampa.

Statement as follows:

Receipts from organization to May 1, 1923	\$69,985.93
Expended over percentage in 1921 and 1922	255.16
Correction in initiation fees	114.00
Total	\$70,355.09
Expense to May 1, 1923	\$67,941.03
Due to Union No. 474 on examination	26.00
Total	\$67,967.03
Financier's balance May 1, 1923	\$ 2,388.06

Funds of Union.

May 1, 1923, in Bank of Ybor City	\$1,527.63
In possession Sect'y-Treas. M. Muniz	517.27
Total	\$ 2,044.90
Deficiency of union May 1, 1923	\$ 343.16

Sect'y Muniz had to use money for the Int'l Union is why he had so much in his possession May 1st. Before I had examined the accounts he had sent it away.

Union 480, Orlando, Fla.

The accounts of this local in many respects are in good condition. Explained to the secretary how to balance every member's dues account with each credit; why vouchers were necessary. The funds of this union are always in bank at the end of each month.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance May 1, 1919	\$ 243.54
Int'l receipts to June 1, 1923	3,348.74
Over percentage during 1921	19.66
Due to Int'l Union on examination	1.39
Total	\$3,613.33
Int'l expense to June 1, 1923	3,258.28
Financier's balance for June 1, 1923	\$ 355.05
Funds of Union.	
June 1, 1923, in State Bank of Orlando	\$ 355.05

Union 500, Tampa, Fla.

So far as the books and accounts of this local are concerned they are in capable hands. The strike cards, and endorsed vouchers for expense are nicely filed. Cash and stamp accounts correct. The deficiency here is where the union voted to use more money than the constitution provides for at the burial of ten members and one other funeral expense, and one week of overdrawn sick benefit; total, \$56.00.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance Feb. 1, 1919	\$ 2,594.95
Int'l receipts to April 1, 1923	402,385.82
Correction at Int'l office	284.40
Due to Int'l Union on examination	56.00
Total to account for	\$405,321.17
Int'l expense to April 1, 1923	386,987.09
Financier's balance for April 1, 1923	\$ 18,334.08

Funds of Union.

April 1, 1923, in 1st Nat'l Bank	\$13,577.21
April 1, 1923, in Bank of Ybor City	4,189.87
In possession Sect'y M. G. Garcia	511.00
Total	\$ 18,278.08
Deficiency of union April 1, 1923	\$ 56.00

This local must comply with the constitution regarding amount paid on death of members.

Union 506, Tampa, Fla.

The books and accounts of this local are in good order. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Ledger nicely posted to date. All benefit cards and vouchers filed in good order. A nice effort has been made in this strippers' local; they intend to be right in every particular.

Statement as follows:

Receipts from organization to May 1, 1923	\$16,042.41
Expended over percentage in 1921	21.79
Total	\$16,065.20
Int'l expense to May 1, 1923	7,691.27
Financier's balance for May 1, 1923	\$ 8,373.93

Funds of Union.

May 1, 1923, in 1st Nat'l Bank	\$8,172.11
In possession Sect'y America Puig	201.82
Total	\$ 8,373.93

Union 512, Tampa, Fla.

This little local of Banders have their books and accounts in an especially nice condition. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Benefit cards and expense vouchers nicely filed.

Statement as follows:

Receipts from organization to May 1, 1923	\$1,407.11
Expense of organization to May 1, 1923	604.90
Financier's balance for May 1, 1923	\$ 802.21

Funds of Union.

May 1, 1923, in Bank of Ybor City	\$743.81
In possession Sect'y - Treas. Dolores Gonzalez	58.40
Total	\$ 802.21

Union 514, Tampa, Fla.

The books and accounts of this local of Dependents are in fine condition. There seems to be the spirit of unionism in them, they care if they are correct or not; fine business.

Statement as follows:

Int'l receipts from organization to May 1, 1923	\$2,116.48
Expended over percentage in 1921.....	5.06
Total	\$2,121.54
Int'l expense to May 1, 1923.....	1,264.65
Financier's balance May 1, 1923.....	\$ 856.89

Funds of Union.

May 1, 1923, in 1st Nat'l Bank..\$845.55	
In possession Sect'y-Treas. S. Menendez	11.34
Total	\$ 856.89

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

Special Financier's Examination**Union 270, Fort Dodge, Ia.**

April, 1923.

The charter of this union has been taken up and all union property in possession of Ex-Sec. S. S. Olson has been returned to the International Office. The cards of members remaining here will be transferred to Union 111, Des Moines. The ex-secretary, Mr. S. S. Olson, was very lax in conducting the business of the union and not having paid any dues for months he of course stands suspended.

Statement as follows:

Int. balance at last exam., July 1, 1917..\$	131.84
Receipts to April 1, 1923	2,116.40
Expended over percentage in 1919	5.58
Expended over percentage in 1921	4.43
Expended over percentage in 1922 to Sept. 1st	17.82
Expended over percentage, Sept. 1, 1922, to April 1, 1923	6.20
Total	\$2,282.27
Expenses to April 1, 1923	2,204.51
Deficiency April 1, 1923	\$ 77.76

Yours fraternally,

J. WUNDERLICH,
Special Financier.

Plans for an educational campaign to instruct union members on the true relationship of communistic ideas with the labor union movement and to equip each member with arguments in favor of encouraging unionism through use of the union label have been formulated by the Allied Printing Trades Council, according to an announcement made at headquarters of the International Typographical Union here.

"Leaders of the printing unions believe that more general recognition of the justice and soundness of the trade union principle will go far toward preventing spread of dangerous and troublesome ideas of governmental reform," said J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the typographical union. "Sympathies of sensible men can be drawn to revolutionary movements only when no other avenue for escaping economic hardships can be discovered.

"It is hoped that by arming each craftsman in the printing trades with a thorough understanding of union aims and policies many thousands of men and women, outside the ranks of unionism, may be reached. Each union man may be able to clear up misconceptions in the minds of friends and acquaintances."

To possess a card and pay our dues
Brings us not to our duty's end.
If to demand the union label we refuse
When we go shopping and money spend
We truly give the scab employment,
When we purchase goods he has made;
We deny ourselves true enjoyment
Of good conditions, and render to him aid.

It is but natural to the unfair man
To purchase goods that are made unfair,
But a union card should place a ban
On goods that do not a union label wear.
We are organized to secure protection
For all who own a union card;
To buy unfair goods with no objection
Makes union labor's struggle hard.

Get the habit, union men of every craft,
Purchase only goods of union make;
Cut out this doing things by half.
If you would give a union brother aid,
The more we buy that are union made,
The more we strengthen unionism's cause,
And make advances which have been delayed
By neglecting to practice union laws.

Harry Gifford.

State of Trade June 1, 1923.

FAIR.		
94 Pawtucket	61 La Crosse	209 Coldwater
107 Erie	69 Three Rivers	215 Logansport
121 Ithaca	72 Burlington	220 New Orleans
161 Denver	73 Alton	231 Amsterdam
221 South Bend	75 Columbus	233 Sedalia
320 Athens	85 Eau Claire	250 Belleville
505 Uniontown	86 Mansfield	255 Lowell
	88 Dubuque	273 Rockland
	92 Worcester	274 Pekin
	96 Akron	279 Plattsburg
	98 St. Paul	280 Owego
	103 Ansonia	282 Bridgeport
	112 Oneonta	286 Wichita
	114 Jacksonville	287 Marinette
	115 Canton	802 Tecumseh
	122 Warren	311 Auburn
	124 Watertown	315 St. Cloud
	125 Norwich	323 Sheboygan
	129 Denver	331 Crookston
	130 Saginaw	366 Ann Arbor
	135 Appleton	372 Marshallfield
	150 Sioux City	381 Watertown
	154 Lincoln	406 Crawfordville
	158 Lafayette	408 Kewanee
	163 Marysville	433 Mobile
	168 Oshkosh	435 Kenton
	173 Zanesville	470 Pontiac
	193 Jefferson City	477 Manitowoc
	201 Rock Island	479 Wheeling
	206 North Adams	491 Huron
DULL.		
5 Rochester		
6 Syracuse		
7 Utica		
9 Troy		
24 Muskegon		
26 Norwalk		
32 Louisville		
43 Urbana		
44 St. Louis		
46 Grand Rapids		
47 Quincy		
52 Elmira		
56 Leavenworth		
60 Keokuk		

**Our Slogan—
Organize The Industry.**

**Our Motto—
It Can Be Done.**

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

- G. W. PERKINS, President,**
508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.**
- I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.**
- A. GARIEPY, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can., Third Vice President.**
- MANUEL GONZALES, Box 5086, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.**
- E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.**
- CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Sixth Vice President.**
- E. J. STACK, Labor Temple, Portland, Ore., Seventh Vice President.**
- GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.**

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also as per Section 145, give full record of

membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study Section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member, if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Notice of the special assessment of \$1 on all 30c and 60c members and 50c on Class B members, in compliance with Section 92 (a) of the Constitution, is herewith given. This assessment takes effect March 26, 1923, and may be paid in two weekly installments. New initiates who have not been members for four months are exempt from all assessments. All who join after March 26 are exempt from payment of the March assessment. Class B members do not have to pay any International assessments until they have been members for six months. Forty-cent beneficiary members do not have to pay the special strike fund assessment. Members out of work are not exempt from this assessment.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

J. E. Falkenhan appealed against 129 Denver, Colorado, for refusing to accept his card. The union replied that the ban on cards had been removed. The appeal was dismissed.

John O'Rourke and Harvey Bagget appealed against 248 Jacksonville for fining them \$100.00 each in connection with the J. P. Smith shop. In view of the general mixup and all-round misunderstanding and in the interests of restoring harmony and facilitating organization the appeal is sustained and the fines rescinded.

Jos. Vincklerengel appealed against 192 Manchester for compelling him to pay an assessment. The right of appeal has expired by limitation hence no action taken on the appeal, which is dismissed.

Alfred Curry appealed against 490 Orlando for fining him \$25 for allowing himself to be suspended. The constitution distinctly provides that no union may increase the amount of the reinstatement fee and for that reason the appeal is sustained.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: Al Daily, Paul Belz and J. W. Clark.

Union 218, Binghamton, N. Y., for James E Heslin.

Union 294, Duluth, Minn., for Phil Krupf.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for Miss Theresa White, A. J. Halloran.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

MAY, 1923

RECEIPTS—TAX.

2 Buffalo	\$300.468	Albion	\$ 50
4 Cincinnati	300.471	Macon	100
7 Utica	200.473	Stettler	100
10 Providence	250.474	Tampa	400
14 Chicago	500.476	Pontiac	100
20 Decatur	100.477	Manitowoc	250
26 S. Norwalk	100.482	Wausau	150
34 Chippewa Falls	100.483	Gloversville	100
37 Fort Wayne	200.487	Baker	100
42 Hartford	150.488	Middletown	150
57 Champaign	150.491	Huron	50
75 Columbus	150.499	Trinidad	100
445 Billings	100.502	Pittsburgh	150
450 Enid	150.520	Manchester	400

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

4 Cincinnati	\$ 3.50	155 Mt. Pleasant	\$ 2.15
5 Rochester	7.35	156 Suffield	1.75
23 Springfield	4.75	192 Manchester	4.75
32 Louisville	3.80	213 New York	.50
35 Dayton	3.80	239 Lyons	2.75
42 Hartford	8.00	335 Hammond	28.30
46 Grand Rapids	.75	339 Kokomo	3.10
60 Keokuk	1.50	422 Kitchener	.75
80 Danville	2.10	462 Tampa	4.10
87 Brooklyn	7.50	466 Easton	1.00
94 Pawtucket	4.85	501 Wheeling	1.00
104 Pottsville	3.50	506 Tampa	4.00
118 Peoria	1.50	520 Manchester	9.70
125 Norwich	1.50		

Union 516, Shenandoah, returned funds.	35.00
Union 461, Ponce, returned funds	65.00
Union 229, Binghamton, returned funds.	233.31
Returned by W. V. Todd	50.00

Receipts for May	\$5,446.56
Balance April 30, 1923	4,051.77
Total	\$9,498.33

EXPENDITURES FOR MAY.

Office rent	\$ 200.00
Salary to International President	240.00
Salaries to clerks and stenographers	797.50
Pietro Blanco, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
A. Garlepy, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as org.	175.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
C. H. Stevens, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as org.	242.99
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
John R. Ograin, spec. org., bal. due	79.96
A. I. Bocklage, spec. org., bal. due	158.50
F. A. Grube, services at Middletown	87.30
I. M. Ornburn, services as 2d Vice Pres.	153.25
A. F. of L. tax for May	300.00
U. L. T. Dept. tax for May	150.00
Express on supplies	14.99
Express on property from 270, dissolved	1.32
Telephone service	6.55
Telegraph service	22.62
Addressograph plates	.46
Towel service	2.25
Light	1.80
Office supplies	7.80
Exchange and coll. fees on checks	3.99
Carrying labels to Union 14	.40
Translations	1.54
Printing—	
April Journal and Fin. Rept.	900.62
10,000 org. circulars in Polish	40.00
Stationery for locals	46.15
30,000 label order blanks	37.50
Circular and voting blank, Amendment 90	9.50
Application of 111	12.00
1,000,000 labels	150.00
Postage on April Journals, balance	26.48
Postage on letters and supplies	90.13
Labor News Service for May	2.50
Moving picture label slide	2.50

Ins. exemption certificate (Canadian) ..	1.00
Typewriter repairs	1.00

Expense for May	\$5,967.60
Balance May 31, 1923	3,530.73

Total	\$9,498.33
Included in balance \$1,400 Liberty Bonds.	

The April Financial Statement, printed in the May Journal, showed \$100 received from "338, Sacramento." This should have been "338, Eureka."

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

77 Minneapolis	\$350.124	Watertown	50
78 Hornell	50.125	Norwich	50
79 Sandusky	50.126	Ephrata	100
80 Danville	200.127	Mattoon	50
81 Peekskill	100.129	Denver	500
83 Nashville	100.130	Saginaw	100
84 Saugerties	150.132	Brooklyn	150
86 Mansfield	50.133	Richmond	150
88 Dubuque	150.135	Appleton	50
89 Schenectady	50.137	Massillon	50
91 Allentown	50.139	Long Hill	100
92 Worcester	250.141	New York	200
93 Omaha	100.144	New York	250
94 Pawtucket	100.145	Williamsport	50
95 St. Joseph	50.147	Union Hill	50
96 Akron	50.149	Brooklyn	100
97 Boston	800.154	Lincoln	50
98 St. Paul	100.155	Mt. Pleasant	50
105 Maysville	50.156	Suffield	50
107 Erie	150.161	Denver	100
108 Lock Haven	50.162	Green Bay	100
111 Des Moines	200.163	Marysville	50
112 Oneonta	150.167	Owosso	100
113 Tacoma	200.168	Oshkosh	200
114 Jacksonville	300.170	W. Palm Beach	100
117 Pine Bluff	100.171	E. Greenville	100
118 Peoria	100.172	Davenport	300
120 Muscatine	50.174	Joliet	100
121 Ithaca	200.182	Madison	150
122 Warren	250.188	Seattle	200

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member had retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 139 to 145, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Oscar R. Johnson (5925), who died May 18; Antonio Lopez (102979), who died June 6.

Union 42, Hartford, Conn.—Sol Sontheimer, formerly a representative of the A. F. of L. and Organizer for the C. M. I. U. and active in the local and state movements.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo.—Charles Kassel, who was a member for 44 years, an ardent worker in the trades union movement and for some time an organizer for the A. F. of L.

Give your fellow trade unionist a square deal—boost his union label, card or button.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of Union 5, Rochester, to fine Joseph Goldstein (111339) and Thos. D. Franklin (57725) each \$200.00 for working in the strike shop of Jacobstein Bros. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved only \$25.00.

Approved the application of 488, Middletown, to suspend Edward Connors (23172) and fine him \$100.00 for taking a striking shop man's job with the Central New England R. R. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved only \$25.00.

Approved the application of 25, Milwaukee, to place a fine of \$50.00 each on Herman Hunsicker (8841) and annul his card for working in a strike shop and refusing repeated requests that he quit; Frank Miccas (43610) and annul his card for taking a position of foreman in an unfair shop and trying to persuade other members to work for him; Morris Prest (8822) and annul his card for quitting a union factory and opening a cigar factory and employing non-union cigar makers and paying less than the union Bill of Prices; John Zeisger (31171) for working in a union factory during the day and then working in a non-union factory in the evening; Francis Rosploch (8541) for working in a strike factory. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved only \$25.00.

Approved the application of 425, Astoria, to fine Einer Johansen and Frederick Johansen \$100 each for employing a non-union cigar maker and otherwise working against the interests of the union. Vote—Affirmative, 5; one member approved only \$25.00.

Approved the application of 365, Havana, to fine George Carman \$50.00 for running a non-union shop. Vote—Affirmative, 8.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

John H. Kipp of No. 1 B. South White St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., would like to hear from Louis Barney.

Charles and Minnie Gerrein would like to know the whereabouts of Benjamin Lagos. There is very important news which is to his interest. Address Charles Gerrein, 548 Theodore St., Detroit, Mich.

E. J. O'Neill would like to hear from W. E. Knight, also Pete Leonard. The Hammond Union or anyone knowing their address please send it in care of Union 14, Chicago. Important.

Joe Malliff would like to hear from John Koenig. Address in care of Union 97, Boston, Mass.

UNION NOTES

Any secretary knowing the whereabouts of Charles Kratz, kindly notify R. P. Hayes, secretary 192, Manchester, N. H.

Notice to Traveling Members: The two largest shops in Denver, Colo., have laid off for an indefinite time which means that 85 per cent of our membership is out of work. While we have hopes for an early resumption of work, we can not tell at this time when these shops will start up. No possible chance to catch on here for some time even if shops do open up.

The office of 2, Buffalo, N. Y., will be closed the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, as the secretary is doing agitation work. It will be open all day Mondays and Saturdays.

Organize the industry. It can be done.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 516, Wheeling, West Virginia, providing for a Class B 15c class for member over 50 years of age or chronically ill, as published in the April issue.

Not having received the required number of seconds it can not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 141, New York, providing for a change in the basis of representation at the conventions of the C. M. I. U., as published in the April issue.

Received the endorsement of 44, St. Louis; 179, Bangor; 149, Brooklyn; 500, Tampa; 333, New York; 144, New York; 251, New York; 90, New York; 132, Brooklyn; 129, Denver; 25, Milwaukee; 213, New York.

Not having received the required number of seconds it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 20, Decatur, proposing changes in the out of work law, as published in the April Journal.

Received the endorsement of Unions 133, Richmond; 44, St. Louis; 215, Logansport; 248, Jacksonville; 168, Oshkosh; 25, Milwaukee; 12, Oneida; 179, Bangor; 500, Tampa; 90, New York; 462, W. Tampa; 6, Rochester; 464, Tampa.

Not having received the required number of endorsements it cannot be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of Union 248, Jacksonville, as published in the May issue, as follows:

Amendment to Sec. 171 of the Constitution: Unions numbering 30 members or less, 30 per cent; from 31 to 50 members, 25 per cent; 50 members and upwards, 20 per cent, and insert in place thereof the following:

Unions numbering 50 members or less, 30 per cent; from 51 to 99 members, 25 per cent; 100 members and upwards, 20 per cent.

Received the endorsement of Unions 218, Binghamton; 150, Sioux City; 171, E. Greenville.

The amendment of Union 464, Tampa, as published in the May issue, as follows:

Amendment to Sec. 171 of the Constitution: Strike out line six, seven and eight, commencing with the words, Union Numbering, and insert the following: Union Numbering, seventy-five members or less 30 per cent. From seventy-six to two hundred 25 per cent, from two hundred and one members upwards 20 per cent.

With the above amendment, the rest of this section to remain the same as at present.

Received the endorsement of Union 218, Binghamton.

The amendment of Union 165, Philadelphia, as published in the May issue, as follows:

Strike out in Section 130 on line (13) after the word report, and on line (14) ending with the word periodical, the following, "whether such inability has been continuous or periodical" and insert "or for longer than ten weeks in all for any one continued sickness or inability or any recurrence thereof," Section 130 as amended to read:

Any member who shall have been for not less than one year continuously a contributing member of the International Union, and who is not under any of the restrictions specified in these laws, shall be entitled, should such member become sick or disabled, or who may be held in quarantine by an authorized board of health in such manner as to render such member unable to attend to his or her usual vocation, to a sum of \$7 per week out of the funds of the union, provided such sickness or inability shall have continued for at least one week or seven days and shall not have been caused by intemperance, debauchery or other immoral conduct. No member shall be entitled to any sick benefit for a longer period than ten weeks in any one year commencing from date of first report or for longer than ten weeks in

all for any one continued sickness or inability or any recurrence thereof, but no member while absent from the United States and the Dominion of Canada, or outside of the jurisdiction of the International Union shall be entitled to any benefit during such absence.

Has received no endorsements.

The amendment of 192, Manchester, as published in the May issue, as follows:

Amend Section 150 by striking out, "Where the manufacturer deals in Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars, it shall be optional with local unions to withhold the label from such firms. It shall be optional with local unions to grant the union label to any manufacturer or firm whose name or firm name appears in or about the box containing Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars, or whose name or firm name appears on or about such non-union cigars." And insert the following:

"No manufacturer shall be granted the blue label that deals in Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars."

Balance of this section to remain unchanged.

Received no endorsements.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted herein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues for 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter, in the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a securing employment in a factory using the label or which pays the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this

amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 180. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessment levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue in color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

The first paragraph of Section 2 of the Constitution shall read:

The next convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union shall be held on the second Monday in August, 1923.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) .....	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) .....	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3 $\frac{1}{4}$, 8x4 $\frac{1}{4}$, 8x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.10

When ordering state size wanted.

Year date for label canceler .....	.20
Typeholder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps..	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ....	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. ....	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3....	1.25
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1-200-page label record	1.40
1-100-page label record .....	.85

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

	Day books and			Ledgers only.		
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.30	6.75	11.50
3rd zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

1,000-page ledgers cannot be shipped to Canada by parcel post because of the 11-pound limit. The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada. Until further notice 1,000-page ledgers will cost Canadian locals \$11. plus express charges.

One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	\$0.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	2.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.
LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Label; 50 init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cards; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; Int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

PRIVATE LOANS

Cornelius Snyers, 9408. When you lost your job in Cleveland through your own fault and wanted to leave town, Local 17, Cleveland, granted you a private loan. Some members in No. 17 need money more now than you did then. We hear of you often and what you are doing. Don't forget the constitutional law on this. Get busy, and now is the time.

By order of Executive Board.

The union label makes the strike unnecessary by making compliance with union conditions an advantage in business.

To the Wage Earners in the Cigar Industry:

A COMPARISON

It costs the non-unionist about \$4.00 to \$12.00 per 1,000 cigars not to belong to the Cigar Makers' International Union.

It costs the union member from 30c to 60c per week to belong to the union.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN FEBRUARY, 1923.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date initiated.	Length By member-ship.		Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr. M.			
1	C. M. Haupt	1743	May, 1882	1	28 2	Apoplexy	86	\$550.00
1	Anthony Kuhn	39241	Nov., 1885	1	37 1	Heart failure	76	550.00
4	K. Kopf	8804	Dec., 1891	4	31 ..	Paralytic stroke	75	550.00
4	W. F. Beller	16059	Mch., 1903	4	19 10	Paralysis	60	475.00
4	Fred Bauer	26453	Aug., 1889	32	33 6	Total disability	72	350.00
6	Allen Baker	38170	Feb., 1888	6	33 11	Heart disease	65	381.70
9	Wife Patrick O'Neill	27196	Nov., 1885	9	37 3			40.00
14	Mother R. Kuehl	53214	July, 1899	14	23 ..	Hernia	76	40.00
14	Geo. J. Erb	47742	Apr., 1886	17	36 9	Total disability		350.00
14	Jno. Gaffig	17766	July, 1888	14	34 6	Heart disease	70	550.00
14	J. Bucholz	33418	Jan., 1886	14	37 ..	Cerebral hemorrhage	55	550.00
14	D. H. Baumelster	27710	Jan., 1882	14	30 11	Cerebral hemorrhage	69	550.00
17	Otto Martin	24984	Mar., 1883	164	39 10	Cancer	71	100.00
22	O. I. Richardson	69939	Sept., 1898	268	24 3	Cancer stomach	71	550.00
22	G. Geyer	5375	Apr., 1886					500.00
22	Joe Moravec	37118	Aug., 1885	28	20 6	Paralytic strike	62	550.00
39	O. G. Billian	1295	Aug., 1883	100	39 5	Gas poisoning	70	550.00
39	Wife J. Duessens	114597	Oct., 1906	39	16 7	Pul. tub.	36	40.00
44	Hy Rohlfing	46437	Feb., 1886	44	36 ..	Pneumonia	69	550.00
44	Wife Chas. Worley	19507	July, 1881	44	41 ..	Cancer rectum	64	40.00
57	Mother Chas. Kaiser	82367	Oct., 1901	57	21 4	Paralysis	74	40.00
58	Wife E. Prudhomme	96466	July, 1901	58	21 6	Angina of chest	36	40.00
58	C. Desrochers	78285	Aug., 1895	58	27 5	Pneumonia	48	550.00
68	Phil Wolff	1983	Sept., 1879	68	43 2	Paralytic stroke	72	550.00
74	Geo. P. Schiffer	41493	Jan., 1886	74	37 1	Pneumonia	72	100.00
77	Wife Her. A. Kliese	98767	Apr., 1901	294	21 10	Kidney trouble	45	40.00
85	Her. Helmstad	28304	May, 1883	85	39 7	Heart trouble	67	550.00
89	Jacob Wyrick	2873	May, 1880	68	42 6	Paralytic stroke	78	550.00
90	Herman Elowitch	40663	Sept., 1886	10	36 8	Myocarditis	74	550.00
90	Johanna Opava	57532	Aug., 1890	90	32 5	Lobar pneumonia	63	550.00
90	Wm. Welman	57974	Feb., 1883	90	39 8	Arterio sclerosis	64	550.00
92	Thos. R. Wharton	77372	May, 1895	92	27 7	Operation appendicitis	48	550.00
97	Henry Abrahams	12098	Apr., 1883	97	39 9	Heart trouble	67	550.00
97	S. Gillman	43181	Feb., 1890	165	31 11	Angina pectoris	60	550.00
97	L. Sherman	54409	Feb., 1887	100	35 11	Apoplexy	69	550.00
97	Chas. Pauwell	36891	Apr., 1903	97	19 9	Suicide	53	475.00
97	A. Lewytz	34151	Aug., 1913	97	9 6	Nephritis	38	125.00
97	Sam I. Segar	41537	Aug., 1882	97	35 ..	(Bal.) Arterio sclerosis	80	50.00
107	Wife Victor Helm	104653	Apr., 1903	107	19 10	Operation	33	40.00
141	Marie Bucl	90959	Sept., 1908	141	14 4	Myocarditis	60	275.00
144	Wife Sol Deyoung	3317	Nov., 1879	9	42 ..	Pneumonia	67	40.00
148	Francisco Colon	10349	Jan., 1917	449	5 11	Cerebral congestion	31	125.00
157	W. F. Gohn	95355	Nov., 1901	157	21 ..	Myocarditis	71	75.00
161	Sallie Becker	104254	May, 1903	161	19 8	Cancer	55	475.00
165	Barnett Green	19934	July, 1886	144	36 ..	Total disability		350.00
165	Jacob Bulens	59821	Oct., 1887	100	25 3	Pul. tub.	61	203.50
186	Wife Wm. Crego	70849	June, 1892	186	30 7	Cancer	54	40.00
192	Fred Young	99871	May, 1919	192	3 6	Poisoning (alco.)	48	75.00
212	Wife Jno. Swobodney	61378	Oct., 1898	98	24 4	Cancer	45	40.00
213	Geo. Anfenholk	39130				Balance		250.00
224	Wife C. Lambert	24142	Feb., 1912	499	11 ..		35	40.00
271	M. J. Dunphy	26976	Mar., 1882	66	40 10	Paralysis	86	550.00
277	Geo. Titus	87898	Aug., 1900	277	22 4	Heart failure	47	550.00
278	Joas Heintzman	102052	Jan., 1903	424	20 ..	Pneumonia	71	550.00
314	M. Mullaly	6813	July, 1880	27	41 6	Poisoning (alco.)	67	230.00
316	L. A. Grimes	79829	Dec., 1897	316	25 1	Poisoning (alco.)	48	550.00
316	Joe A. Willt	98486	Mar., 1902	316	20 10	Bronchitis	39	550.00
316	Wife Wm. Zinn	76909	Dec., 1894	316	.. ..	Tuberculosis	62	40.00
332	Wm. Ernst	52545	July, 1890	224	32 7	Apoplexy	73	550.00
332	J. J. Kroeger	48569	Jan., 1906	1	16 11	Lobar pneumonia	53	475.00
336	M. F. Fernandez	86120	Dec., 1900	336	22 ..	Cancer liver	65	550.00
446	Manuel Claudio	19788	Mar., 1920	446	2 9	Dilation heart	23	75.00
449	Mother E. Melendez	122008	Feb., 1918	449	5 ..	"Estritis"	75	40.00
462	Henry Enriquez	24313	Nov., 1910	462	12 ..	Pul. tub.	45	275.00
462	Sidal Menandez	110410	Aug., 1904	449	18 4	Arterio sclerosis	64	550.00
462	Wife Rafael Castillo	13081	Sept., 1903	462	11 4	Pul. tub.	54	40.00
484	Jas. McKillop	6151	Oct., 1883	28	39 3	Suff. by gas	66	550.00
498	Wife J. T. Teersey	26860	May, 1912	486	10 6	Cancer	32	40.00

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN MARCH, 1923.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date Initiated.	Length By Union ship.			Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr.	M.			
4	Jos. Music	1815	Nov., 1882	33	40	1	General debility	70	\$550.00
4	Louis Benjamine	5058	July, 1880	4	42	6	Old age	79	550.00
4	Wm. Wieman	10951	Jan., 1900	4	23	1	Oedema brain	68	550.00
4	Frank Cappel	115583	Dec., 1906	294	15	..	Apoplexy	33	100.00
4	Wife A. Grefer	47317	Jan., 1917	4	6	2	Abscess liver	57	40.00
4	Wife C. Roettger	82912	Mar., 1908	187	14	11	Dropsy	57	40.00
5	Ellis Komski	76194	Jan., 1892	5	31	..	Chr. nephritis	57	550.00
8	H. Berkholz	41965	Feb., 1886	8	36	10	Heart dilation	83	550.00
9	Fr. Halligan	54095	Nov., 1900	9	22	3	Gallstones	57	550.00
14	Jos. Kopecky	54424	Dec., 1891	141	32	..	Flu	65	550.00
14	Mother Wm. Prindiville	43561	Jan., 1896	..	..	..	..	..	40.00
14	Wife A. Spies	92392	Sept., 1900	172	22	5	Heart trouble	51	40.00
14	Wife Jn. Snyers	46574	Oct., 1890	100	32	..	Heart trouble	69	40.00
17	Ike Braunstine	56721	Dec., 1902	90	19	8	Pneumonia	56	475.00
22	Hy Bruck	5379	May., 1891	22	31	11	Pneumonia	73	550.00
22	A. C. Bertrick	22550	May, 1883	174	39	5	Heart dilation	56	550.00
22	Chas. Suss	12991	Apr., 1914	22	8	10	Dropsy	35	75.00
22	Wife Jno. Dehring	69811	Aug., 1905	17	7	..	Pneumonia	35	40.00
25	Nic Huss	45769	Apr., 1894	25	28	10	Hardening arteries	89	550.00
25	Wm. Huntzman	47800	Apr., 1898	25	24	11	Cancer	71	550.00
25	Hy Schrieber	33201	June, 1889	25	33	8	Pneumonia	72	550.00
25	Hy Koch	51822	Nov., 1907	25	15	4	Pneumonia	64	475.00
27	Jno. Flanigan	13124	Apr., 1881	130	41	9	Kidney trouble	64	550.00
32	Wm. Billip	69446	Jan., 1892	32	31	1	Arterio sclerosis	80	550.00
39	R. Scheldier	11726	Apr., 1883	110	39	10	Arterio sclerosis	74	550.00
42	Theo. Doerfer	29216	Apr., 1883	144	39	11	Total disability	82	350.00
44	Chas. Oakes	847	Oct., 1909	44	13	2	Suicide	35	275.00
44	Fred Levdy	10524	Aug., 1894	73	28	..	Myocarditis	74	75.00
44	Wm. Miller	27440	Apr., 1908	48	14	10	Peritonitis	47	275.00
54	Hy Reinecke	4972	May, 1883	54	39	5	Gastritis	76	275.00
54	H. F. Meyer	30618	Feb., 1884	43	38	11	Aortic regurgitation	67	550.00
68	Mary McHale	102179	Dec., 1902	289	20	1	Total disability	54	350.00
74	Geo. P. Schiffer	41493	Jan., 1886	74	37	1	Pneumonia	72	175.00
77	Wife Harry Wood	61671	Aug., 1888	77	34	7	Consumption	46	40.00
87	Joe Price	14920	..	..	..	..	Balance, total disability	..	50.00
90	Max Borenstein	56253	Aug., 1894	90	29	6	Pul. tub.	49	550.00
90	Thessee Kretslus	40721	Apr., 1883	10	39	7	Ulcer stomach	70	550.00
90	Her. Mittleberg	55532	June, 1883	90	39	6	Arterio sclerosis	67	550.00
90	Barb. Nemec	56491	June, 1892	90	30	8	Bron. pneumonia	63	550.00
90	Alb. Rohleder	41182	Oct., 1885	97	37	4	Arterio sclerosis	79	550.00
90	Mother Harry Chassen	58789	Dec., 1901	90	21	2	Dilation heart	70	40.00
97	Louis Hinrichx	12788	Nov., 1882	144	41	..	Total disability	67	350.00
97	Richard Voight	41543	Sept., 1884	128	39	..	Total disability	68	350.00
97	Louis Marshall	37347	July, 1885	97	37	8	Cancer	56	550.00
97	P. Van Poppel	96842	Sept., 1901	97	21	5	Car accident	45	550.00
97	G. Fonseca	73208	May, 1909	97	13	9	Angina pectoris	59	275.00
117	Wife Orvay Rudge	99975	Oct., 1902	14	20	4	Influenza	39	40.00
129	J. Vass Felt	59463	Nov., 1918	129	4	3	Kidney trouble	68	75.00
130	E. C. Koehler	7317	Dec., 1886	130	36	2	Pneumonia	59	550.00
131	H. Wackerman	46851	Apr., 1886	131	36	10	Arterio sclerosis	77	550.00
132	Wife L. Hauswick	53386	June, 1893	122	29	8	Interstitial nephritis	69	40.00
141	Arnie Ptacek	16795	June, 1881	144	41	8	Heart failure	93	550.00
141	Tersie Truka	53857	Aug., 1893	141	23	4	Lobar pneumonia	56	550.00
144	C. Hagemeier	88488	May, 1900	144	22	7	Liver corditis	68	550.00
144	A. Mendoza	21457	Sept., 1881	144	41	3	Uraemic coma	88	550.00
144	Louis Engel	73238	Feb., 1914	144	9	..	Pneumonia	74	75.00
146	Elou R. Yates	91811	Oct., 1902	144	20	3	Pneumonia	48	550.00
149	A. Zimmerlich	55005	July, 1882	90	40	6	Cancer	72	550.00
151	V. M. Vichot	118353	Aug., 1907	462	15	1	Tuberculosis	42	475.00
165	Jas. Hoban	2707	June, 1891	100	31	8	Pneumonia	48	550.00
165	F. H. Marzahl	25780	June, 1892	100	30	7	Gastritis	61	550.00
165	B. S. Smith	87983	Apr., 1900	100	22	10	Cancer	66	550.00
165	Isaac Green	2201	Dec., 1890	100	..	..	Total disability	..	350.00
187	Wife Geo. Kirchoff	37738	Sept., 1885	209	37	5	Broke neck	57	175.00
187	Geo. Rung	72074	Jan., 1896	187	27	2	Heart disease	62	40.00
192	Geo. Rung	28276	Jan., 1882	187	41	2	Heart disease	63	550.00
200	A. Turrekans	118672	Aug., 1907	97	15	7	Cancer rectum	41	475.00
200	Gus. Rausch	85390	Dec., 1900	200	22	2	Gangrene	60	550.00
220	J. P. Geige	17654	July, 1916	462	6	5	Blood poison	42	125.00
225	Roman Villegas	94862	Apr., 1901	225	21	10	Heart disease	60	550.00
228	Isaac Saldano	111355	Nov., 1905	228	16	7	Insanity	55	100.00
232	Wm. Minning	93674	Sept., 1900	232	22	5	Cancer	65	530.00
251	Hy Bach	67294	Oct., 1895	251	27	8	Arterio sclerosis	72	550.00
257	Mother Chas. Fritsch	66711	Oct., 1899	257	13	..	Bright's disease	86	40.00
236	W. H. Fehse	63395	Sept., 1901	113	20	5	Pul. tub.	66	550.00
337	Lionel Elwood	90235	Aug., 1914	337	8	6	Heart trouble	33	125.00
338	Wm. Fink	3420	Mar., 1892	228	30	10	Heart trouble	68	550.00
455	Fred Conrad	117872	June, 1907	426	..	..	Accident	37	75.00
469	Mother A. H. Sidler	2295	Sept., 1909	469	13	..	..	..	40.00
486	Fred Thorn	661	Dec., 1879	54	43	2	General disability	73	550.00
491	Jno. Wagner	3744	Nov., 1883	98	39	3	Heart failure	63	550.00
500	Wife Dom. Ortego	106618	Oct., 1904	449	18	4	Bron-pneumonia	51	40.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

\$Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

dCasers.

NOTE—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

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- 219 A. Laland, 802 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *405 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *453 Chas. Peterson, 711 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Braque st., Pine Bluff.
 298 Wm. J. Doyle, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 1223 Phil Hanlon, 809 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidore Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. O. Stroup, 457 12th st., San Pedro.
 332 H. P. Dennery, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 338 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 680 6th st., San Bernardino.
 430 Joseph Knalich, 910 Baker st., Bakersfield.
 *504 Jennie Ferranti, 2222 Mason st., San Francisco.
 Paul Lavattiat, 29 Arlington st., San Francisco.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 A. R. Theoret, 29 Lamoureux, Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Garlepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Que.
 140 Wilfred Haynes, 87 Albert st., St. Catharines, Ont. (Niagara Falls).
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 357 Frank Brown, 25 Templeton st., Vancouver, B. C.
 *578 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 28 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
 459 Diddle Dion, Ave. B, North, Saskatoon, Sask.
 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 *486 A. G. Miller, 243 Boyne st., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- *129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
 *306 J. Listerman, 808 E 3d st., Pueblo.
 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 499 Elmer E. East, 420 W. Topeka av., Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 29 Woodward av., S. Norwalk.
 139 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 20, Hartford.
 108 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 156 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
 *150 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
 *282 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *299 Chas. A. Smith, Box 683, 120 William st., Middletown.

- *321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *395 Frank N. Smith, Box 500, Waterbury.
 *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Calle Lawton 89, Vibora, Havana.

DELAWARE.

- *206 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1831 E. Union st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 *336 Manuel Gonzalez, Box 5036, 1616 8th av., Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 801 Ellis st., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 402 R. Gonzalez, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Salvatore Chillura, Box 5516, Ybor City Station, Tampa.
 *474 Manuel Munis, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *506 America Pulg, Box 728, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *512 Delores Gonzalez, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *513 Mary Carstens, Seminary and White sts., Key West.
 L. Carstens, Box 185, Key West.
 *514 Emilio Cuadras, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.
 Saturnino Menendes, Box 64, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 111 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Thomas Nicholson, 152 King st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- *14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., R. 4, Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Niehart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 J. E. Jacobson, 629 S. 8th st., Springfield.
 41 John H. May, 449 New York st., Aurora.
 Frank A. Assell, 298 Pierce st., Quincy.
 *47 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.
 *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington av., Alton.

- *80 Sterling B. Ford, 610 North Jackson av., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elzer, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Philip Sieffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zeller, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 Wm. E. Stacy, R. R. 7, Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 316 S. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kauffman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 *174 Geo. Fatterer, 1021 Wilcox st., Joliet.
 *183 Jas. E. Williams, Jefferson st., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 203 Lake st., Galesburg.
 201 John H. Russ, 1030 1st av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Trout, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 222 Frank Baker, Box 95, Peru.
 243 Chas. Masur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolff, P. O. Box 168, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 George Hoffman, R. F. D. No. 5, Streator.
 *259 R. Saltzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Holsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *306 S. O. Matson, 122 S. E. st., Moonmouth.
 *345 Geo. Sants, 311½ W. Main st., Havana.
 394 J. W. Humphrey, 317 E. Sycamore st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schults, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spaulding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 W. M. Hochnedel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 407 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1890 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 603 W. 3d st., Connersville.
 33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 713 Spring st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 317 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 Emil Levy, 525 Lime st., Evansville.
 *62 Otto Beissman, 607 Main st., Richmond.
 134 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. F. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Blrx, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 324 W. 1st st., Peru.
 *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
 308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *335 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 339 Chas. L. Jacobs, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
 S. B. Wirey, 1127 N. Washington st., Kokomo.
 *379 Chas. Sholder, Rochester.
 *382 Ed. Gantner, 215 W. 18th st., Rushville.
 399 Henry Yungbans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 Alvah A. Huff, 126½ W. Main st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed Schrempf, 381 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1301 W. 80th st., Des Moines.
 120 John Hartman, 1501 E. 5th st., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. E. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Alsup, 300 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Geo. Peterson, 302 S. Concord st., Davenport.
 *177 P. H. Heuermann, 228 Stahl av., Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 835 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 230 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3rd st., Clinton (Lyons).
 277 Harry Phillips, 323 N. J. st., Oskaloosa.
 454 Chas. Burianek, 219 3rd av., W. Cedar Rapids.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albion.

KANSAS.

- 38 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *86 Geo. Copenhaver, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- *132 Wm. Rentschler, 602 Fehr av., Louisville.
 *106 W. A. Cole, 19 W. 4th st., Maysville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 John Holters, 943 Philadelphia st., Cornington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3rd st., New Orleans.
 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1385 St. Bernard av., New Orleans.
 * M. M. Young, 2220 Conti st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Jas. F. O'Neill, 168 Main st., Biddeford.
 68 Max Lauten, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Jas. L. Rogers, 11 James st., Rockland.
 470 H. D. Saunders, Box 954, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechan, 107 E. Virginia av., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 *40 John W. Russell, 150 White st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 138 Oak st., Holyoke.
 92 Geo. Apbott, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 338, Worcester.
 197 Chas. F. Claus, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Edw. Van Poppel, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *160 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 C. F. Harrington, 2 Lameroux pl., North Adams.
 226 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
 *253 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 324 Mangel Nunes, 324 Duncan st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawler, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 80 Snow st., Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Nicholas Cappuccilli, 208 Le Roy st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 *22 Thomas O'Day, 274 High st., E. Labor Temple, Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E. Grand Rapids.
 69 C. C. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 821 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 205 H. C. Gruhn, 164 Kingman av., Battle Creek.
 *208 L. W. Lapp, 1015 Oak st., Kalamazoo.
 *209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *263 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. E. Pierce, 433 2d st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 368 Wm. Luehke, 209 N. 1st st., Ann Arbor.
 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, 311 16th st., Port Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 2034 S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 228 Blenhuber av., Marquette.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *468 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 A. W. Kamp, 115 W. Walnut st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Alex McEachran, 423 Daily Star bldg., Minneapolis.

- *98 Gust E. Erickson, 406 N. Franklin st., St. Paul.
 271 Bert Joslyn, Hotel Northern, 14 2nd st., S. E.,
 Rochester.
 294 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *315 J. M. Sharenbroich, 233 14th av., S., St. Cloud.
 331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.
 440 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 434 John Miller, 113 W. 3rd st., Faribault.

MISSOURI

- 23 M. H. Grant, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 †44 Ed Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *78 John Richenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
 *85 L. L. Jacobs, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 Isaac N. Wells, 424 New Nelson bldg., Missouri
 av. and Main st., Kansas City.
 193 Fred J. Neutler, 208 Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 John D. Meyer, 600 N. Quincy st., Sedalia.

MONTANA

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 362 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., S., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA

- *93 J. B. Schupp, 2537 S. 10th st., Omaha.
 143 John Steiner, 945 N. 22nd av., Lincoln.
 358 Wm. Feinauer, 84 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- †192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg.,
 Manchester.
 *269 Daniel Sullivan, 109 Ash st., Box 269, Nashua.
 c518 John F. Howe, 7-20-4 Cigar Factory, Manchester.
 a520 Mrs. Elizabeth Foley, 298 S. Main st., Manchester.

NEW JERSEY

- 3 Edw. Peters, 83 N. Main st., Paterson.
 John Ritenour, 12 10th av., Paterson.
 *8 Max Schuencke, 133 Bowers st., Jersey City
 Heights (Hoboken).
 *131 Henry J. Hulse, 25 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 †138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 Gustav Schweitzer, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 *146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland Park,
 New Brunswick.
 *147 Ludwig Koefig, 534 Elm st., W. Hoboken (Union
 Hill).
 199 W. P. Nelson, 149 St. James pl., Atlantic City.
 *203 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23rd st., Camden.
 *428 Alois Kialber, 1000 Lyndale av., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO

- 443 Julius De Gryse, 1032 N. 8th st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK

- †2 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
 15 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 †6 Jacob E. Sigel, care of L. J. Reussow, 239 E.
 Genesee st., Syracuse.
 7 Alex Rosenthal, 308 Mary st., Utica.
 †9 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Troy.
 * Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Troy.
 †12 Peter Rogers, 68 N. Willow st., Oneida.
 *18 H. Michaels, 610 W. 178th st., New York City.
 *16 Jas. Dandon, 5 Tremont av., Binghamton.

- *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 750½ Livingston st., Elmira.
 68 John J. Dillon, 45 2nd st., Albany.
 * Jas. L. McHale, 86 Beaver st., Albany.
 *74 Geo. F. Hitz, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 78 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
 *81 Henry Gerow, 1216 Park st., Peekskill.
 *84 W. J. Wright, 224 Partition st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 *89 Charles Schaninger, 28 Willow av., Schenectady.
 †90 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.
 *112 S. E. Dunham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 121 M. F. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 Jas. W. Gray, 208 S. Indiana av., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, Box 252, Norwich.
 *132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 101 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 †141 Joseph Woch, 227 E. 84th st., New York City.
 142 Mrs. Hattie Sterrett, 13 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 †144 J. Melhado, 9 E. 7th st., New York City.
 149 Simon Goldsmith, 580 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Zeigler, 207 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 175 Frank Rist, 25 Park st., Kingston.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 829 Ridge st., Rome.
 †218 Abraham Wolfman, 1313 Clinton av., Bronx,
 New York.
 John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 42 Wall st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 †241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 *246 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 †251 O. L. Lindlau, 227 E. 84th st., New York.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Oswego.
 *288 F. P. Guilford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 †292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 311 John L. Kaupp, 18½ E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 †353 Jose Bustillo, 2026 Lexington av., New York
 (Brooklyn).
 370 C. W. Swanson, 28 Scott st., Jamestown.
 *889 Pietro Bianco, 432 E. 15th st., New York.
 *429 Warren Taylor, 512 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 430 John D. Mahar, 168 W. 3rd st., Fulton.
 483 Bruce P. Dick, 26 Bleecker st., Gloversville.
 *488 J. Clark Bailey, 266 Monhagen av., Middletown.

OHIO

- †4 Wm. Lemke, 1816 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 †17 Wm. D. Dawson, 409 Superior av., W., Room 300,
 Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 John Roth, 219 N. Main st., Urbana.
 *45 E. L. Craver, 30 N. Plum st., Springfield.
 *48 Jacob Freiman, 1019 E. Bancroft st., Toledo.
 75 A. A. Tracht, 1204 Esper st., Columbus.
 *79 Frank Miller, 1812 Carr st., Sandusky.
 *86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 *96 Chris Fruedemann, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 1380 Garfield av., S. W., Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 509 S. Front st., Hamilton.
 Henry Segers, 13 Sycamore st., Hamilton.
 137 Joe Kettl, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutzler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 *200 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 *818 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 *390 Wm. Hanitsch, 38 Eaton st., Delaware.
 *416 W. F. Horlacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dullne, 627 Lima st., Kenton.
 503 R. H. Craig, 409 N. Main st., Uhrichsville.

OKLAHOMA

- 450 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON

- *202 Wm. Dickoff, 409 Labor Temple, Portland.
 426 Herman Kennell, 271 33d st., Astoria.
 487 C. L. Milliken, Box 593, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corry.

- 64 Harry H. Mattes, 481 N. 6th st., Lebanon.
 *91 Wm. T. Kinsley, 137 S. Jefferson st., Allentown.
 *104 S. M. Glover, 3 N. 5th st., Pottsville.
 *107 August C. Malthaner, 2634 Cochran st., Erie.
 *108 Lewis Young, 100 1/2 Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 *122 Henry True, 1305 Penn av., W. Warren.
 *126 C. M. Hammond, 228 Washington av., Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 222 Washington av., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 448 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Chas. McNamee, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 * John A. Mowery, Lock Box 25, Denver.
 *165 Chas. O'Brien, Machinists' Temple, 18th and
 Spring Garden sts., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, 354 Main st., East Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nase, 803 Washington av., Sellersville.
 236 M. L. Wolfkill, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 † A. P. Bower, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 John Russell, 224 W. Maple st., York.
 Peter Hollinger, 609 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 * Jacob L. Glick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotawinkle, 506 S. Washington av.,
 Scranton.
 301 D. S. Leib, Box 92, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 303 Frank Bartholomew, Perkasie.
 309 John L. Schaar, Rothsville.
 A. S. Weachter, Rothsville.
 *1316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
 *317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
 320 Earl Goetschius, 412 S. Main st., Athens.
 355 A. Eberhardt, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 *402 Harvey F. Smoll, 820 W. Broad st., Quakertown.
 *466 H. E. Bonden, 717 Northampton st., Easton.
 *502 Fred W. Meyer, 2104 Stroub Lane, Pittsburgh.
 * Philip Miller, 186 Middle st., E. F. D. No. 1,
 Mount Olive P. O. (Pittsburgh).
 *505 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.

PORTO RICO.

- 148 Juan Pimental, Box 298, Federacion Libre, Caguas.
 Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libre, Caguas.
 104 Bartolome Majoral, Box 8, Cayey.
 Jose Ramon Collazo, Box 8, Cayey.
 333 Jose Garcia Fernandes, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 350 Carmelo Rodriguez, Box 147, Manati.
 Rosario Vazquez, Box 147, Manati.
 376 Francisco Collazo, Federacion Libre, Box 807,
 Utuado.
 Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
 378 Armando Ferrer, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 †118 Salvador de Jesus, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Juan Bermudez Sanchez, Box Y, Bayamon.
 446 Antonio Dominguez, Box 298, Caguas (Agua
 Buenas).
 Angel Morales, Box 298, Caguas (Agua Buenas).
 449 Bernardo Suarez, Bilpica No. 4, Ponce.
 Pedro Torres Diaz, Nuevo Paris st., Ponce.
 460 Florentino Fuentes, Box 270, San Juan.
 Jose E. Pinerio, Box 270, San Juan.
 467 Felix Gonzales, Box 773, Arecibo.
 472 Agapito Gonzalez, Box 67, Juncos.
 Salvador Silverstriz, Box 67, Juncos.
 481 Sturnino Cortes, Box 404, Bayamon.
 Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 Wm. Myers, 142 Cranston st., Providence.
 *04 A. E. Hohler, 330 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 100 E. H. Duesing, Box 423, Milbank.
 *153 John Goebel, 634 S. Dakota av., S. E., Sioux Falls.
 345 Louis Metzler, Rapid City.
 *387 H. E. Anderson, 302 Pearl st., Yankton.
 491 Earle Walz, 807 Colorado av., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- *83 A. J. Jones, 1722 Nassau st., Nashville.
 *261 E. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
 *266 E. B. Hanson, 357 N. Main st., Memphis.
 318 Matt Gerlach, Court House, Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 Conrado La Farga, Box 673, El Paso.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
 *285 U. M. Lee, 1801 Alston av., Ft. Worth.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 369 G. Leo Forest, 114 1/2 N. Crockett st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 1504 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, Box 13, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
 264 Jas. J. Reddy, 48 Woodstock av., Rutland.
 371 Wesley Hoffman, 365 N. Main st., Barre.

VIRGINIA.

- *133 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 27th st., Richmond.
 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 S. Blatner, Box 291, Hoquiam.
 *113 E. Lewis, 259 S. 18th st., Tacoma.
 188 Ed. Coenen, 518 W. Mercer pl., Seattle.
 *325 John A. Reddy, 4207 E. Frederick av., Spokane.
 *391 F. S. Bruce, 810 Elk st., Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2nd st., Walla Walla.
 498 Jos. Tschilda, 2816 Chestnut st., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 470 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 * Frank C. Nolte, 57 2nd st., Wheeling.
 †501 H. D. Clarke, 1407 Market st., Wheeling.
 *510 E. S. Morrison, 131 Elkins st., Fairmont.
 a516 Margaret Messmore, 1229 E. McCullough st.,
 Wheeling.
 Mrs. Emma L. Wagener, 2204 Wilson st.,
 Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 N. M. Weller, 873 4th st., Milwaukee.
 † John Kammer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 34 Ernest De Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa
 Falls.
 *61 John Wurzel, 1544 Denton st., La Crosse.
 *85 Felix Roberge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
 *135 E. A. Helderman, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
 162 Fred Hols, 300 S. Pearl st., Green Bay.
 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
 *182 John La Muska, 448 W. Gillman st., Madison.
 *212 Richard Braun, 1303 14th st., Superior.
 245 Fred H. Boehm, 512 Willis av., Ashland.
 *287 Wm. Aagaard, 2610 Parkridge av., Marinette.
 290 Phil Sullivan, 405 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
 304 F. E. Corbelle, 1735 N. Main st., Racine.
 *323 Richard Wagner, 1915 N. 7th st., Sheboygan.
 *329 L. A. Martin, 76 16th st., Fond du Lac.
 *363 S. F. Malagian, 228 S. Broadway, Wausau.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 212 N. Central av., Marshfield.
 *381 August Otto, 1118 Ruth st., Watertown.
 447 August Denis, 100 N. Fremont av., Kenosha.
 *477 Hugh Goldie, 918 S. 13th st., Manitowish.
 *482 Louis Ziebell, 712 Chicago st., Wausau.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C.M.I.U. OF A.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, ILL.

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March 3, 1879.

The usual crop of fault-finding in-Dual sinuations preceding a convention Union or an election of the International Union is now floating into the hands of secretaries of local unions and into the hands of some of the members.

Just before the Cleveland Convention, 1920, and during its session one Billow, who was a delegate to the convention, and his followers were loud in their insinuations and in Billow's favorite pastime of denouncing the International Union and especially the International President. Shortly after the Cleveland convention Billow was charged by the union of which he was a member of being a spy and on the payroll of a private detective agency, found guilty, and fined \$200 and expelled by the union.

Mr. Black of Toronto and Mr. Levitsky of Philadelphia, both loud in their denunciations and lying insinuations, stopped paying dues and became suspended soon after the Cleveland convention. Levitsky was and is particularly active in the dual union known as the Amalgamated Tobacco Workers.

Some of the members of this alleged union are especially vitriolic in their mudslinging and in a few instances are encouraged and cheered on by some of our own members. A few quotations from the Amalgamated's official organ, The Cigar Workers, will illustrate. In one of its recent issues it says, "This paper has a mission to encourage and spur the cigar and tobacco workers on to more serious thinking, to accomplish unity by spurring on the progressive forces in the old union to agitate and combine themselves solidly for the overthrow of the black machine (administration) who like a vampire dug its fangs into

its membership and sucked and is still sucking the membership, sapping them of their blood, energy, and ambition."

Again they say, "Organize,—that is our mission. Move all black obstacles to progress vigorously away."

In another part, speaking of the haphazard, ill-timed, ill-advised, planless strike which occurred in 1919 and 1920 they say "All moneys contributed by the members (Amalgamated) were used for the benefit of the members and others in the industry fighting to better their conditions."

They moreover say "Those in our (Amalgamated) union will not join the International Union in its present form. If our union breaks up or is dissolved the present membership, which constitutes a militant body and are a great moral force for good, will at first aimlessly drift about with disastrous results to the cigar workers everywhere, and when brought down to a demoralized state in the factories will organize another union which will face greater difficulties until it will attain the position we have already reached."

I quote from a letter from one of our representatives in New York who says, in speaking of the Amalgamated Union's recent strike there,—“They made collections among the Amalgamated members in the city and collected in the past two weeks about \$140 per week, but would not give it to the people on strike but placed it in the Amalgamated funds. This amount which they collected if distributed among the workers would mean about fifteen cents per week after meeting room, pickets, and other expenses were paid.” Many other things which are quoted in the letter are so shameful that we shall not give them space in our journal.

Out of their own mouths these dualists or worse convict themselves. They say in one part of their scurrilous official organ that they are for organization and harmony in the movement. They then proceed to throw brick bats at any one who opposes them, and then a little later on they say, “If our present dual union is dissolved they will drift aimlessly about and then finally form another dual union.” They profess to be for harmony on the economic field, yet deliberately say that they won't permit it if they can help it. Their real purpose outside of their feeble efforts to disrupt the legitimate organization in our industry, in their own words, is “It is the mission of the working class to forever abolish the wage system and its class struggle by capturing the powers of government to bring about industrial

freedom. Try as the capitalist may they can not avoid their overthrow. Their end is near and our cause is thus ennobled by this martyrdom." Here we have it in a nutshell,—to establish the communist republic and its soviet form of government, is the principal purpose of the dual union. In the meantime the poor cigar workers can drift aimlessly about in their unorganized state to further demoralization and degradation.

Education along economic lines and subjects leads to right-thinking and constructive action. The paramount issue of our time is more light and more information, and a clearer concept of economic conditions.

There is a tremendous waste in industry. The very nature of the system of production and distribution developed by and still being developed by the big captains of industry naturally breeds a condition of affairs that cheats the worker, the fair-minded manufacturer, and the consumer of billions of dollars annually.

The right remedy must be applied to correct these evils. The trade union movement has found a means and given its membership the opportunity to apply the remedy. It is of paramount importance to society at large that the trade union lines be extended so as to embrace all wage earners, including all who give service whether by hand or by brain. The trade union movement, moreover, is the logical means whereby correct information can be given and a truer and clearer concept of conditions as they exist can be imparted to the membership. The sooner this is done the sooner much of the inequality and glaring mismanagement now existing in our economic system will be overcome. At present there is no other means whereby this great problem can be more advantageously developed and worked to its logical end than through the trade union movement.

It is a criminal waste of time and energy to adopt high-sounding resolutions extolling the virtues of the Millennium, which can never be reached, and neglecting and in some instances despising the trade union movement, the ready means at our hands and command whereby the right remedy can step by step and day by day be adopted which leads to improved conditions that are beneficial and to the advantage of wage earners as we journey into an ideal state befitting the conditions and lives of those who give service.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The fruits of industry should go to those who give service whether it be by brain or brawn or both.

Opposition to and sometimes hatred of each other in our unions are mostly due to misunderstanding.

Class distinction has since the beginning of recorded time developed in all walks of life. There is no class distinction in reality among those who give service. The privileged few have obtained power and control by keeping the workers divided and fighting among themselves. Those who profit most by class division in the ranks of the wage earning workers are profit mongers.

It was never intended that the abundance of nature and natural resources which were imbedded in and on the surface of the earth should be used only as the means of profit for the few, Mr. Baer, the coal mine baron, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Love thy neighbor as thyself." The foregoing statement is one which we think no one can take exception to. If the spirit of this quotation were more generally observed among wage earners the trade union movement would more rapidly become the most powerful agency on earth for the protection and advancement of the best interests of the wage earners and society in general.

Any man or corporation that compels a worker to work twelve hours a day in the midst of seething tanks of molten iron and steel at low wages and then tries to kid him into the belief that it is good for his health has neither love nor consideration for his neighbors.

A mighty responsibility rests upon the delegates to the coming convention.

All that any real trade unionist asks is that the workers rally round the trade union standard leaving the members thereof free to vote, pray, and do otherwise as they please.

Wages, working conditions, and hours of labor can not be separated from our daily lives, hence are the real, paramount issue confronting all service givers.

Organize the industry. It can be done.

CONVENTION NOTES.

The convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union will go into session August 13, 1923, at the North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. The hall selected is an ideal place for the holding of the convention. It is well calculated to conserve the health, comfort, and convenience of the delegates. It is within ten minutes' ride of the Loop which is the heart of the Chicago business district. It is convenient to hotels of all prices, and is adjacent to a rooming house district in which an abundance of good rooms can be secured at fair prices. A circular issued to the delegates in care of the secretaries of the unions will give a more detailed account of hotels and rooming houses and the prices. The headquarters will be at the Hotel Morrison, Clark and Madison streets.

Section 10 of the Constitution provides that the International President shall appoint a committee of five on Constitution, which committee is to meet one week prior to the convention. The names of the members of the committee are R. E. Van Horn, Henry F. Hilfers, E. J. Stack, E. B. Hanson, and Manuel Gonzalez. It moreover provides that any local union may send proposed amendments to the chairman of this committee. Any union desiring to offer an amendment for consideration by the Committee on Constitution should send it in a sealed envelope addressed to R. E. Van Horn, chairman of the Committee on Constitution, 40 North Wells street, Chicago, or G. W. Perkins, 620-503 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Any amendments received will be promptly handed to the chairman of the committee as soon as it convenes.

A rate of fare and a half has been secured from the various railway passenger associations for delegates and dependents or friends who may attend the convention. We must have, however, the required number of delegates dependents or friends, which is 250. All delegates are therefore instructed to secure from the agent when purchasing a ticket a certificate which must be preserved and presented to the convention where it will be vised and the delegate entitled to one-half fare on the return trip. Delegates who are accompanied by their wives or dependents should be careful to secure a certificate for each one who accompanies him. The full fare is paid for going to the convention and vised certificate entitles the holder to one-half fare returning home.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Louisville, Ky., June 14, 1923.

Cigar Makers' Union No. 32, Louisville, Ky., most urgently requests that the points involved in the Philippine cigar question, be published in the July Journal, considering it of the utmost importance that the entire membership may have the information on the subject and facts in the case, immediately, needing the co-operation of all for the movement to remedy same, and further that the Delegates to the coming Convention, may be fully prepared on the most vital question and issue confronting the American cigarmaker, the leading cause of much unemployment, which great evil must be cut at the roots at once.

Enclosed find copy of letter received by a Cigar Company, of this city, from Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. In reply to questions pertaining to the Philippine cigar question, an extract of letter. The internal revenue laws governing the manufacture of cigars in the United States do not extend to the Philippine Islands, manufacturers of cigars in those islands are not subject to the regulation allowances in production prescribed for manufacturers in the United States.

The number of cigars which may be brought into this country duty free from the Philippine Islands is not limited, but such cigars are admitted duty free only if they do not contain more than 20 per cent of foreign tobacco, and all such products must be taxpaid properly, etc., before release from customs custody. Our opinion in regards to same, on the subject of regulation allowances in production believe this is one reason why the many Philippine cigars flooding this country are about twice the size of a normal cigar, a point to open up the question and propaganda for the movement to remedy the entire affair, and under present conditions, we consider it practical that our doors are wide open for Philippine cigars, "Free Trade," at a time when many commodities have protective tariff, and consider it a gross injustice to the American cigarmaker, cigar manufacturer, tobacco growers and dealers, and we need the co-operation of all, in order to receive a square deal, which can and must be done, by propaganda, and the movement that a law be enacted placing a high protective tariff on all Philippine cigars, and other foreign cigars of like nature.

From information received, there was a time when Philippine cigars imported to this

country, duty free, were limited, and according to this it seems lawful to again limit same, and have a limit that not more than 100 of such cigars be allowed to be imported duty free in a year.

Information from newspaper notice, according to figures obtained from the Bureau of Customs, exports of cigars from the Philippine Islands to the United States, 173,-317,045 cigars in the year 1922. In averaging one cigarmaker at making 67,500 cigars a year, from these figures, at least 2,566 cigarmakers in the United States were forced to lay off or quit the trade for the entire year of 1922. We consider such a condition absolutely unfair and unjust to the American cigarmaker, and further figure the many tobacco growers and those in allied industries in connection with the cigar trade. The many Philippine cigars being imported, duty free to this country, being about twice the size of a normal cigar and selling for 5c or less is the leading cause of great unemployment to the American cigarmaker, as our cigar manufacturers cannot compete with such low price cigars and pay a reasonable wage to the cigarmaker, in order to maintain the American standard of living.

We should have the co-operation of all true Americans and all Union men in the movement for the enactment of a law that is a leading necessity and a square deal to the American cigarmaker, and in our opinion neither is there an excuse from anyone not to favor the change in law that is needed, that is right and will be might, and the many affected by the present conditions being ready and feeling the need that something should be done, have waited a long time for the other fellow to start the movement that will right the wrong that has been done, and, further, we need the full support of the American Federation of Labor and their co-operation in the movement, and when such a bill is being voted upon, to list the representatives who vote for or against same, and inform American Labor through the Non-Partisan Political Campaign, during primaries and elections, in order that we may know our friends and enemies, and further seek the co-operation of all affected under present conditions, cigar manufacturers, tobacco growers and dealers, and subject be taken up if possible with the tobacco journals, and the time to start is now, immediately, and consider the points involved in the Philippine cigar question, being published in the July Journal, of more vital importance than any other subject, and the need is now and for all the membership to start the movement to protect the American cigarmaker, and those in allied indus-

tries in connection with the cigar trade in the United States.

Yours fraternally,

WM. RENTSCHLER,
Fin. Sec. No. 32, Louisville, Ky.

Copy of Letter Received by Cigarmakers
Co-operative Co. from Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

June 7, 1923.

Cigarmakers Co-operative Co., Inc.,
600 Fehr avenue,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Attention Mr. John Curtis, Treasurer and
Manager.

Sirs: Reference is made to your letter of May 24, in regard to the regulation allowance for materials used in the production of cigars which you understand is 15 pounds of unstemmed and 25 pounds of stemmed leaf per 1,000 cigars, you inquire whether a manufacturer who produces large cigars only is subject to pay tax on excess tobacco used in production, and also whether there is any allowance if the manufacturer sweats his tobacco. You inquire whether manufacturers in Philippine Islands are subject to the same allowance as domestic manufacturers, and whether there is any limit on the number of cigars they may ship into the United States, duty free. You request a copy of Revenue Act applying to those Islands known as the Philippine Act.

In reply you are advised that under the terms of Regulation No. 8, revised February, 1922, Section 149 (b), cigar manufacturers in the United States are allowed 25 pounds of unstemmed leaf tobacco and 20 pounds of stemmed leaf tobacco, scraps, cuttings and clippings for every 1,000 cigars produced.

Manufacturers purchasing damp re-sweated tobacco are allowed 30 pounds of unstemmed or 22 pounds of stemmed. Manufacturers who produce only large sized cigars should keep a supplemental account, in duplicate, showing daily the number of cigars of each different weight manufactured, the total of which must agree with the revenue entry, and the weight in the aggregate of each group. The original of this statement must be attached to the manufacturers' monthly return Form 72, at the close of the month, after the several totals have been ascertained and entered in the manufacturers' account.

Where deficiencies are apparent in a manufacturer's accounts and evidence is submitted to show that such deficiencies are the result of manufacturing larged-sized cigars or of using tobacco which has been re-sweated after its receipt at the factory, care-

ful consideration is given such evidence, and if it is found satisfactory an allowance is given the manufacturer.

Since the internal revenue laws governing the manufacture of cigars in the United States do not extend to the Philippine Islands, manufacturers of cigars in those islands are not subject to the regulation allowances in production prescribed for manufacturers in the United States. The number of cigars which may be brought into this country duty free from the Philippine Islands is not limited, but such cigars are admitted duty free only if they do not contain more than 20 per cent of foreign tobacco. All such products must be tax paid properly as prescribed by Regulations No. 8, Sections 159 to 162, inclusive, before release from customs custody.

The latest provision concerning taxes on cigars brought into this country from the Philippine Islands is contained in Section 301 of Title II, of the Tariff Act of 1922, copy of which may be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, this city. A copy of the Philippine Organic Act of July 1, 1902, may also be obtained from the same source.

Respectfully,

F. G. MATSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

An Open Letter to Cigar Workers.

We wish to ask the cigar workers, When are they going to wake up as to the future of the industry?

When will the men and women, who have to toil and struggle for a living, realize the responsibilities to themselves and, once for all, take a step in the right direction?

Every opportunity offered the cigar workers by the Cigar Makers' International Union and the rest of the organized labor movement of this country has been cast aside by false leadership and destructive propaganda, which led the cigar workers nowhere, conditions becoming more deplorable, making of themselves willing and submissive prey for the trust, they to own the cigar workers body and soul without any power of resistance.

We ask particularly of the few who believe that, while they are earning a fair living and think that they are secure for all the time.

Do you not know that unless you get in the real organized labor movement, and uplift those that are in the rut, your condition will become weaker from time to time?

Do you not know that, in order to create a proper standard for an industry, such

standards cannot be created by small groups? It can only be achieved and retained by a bona fide organization, fortified by practical and sound laws, with the added strength and support of organized labor in general.

Do you not know that the industry is not confined to a few shops? It is a large and broad question of Capital and Labor. It must be taken in a serious way, by men who have minds big and broad enough to realize its responsibilities.

The Joint Advisory Board of the C. M. I. Union of New York is carrying on a most wonderful agitation in the interest of the cigar workers, supported by the organized labor movement of this city.

The Central Trade and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity, the Central Union Label Council, and the United Hebrew Trades are taking an active interest and have thrown their entire strength in the struggle to help the cigar workers. They have resolved that they will leave nothing undone for the interest of the cigar workers.

Would it not be to your advantage, cigar workers, if you realized and recognized the powerful hand of organized labor, and by a little effort of your own grasped this friendly advice—once for all tear away the hand clutched at your throat that is gradually choking the life out of you?

Does it seem possible, in view of the helpful hand extended to the cigar worker by the Cigar Makers' International Union, with the assured help of the entire organized labor movement, that the workers will not respond to the call and will destroy every opportunity and security for themselves and their dependents?

We believe that the cigar workers cannot afford to ignore the call this time; therefore, once again, we say our doors are wide open; come inside and help take up the struggle for the men, women and children who are grinding their lives away in the interest of and at the mercy of the trusts.

The Joint Advisory Board of New York has received an invitation to attend a convention of the Amalgamated Tobacco Workers. Do they, who have sent the invitation, believe that the organization has fallen into such a depressed state of mind? The Cigar Makers' International Union is still in healthy condition, in spite of them; it is always alert and on its feet to fight the cigar workers' battles. It will continue to do so with the help of those who realize the necessity of solidarity and not destroyers and dividers of forces.

Would it not, to say the least, be more practical to have consulted with the Joint

Advisory Board of New York the advisability of some definite program of and for an understanding to the interest of the cigar workers before calling this inter-shop convention?

Now, it is up to you, cigar workers, friends, to realize and make use of your thoughts for your own interest. We offer you the hand of fellowship; if you accept it, the good will of the whole organized labor movement will be with you, ready to help you in your gigantic struggle. And if you don't accept it, our struggle in your behalf will continue just the same. We are alert and on our guard to achieve a higher standard of living and a better day for the cigar workers. This is our mission and no power on earth will divert us from our path.

(Signed)

COMMITTEE OF JOINT ADVISORY BOARD, NEW YORK,
Cigar Makers' Int'l Union of America.

TRADE NOTES.

The following comparative table shows the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of May, 1923, as compared with the number manufactured during the corresponding month a year ago:

Cigars (large—	May, 1922.	May, 1923.
Class A	213,076,123	203,881,015
Class B	135,391,527	140,377,005
Class C	208,933,719	218,814,867
Class D	9,139,913	10,218,782
Class E	2,617,442	2,624,182
Total	569,208,724	575,915,851

The following comparative data show the number of cigars, by classification, manufactured during the month of May, 1923, as compared with the number manufactured during the previous month:

	May, 1923.	April, 1923.	Inc. or *decrease.
Class A	203,881,015	194,631,225	9,249,790
Class B	140,377,005	122,604,657	17,772,348
Class C	218,814,867	203,918,013	14,896,854
Class D	10,218,782	9,214,435	1,004,347
Class E	2,624,182	2,165,192	458,990

Total 575,915,851 532,533,522 43,382,329

Tax paid cigars from Porto Rico:

	May, 1923.	April, 1923.	Inc. or *decrease.
Class A	6,886,500	8,746,525	*1,860,025
Class B	1,460,025	169,840	1,290,185
Class C	8,072,490	4,239,750	3,732,740
Class D	2,125	28,350	*26,225
Class E		1,000	*1,000

Total 16,421,140 13,185,465 3,235,675

Tax paid cigars from the Philippines:

	May, 1923.	April, 1923.	Inc. or *decrease.
Class A	15,658,078	16,979,768	*1,311,690
Class B	277,925	619,560	*331,535
Class C	122,899	163,896	*40,997
Class D	525	55	470
Class E	35	190	*155

Total 16,059,462 17,763,469 *1,704,007

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts, as shown by the sale of revenue stamps, for the month of May, 1923, as compared with the previous month:

	May, 1923.	April, 1923.	Inc. or *decrease.
Alabama	331,825	278,550	53,285
1st California	3,921,668	Not repta.	
6th California	2,151,834	Not repta.	
Colorado	1,421,165	1,504,042	*82,877
Connecticut	3,842,080	3,264,475	577,555
Florida	48,084,177	45,324,532	2,759,645
Georgia	2,367,885	2,039,709	328,176
1st Illinois	9,351,089	8,215,812	1,135,277
Idaho	92,000	104,650	*12,650
Kansas	823,450	776,125	47,325
Louisiana	5,370,501	5,666,365	*295,864
Maryland	8,187,375	Not repta.	
4th Michigan	6,767,075	5,445,790	1,321,285
Minnesota	3,761,235	3,444,826	316,409
6th Missouri	2,794,200	2,489,775	344,425
New Hampshire	5,512,600	5,512,600	
1st New Jersey	11,260,650	8,278,450	2,982,200
5th New Jersey	31,908,719	Not repta.	
New Mexico	12,500	9,000	3,500
21st New York	9,122,025	8,653,210	468,815
North Dakota	92,850	80,150	12,700
1st Ohio	16,349,430	15,680,670	668,760
10th Ohio	16,122,900	17,620,200	*499,300
18th Ohio	9,598,122	9,510,130	77,972
Oklahoma	392,850	350,600	42,150
1st Penna.	140,466,901	Not repta.	
12th Penna.	17,268,575	13,613,910	3,654,665
23d Penna.	11,468,765	10,042,895	1,425,860
South Dakota	474,975	521,084	*47,108
Tennessee	756,750	845,016	*88,266
Utah	306,640	Not repta.	
Washington	492,500	452,050	40,450
Wyoming	39,750	Not repta.	

Rock Island, Ill.

I wish to call your attention to a few facts, as I have found them in my travels. Some of these questions will come up at our convention and I hope all will consider them, not with the intent of finding fault, but with the idea of adding to. I have often heard our international president criticized, and have done so myself, but the proper way to criticize is to offer a better way. One reason our trade has drifted to the trust is that our manufacturers have let them get about all the retail stores and drug stores, hotels and all places where most cigars are sold, instead of opening retail stores themselves. My remedy for fighting the trust is for every cigarmaker, as soon as he can, to open up a factory, with a retail department. We must be the man behind the counter. Anyone having a retail store in a small town can live cheap, and can work the towns close to him. When we have the man behind the counter, then we have the trust and non-union people going. We have a law which permits a capitalist to employ one union cigarmaker and he can have an apprentice. Let us change that and give the union man who can save enough to start a shop, let him have an apprentice, for he needs a boy to do stripping and delivering. We have aided the trust and others enough, now let us work and help each other. Regarding the bunch breaking and rolling system, let me say that it is ruining us and helping the other side, for a great many reasons. I will mention a few. It takes us at least three years to turn out a first-class union cigarmaker. It does not take the opposition three weeks to turn out a bunch breaker or roller. Then we want to organize them. What would we do with them all? We surely can not use them for there are no jobs for them. That is why we are getting so many classes or grades of cigarmakers. I would suggest that we do away with that class stuff altogether, but keep those who are now booked, but take in no more, only those who serve their time in union shops. Do you realize that they will soon be able to out-vote us? The old time hand workman will soon be a thing of the past under the system now working. Go into any factory of other kinds today and you do not learn a trade. You become a machine operator. You learn one operation and you become skilled at that, but if you get out of work there, you may have to go a long way before you can find

the same kind of work. So with bunch breaking and rolling. The trust knows and some of our large manufacturers know that as long as they are only bunch breakers or rollers it is hard for them to find work only in non-union shops. Hence the system. If we start retail stores, we can inaugurate a plan by which the presidents in our cities can make agreements with leaf top houses under which they will sell to our union shops one standard grade of leaf at a certain price, no matter how large or how small the order. There are some cigars today bearing the label, which are so poor that they are a disgrace. Under the above plan we could get out a certain brand or brands which all union manufacturers would be entitled to use, but in which they would have to put in the standard stock which would be sold them. Doing less than that would forfeit them the right to use the brand. Ask our tourists if there is room for all of us to start retail stores in this country. If you have any better way, let us hear from you through the Journal, and our president will be glad to do his part. We get around and see conditions as they are and meet things that probably he does not, so come out in the journal and the president will help us and grow with us. I want every member to criticize this with a better solution of our problems.

WM. GUNLOCK.

Industrial and Labor Information.

Published by International Labor Office.

Tobacco Workers—Two congresses of tobacco workers have been held recently. The annual congress of the federation affiliated to the General Confederation of Labor was held in Paris on May 7. According to the report submitted by the secretary, the Federation includes 40 branches with a total membership of about 15,000. Amongst the demands formulated by the congress were the following:

- (1) That tobacco workers should be included amongst civil servants entitled to pensions;
- (2) That the cost of living bonus should be increased from 720 to 1,800 francs;
- (3) That the tobacco monopoly should be continued and reorganized;
- (4) That tobacco factories in Alsace-Lorraine should be brought under the monopoly.

After an address by the secretary of the International Federation of Tobacco Workers, Mr. Elchelsheim, it was unanimously decided to apply for affiliation to the International Federation.

The Federation of Tobacco Workers affiliated to the General Federation of United Labor had sent a deputation to discuss the possibility of securing unity in the trade union movement. As the deputation had not full powers, no agreement was reached. The congress, however, decided to communicate the following declaration to the Federation affiliated to the General Confederation of United Labor:

"Whereas, the Federation, in accordance with the decisions of its congresses, allows all its members freedom of opinion, and whereas there are already minority unions within the Federation, whose views are opposed to the decisions adopted by the majority, the congress considers that unity could be effected if these comrades merely re-entered the confederal organizations, accepting the policy of the present majority and observing trade union discipline in their actions."

This resolution was submitted to a congress of the Federation affiliated to the General Confederation of United Labor which was held in Paris on 15 and 16, May. No agreement was reached on the question.

The standpoint of the latter congress was expressed in a resolution declaring that federal unity can only be realized on a national basis and that meanwhile efforts should be made to secure a united front on particular points in every branch union.

Resolutions were passed concerning wages and pensions similar to those adopted by the congress of the Federation affiliated to the General Confederation of Labor.

(Le Peuple, L'Humanité, 17-18 May, 1923.)

A PROCLAMATION.

**Labor Day and Labor Sunday Observance
American Asked by A. F. of L. Executive
Council in Inspiring Appeal.**

Having regard for the need of keeping constantly before the masses of our people the highest ideals of our labor movement and the requirement of our people for the complete fullness of life in all things, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor declares as follows:

The labor movement of America demands for all of our people the full benefit of the life-giving force of our marvelous civilization through constantly increasing wages and improvement of working conditions and through a reasonable and proper reduction in the hours of work.

The labor movement of America demands for the wage earners and for all who serve usefully in any capacity, a sound and just economic basis for life and freedom in the fullest meaning of those terms.

The labor movement of America has ever had high regard for the development of the ethical and the spiritual in life, realizing the right of all humanity to partake freely of the great satisfaction that comes to enrich life as a result.

The labor movement of our country, recognizing the fact that all freedom and all higher development of life, rest upon first providing assurance of the essentials of existence, has first demanded economic justice as a basis for all other things.

But the labor movement has always taught that the material is essential to something higher, and that the inspiration of our movement has its deepest springs in something above and beyond the material.

The labor movement strives for economic improvement with unrelenting zeal and fidelity because economic improvement is the first fundamental requisite; but it holds out to all mankind a flaming torch lighting the way to a greater fullness of life, to complete realization of the finer and nobler aspirations of the mind and soul.

The labor movement fixes as its goal nothing less than the complete richness of life, without limitation of any kind, the attainment of the complete human ideal, in all of its economic, ethical and spiritual implications.

Through the inspiration of our labor movement, the Sunday preceding Labor Day, which is the first Monday in September each year, has come into general national observance as Labor Sunday. On this day it is fitting to give thought to the aspirations of Labor and to find in what way the soul of Labor may give thought and expression to its longings.

Because of the aims and aspirations here set forth, we hold it fitting that all churches draw close to their altars the soul of Labor on the coming Labor Sunday and that the men and women of labor everywhere make special effort to co-operate with the churches and to secure the co-operation of the churches with them, in order that there may be in the churches everywhere on that day a great union of expression in behalf of a higher, nobler life for the masses of our people; and in order that there may be everywhere a consecration to the cause of human betterment, particularly in those things that lead to ethical and spiritual growth—in those things that give flower and fruit to the great idealism of our labor movement, the embodiment and the expression of the idealism of our people.

May Labor Day Sunday each year bring home to the masses of our people the great good that humanity may yet achieve, the lofty heights to which it may climb, the inspiration and the enrichment to be found in the great American labor movement which is the hope of the millions who toil.

We ask also that Labor Day, the great holiday of the toiling masses, dedicated to them and to their cause, be ennobled and enriched by an expression of the same spirit, the same

high idealism and purpose, the same uplifting, inspiring search for the fullness of life and the same determination to achieve triumph over all ills and wrongs through our great movement in its ethical and spiritual aspects, as well as through its purely economic operations.

CORRESPONDENCE

Action of the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America on Dual Organizations.

The International Executive Board views with great concern the activities of certain sinister individuals who, in various sections and under diverse circumstances, are obviously attempting to create discord and confusion within the United Mine Workers. These individuals, many of whom are without trade union standing and some of whom are of questionable character, seem to derive their energy from the same general source and are apparently actuated by similar motives and work for the same objective.

We have witnessed the formation and temporary existence of the "Working Class Union" in the Southwestern coal fields and the trail of confusion and trouble which it left in its wake; we have witnessed the organization of the "One Big Union" in the Northwestern provinces of Canada and its later annihilation by the diligent efforts of the loyal trade unionists in the mining industry of those fields; we have observed the almost continuous activities of the birds of passage, who for years past have sown broadcast the malignant germs of industrial hatred which have marked the history of the "Industrial Workers of the World"; we have in comparatively recent times been obliged to openly oppose and strike down the propaganda of the "Red Trade Union International of Moscow," which openly reared its serpent head in the ranks of the organization in the maritime provinces of Canada.

All of these organizations, drawing to themselves the worst elements in industrial America, were dual organizations to the United Mine Workers, having for their purpose: first, the control, and later, the destruction of our trade union organization, committed as it is to the principles of collective bargaining and the perpetuity of established governmental institutions.

With the lapse of time evidence has appeared to definitely indicate a visible bond of affinity between these several aggregations of malcontents. Various individuals active in one of these so-called organizations and driven by the extremity of circumstance to other fields have appeared as the proponents of others of the above named dual movements. A common inspiration and a common objective unite them, and it has at various times required great diligence to combat their intrigue and render futile their machinations. In every instance, however, the United Mine Workers has emerged from the conflict with their philosophy with an enhanced prestige and greater loyalty among its members, which vividly depicts the triumph of truth over sophistry and the worth of true industrial service as against the false vaporings of industrial zealots.

The material accomplishments of the United Mine Workers, committed as it is to recognized trade union principles, commend it as an organization to the minds of thoughtful men, and its marvelous growth and expansion in influence is a tribute to its founders and its members who have governed and regulated its affairs.

In virtue of these facts, it is, therefore, entirely proper that the United Mine Workers should give attention to the latest of the adversaries which has issued a challenge to its integrity. This band of self-styled industrial crusaders have classified themselves under the high sounding title of the "Progressive International Committee of the United Mine Workers of America." These men, without warrant for their acts, have undertaken from time to time to meet in secret conclave and there, amid the enthusiasm which always prevails in the

adoption of resolution, have highly resolved to assume control of the United Mine Workers and thenceforth direct its affairs along lines conceived by their deranged mental faculties.

Crowding for position in the front ranks of these doughty warriors appear many faces known of yore as enemies of the American Federation of Labor and its allied international unions.

At a recent conference held in Pittsburgh, Pa., assembled under call from this aggregation, appeared William Z. Foster, the moving spirit and counselor of the "Trade Union Educational League," known and recognized as an adjunct of the Communist Party in America. From the prolific mind and the facile pen of Foster came the various resolutions antagonistic to the United Mine Workers and the American labor movement which were adopted at the Pittsburgh meeting of these irreconcilables. Cheek by jowl with Foster appeared one Howat, one Merrick. Listed among the faithful is the name of Caleb Harrison, for many years an organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World; J. A. Hamilton, Jos. Manley, son-in-law of Foster, and many others of their ilk. These individuals, with ample funds, are undertaking a campaign of vilification and misrepresentation of reputable leaders of the organization and the established tribunals of the union for the purpose of undermining the confidence of its members and setting up their own dictatorship within its ranks.

In consideration of these facts, the International Executive Board feels warranted in warning the members of the United Mine Workers and other trade unions in the organized labor movement against giving aid or comfort in any form to the promoters of this dual union. The constitution of the United Mine Workers definitely classifies such organizations as the Progressive International Committee as being dual in purpose, and membership in dual organizations is expressly prohibited.

The International Executive Board through the adoption and issuance of this authoritative document definitely places the so-called Progressive International Committee as being within the scope of the constitutional provisions of the United Mine Workers with respect to dual unions. Instruction is hereby given to the officers of all subordinate districts of the United Mine Workers and to the officers and membership of all affiliated local unions to apply the provisions of the International Constitution to all members affiliated with the dual movement or giving aid and comfort thereto. Charges should be filed against such members and trials legally held in conformity with the provisions of the International Constitution governing such matters.

The United Mine Workers of America must purge itself of its secret enemies who draw substance from its bosom, as well as contest with its avowed enemies who openly prate of its future destruction. Our officers and our membership must awaken to a proper appreciation of this sordid industrial menace and loyalty to our laws and support to our ideals must be given by all.

Adopted by the International Executive Board at Indianapolis, Ind., June 20, 1923.

J. P. M. L. LEWIS,
President.

WM. GREEN,

Secretary-Treasurer, United Mine Workers, of America.

July 8, 1923.

No wonder conditions are bad. There is a lack of the old union spirit here. No one wishes to give any time to the cause, but they do wish union conditions. They expect the Int'l Union to make union wages and conditions for them just like lots of others who always cry the Int'l Union has done nothing for them. They belong to that element who wish to change over everything for something they know absolutely nothing about, or what they are going to transfer to, just change. If it is possible to get that which they seek by a change, why is it not possible to get that same thing through the present union? Theirs will be a

union also. Have the manufacturers agreed to give them all they desire for the mere changing from a conservative organization to a radical one? To my mind that is just the real reason we are in the rut. The bosses know we are nagging each other. They are sure our forces are split and just so sure as it continues we will never accomplish anything. I honestly hope, at this coming convention the opposition to the Int'l Union will put forth that same energy to the vital questions concerning the best interest of the Int'l Union. Then and only then will we be able to do that which is of great importance to our whole movement.

With best wishes for a successful convention. As ever,

Yours fraternally,
A. T. UNIONIST.

REPORTS OF ORGANIZERS

Montreal, July 4, 1923.

Since my last writing the cigar business has continued very bad in this Province. Only since a few days has there been any signs of some change taking place for the best. Few shops have raised the limit and have taken on new help, although there are still some people out of work.

Owing to the prolonged dull state of trade the progress of organization work was very much retarded, but, notwithstanding this, we have added quite a few new members to the roll of the Union. If business continues to improve, and all shops get to work again as in normal times, new recruits will be much easier to get and our efforts will meet with better success.

I have been visiting, monthly, Union 373, Sherbrooke, Que. They needed assistance and advice. I expect some very good results from my visits to this local, and this in the very near future.

I have visited several local unions of other trades in the interest of our label and of our organization campaign. In these meetings I have been generally well received. This is no doubt one of the best modes of procedure we can follow, so long as we can have the privilege of addressing these meetings.

A few months ago we have organized what we call "The Quebec Conference of Organizers and Business Agents." This organization meets monthly. Its purpose is to try and obtain better results in organization work in the different industries through the co-operation of the different paid officials of International Unions here. I have had the honor of being elected president of this institution. The Conference has held several meetings to date and I am in hopes that the International Trade Union Movement will be very materially benefited by its work.

A. GARIPEY,
Organizer.

Norfolk, Va., July 3, 1923.

The cigar makers of Local No. 133, Richmond, are not making the progress that circumstances warrant, or keeping abreast with the trend of industrial improvements that are prevalent in most lines of business. Trade in the local field is very quiet there and little effort has been made in recent years by those whose interest is at stake, to stem the tide and keep business flowing in the channels of Home Made-Union Label Cigars. In times gone by that local had a creditable membership and wielded a powerful influence in the cigar industry. The possibilities are within reach to again revive the trade, providing manufacturers and our members will co-operate, each doing an equal share to boost the trade along. A rose bush must have water to make it bloom. Fruit orchards yield most prolific when the husbandman is on the job. A garden of most fertile vegetables

will soon go to weeds if the man with the hoe is "asleep at the switch."

Agitation for the union label is paramount and should be constantly kept to the forefront. Activity and advertisement bring better results than inertia and indifference. Employment, working conditions and wages are most vital to the worker. Why not urge efforts to stimulate them? Unfortunately we have a few self-styled "progressives" in the trade who disparage label agitation, and classify it as "local patriotism"; such condemnation makes easier sledging for the sale of scab goods. Pessimism never made the sun shine or paid the house rent. Too many of the "progressives" do too much tearing down without offering something to take the place of what they seek to destroy. There can be no real constructive progress where members of our union go around "knocking" on the established order of things in the organization, and its fundamental laws, where pessimism is the general mental attitude and pessimists offer nothing scientific as a cure for the ills they seem to have found to complain of. The chap that lies down in the middle of the road with a pessimistic frown is in danger of being run over with an ice wagon.

The American Tobacco Trust has a strong hold in this center, but their non-union goods can be rooted out; with persistent effort in agitation and work of organization, results are sure to follow, if our members do not flag in their duty. A spirited campaign of label propaganda was carried on during my visit, twenty-five organizations were addressed in behalf of union made goods, the atmosphere seemed changed for the better. But the work must be carried on by the local committee.

Norfolk is well situated and ought to enjoy better business in the trade than it does. This town also was more forcible in membership, and "alert in local patriotism, and self pride for home made cigars" than it is at present. But it's only a repetition of the old story; activity ceased, interest subsided, and business skidded out of the hands of local manufacturers; our members here have not kept in touch with the organized labor movement. "Label boosting and agitation" show the marks of neglect. All hands must be on the job and pull in unison together, and there is no reason under the sun why union made goods, sold on merit (and they make good cigars here) should not predominate on the market.

Fraternally,
R. S. SEXTON,
General Organizer.

State of Trade July 1, 1923.

GOOD.	40 Grand Rapids	215 Logansport
	47 Quincy	220 New Orleans
	52 Elmira	221 South Bend
	56 Leavenworth	233 Sedalia
FAIR.	60 Three Rivers	250 Belleville
	72 Burlington	274 Pekin
	78 Alton	279 Plattsburg
	84 Saugerties	280 Owego
94 Pawtucket	86 Mansfield	282 Bridgeport
	88 Dubuque	283 Geneva
	88 St. Paul	286 Wichita
	103 Ansonia	287 Marinette
	112 Oneonta	300 Michigan City
	114 Jacksonville	302 Tecumseh
	121 Ithaca	310 Manistee
	122 Warren	315 St. Cloud
	124 Watertown	323 Sheboygan
	125 Norwich	331 Crookston
	129 Denver	345 Rapid City
	130 Saginaw	366 Ann Arbor
DULL.	135 Appleton	372 Marshfield
	150 Sioux City	381 Watertown
	154 Lincoln	406 Crawfordville
	158 La Fayette	409 Kewanee
6 Syracuse	162 Green Bay	410 Centralia
	163 Marysville	433 Mobile
	168 Oshkosh	435 Kenton
	173 Zanesville	444 Walla Walla
7 Utica	183 Jefferson City	450 Bakersfield
	206 North Adams	476 Pontiac
	209 Coldwater	477 Mantowoc
	210 Rome	479 Wheeling
9 Troy		
	20 Decatur	
	24 Muskegon	
	25 Milwaukee	
26 Norwalk		
	27 Toronto	
	32 Louisville	
	43 Urbana	

Vote on Convention City.

Chicago was chosen by a vote of 3,343 to 1,584 for Boston.

Union.	Chi- cago.	Bos- ton.	Union.	Chi- cago.	Bos- ton.	Union.	Chi- cago.	Bos- ton.	Union.	Chi- cago.	Bos- ton.
1.	25	5	109.	5	12	223.	5	17	364.	4	..
2.	11	5	110.	12	..	224.	..	11	365.	2	..
3.	16	5	111.	16	..	225.	14	11	369.	5	..
4.	11	75	112.	14	1	228.	14	5	370.	5	..
5.	19	..	113.	9	9	232.	5	..	372.	2	3
6.	14	2	114.	30	..	233.	6	..	373.	12	..
7.	8	..	115.	5	..	235.	7	..	379.	3	..
8.	7	..	117.	11	..	236.	1	9	380.	6	..
9.	27	11	118.	11	..	238.	13	..	381.	7	10
10.	5	11	120.	8	..	239.	5	..	382.	5	..
11.	6	2	121.	18	4	240.	..	5	384.	1	21
12.	10	..	122.	8	..	241.	6	..	387.	5	..
13.	12	..	125.	8	..	242.	2	9	389.	15	23
14.	58	..	126.	1	7	243.	11	..	394.	2	..
15.	14	..	127.	3	..	245.	8	..	395.	1	10
16.	14	..	128.	9	..	246.	..	7	396.	7	1
17.	54	..	129.	14	22	247.	17	..	398.	3	2
18.	..	7	130.	18	3	248.	19	17	399.	5	..
19.	9	..	131.	7	..	250.	12	..	400.	4	..
20.	3	6	132.	10	10	251.	110	1	403.	..	6
21.	12	2	133.	6	4	255.	..	8	404.	1	1
22.	3	2	134.	4	1	257.	10	18	405.	10	..
23.	3	2	135.	10	..	258.	7	..	406.	3	..
24.	..	8	137.	4	..	259.	10	..	407.	15	2
25.	28	5	138.	15	8	260.	3	..	409.	5	..
26.	9	..	139.	10	..	262.	7	..	410.	2	6
27.	9	12	140.	3	..	264.	..	2	415.	6	1
28.	17	5	141.	145	..	266.	40	2	416.	4	1
29.	4	..	142.	5	7	268.	4	..	418.	14	8
30.	22	2	143.	..	..	269.	5	5	422.	6	..
31.	4	..	144.	17	..	271.	2	3	423.	1	..
32.	22	..	145.	..	..	274.	2	..	425.	6	..
33.	29	..	146.	15	..	277.	4	..	429.	..	8
34.	10	5	147.	3	..	278.	2	10	430.	4	..
35.	7	..	148.	69	7	279.	3	9	431.	4	..
36.	19	8	149.	18	8	280.	8	..	433.	8	..
37.	10	14	150.	12	..	283.	10	..	434.	3	..
38.	10	14	151.	6	..	285.	8	..	435.	2	..
39.	20	14	152.	12	..	286.	5	..	437.	12	..
40.	4	..	153.	14	..	287.	..	3	443.	1	6
41.	17	5	154.	8	..	290.	1	6	444.	3	..
42.	9	..	155.	6	..	291.	14	..	445.	6	..
43.	12	37	156.	8	..	292.	..	11	446.	6	1
44.	5	..	157.	6	..	293.	6	..	450.	3	..
45.	19	..	158.	5	..	294.	15	1	451.	5	..
46.	14	2	159.	12	..	295.	7	..	455.	1	..
47.	14	2	160.	7	..	296.	..	7	456.	5	..
48.	32	34	161.	12	..	297.	5	5	457.	8	..
49.	..	14	162.	6	..	298.	8	15	459.	..	2
50.	10	..	163.	12	..	299.	7	3	460.	36	..
51.	5	15	164.	6	..	300.	7	..	462.	145	1
52.	12	2	165.	14	..	301.	10	1	463.	1	..
53.	21	1	166.	8	..	302.	2	..	464.	5	16
54.	..	11	167.	5	5	303.	7	..	466.	7	..
55.	22	2	168.	25	3	304.	15	..	468.	7	..
56.	7	..	169.	6	..	305.	7	4	470.	8	16
57.	..	4	170.	3	..	306.	12	..	471.	1	..
58.	..	1	171.	6	..	308.	6	..	472.	19	2
59.	..	10	172.	15	42	309.	5	..	473.	3	..
60.	..	4	173.	3	7	310.	..	6	474.	26	4
61.	..	5	174.	5	..	311.	..	9	475.	1	4
62.	..	2	175.	2	..	312.	9	2	476.	..	5
63.	..	1	176.	5	..	315.	20	..	477.	8	..
64.	..	1	177.	15	..	316.	20	..	479.	6	..
65.	..	1	178.	4	..	317.	6	..	480.	12	..
66.	..	7	179.	9	..	321.	1	7	481.	19	2
67.	..	15	180.	16	1	323.	18	..	482.	14	..
68.	..	5	181.	6	..	325.	5	..	483.	..	5
69.	..	3	182.	132	36	329.	7	..	484.	6	..
70.	..	3	183.	2	..	331.	7	..	486.	3	..
71.	..	..	184.	43	2	332.	50	..	487.	..	5
72.	..	..	185.	3	..	333.	30	1	491.	6	8
73.	..	..	186.	3	..	335.	19	2	492.	3	..
74.	..	..	187.	9	..	336.	37	..	497.	5	..
75.	..	..	188.	1	..	337.	27	..	499.	..	5
76.	..	..	189.	14	1	338.	5	..	500.	56	67
77.	..	..	190.	15	..	339.	6	3	501.	4	18
78.	..	..	191.	2	..	342.	..	4	502.	..	8
79.	..	..	192.	8	..	344.	2	10	505.	14	..
80.	..	..	193.	2	..	348.	5	1	512.	12	2
81.	..	..	194.	8	..	349.	..	6	514.	16	1
82.	..	..	195.	2	..	350.	10	4	516.	11	73
83.	..	..	196.	1	..	353.	14	1	518.	38	..
84.	..	..	197.	11	1	357.	..	13	..	..	..
85.	..	..	198.	20	..	359.	3	..	Total	3,618	1,571
86.	..	..	199.	7	..	360.	2	..	Majority for Chicago,	2,047.	..
87.	..	..	200.	6	..	363.	..	3	..	..	..
88.	..	..	201.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89.	..	..	202.	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90.	..	..	203.	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91.	..	..	204.	15	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
92.	..	..	205.	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
93.	..	..	206.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94.	..	..	207.	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95.	..	..	208.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96.	..	..	209.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97.	..	..	210.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98.	..	..	211.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99.	..	..	212.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100.	..	..	213.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101.	..	..	214.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102.	..	..	215.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103.	..	..	216.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104.	..	..	217.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105.	..	..	218.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106.	..	..	219.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107.	..	..	220.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108.	..	..	221.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109.	..	..	222.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The union label is essentially an emblem of peace, both in suggestion and in practice.

**Delegates to Convention of Cigar Makers' International Union, Chicago,
August 13, 1923.**

UNION NO.	DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
1	Henry E. Wurach	Robt. Elsinger
2	Chas. H. Stevens	
3	John J. Guinan	Edw. Peters
4	Joseph Bauer	
4	Eli Polack	
4	John L. Gilliam	
5	Louis Belanger	Chas. Bosdyk
6	J. B. Sigel	H. Ross
7	Alexa Rosenthal	Frank Dauguer
8	Chas. Weaver	J. O'Connor
10	J. Brady	C. Capron
51, 11	F. J. Griffin	
12	Peter Rogers	Fred Schuck
13, 279	S. Gompers	W. J. Conway
14	R. E. Van Horn	Sam Golden
14	Harry Chapp	Max Weber
14	E. J. O'Neill	P. V. Blake
16	James Dundon	Geo. W. Tozer
17	Wm. A. Dawson	John Hetzner
311, 18, 430	J. L. Kaupp	J. R. Rahrle
403, 19, 263, 310	Frank Lamora	Joe Cartier
20	Roy Sollenberger	Dan Reichert
22	Harry Kohler	Ernest McCormick
23, 233	M. H. Grant	J. D. Meyer
24, 167, 366	Frank Wierda	Werner DeWitt
25	Jas. Sheehan	Frank Hubert
26, 139, 371	Wm. F. Korn	
27	N. J. Martin	P. Hinebecker
28		
29, 480	A. F. Gibbs	A. E. Higgs
62, 31, 308, 399	Otto Belzman	Robt. Cordle
33	Edw. Schmitt	Wm. Waggoner
85, 34	James Peters	Frank Johnson
35	Wm. Schneeberger	Phil Schneider
36, 56, 286, 359	W. J. Schneider	J. E. Hayes
37	Jno. E. Renier	Louis Tegtmeyer
38	Wm. L. Morken	F. C. Mitchell
39	Phil Montis	F. A. Grube
296, 40, 269, 326	Jessie Traub	
41	Frank Assell	Howard O'Connor
42	Jas. T. Manee	Richard Feeney
313, 43, 173, 260, 435	W. T. Batty	John Roth
44	F. J. W. Altheide	Geo. J. Morthland
123, 45, 75	A. P. Lombard	
46	Jas. Moran	T. F. Nielson
47	John B. Hering	Ernest Breuer
48	Joe Schwable	Mike Staski
49	John W. Russell	Jas. Londigan
50, 406	John Dally	
52, 348	Adam Withman	C. Arnold
53	F. F. Lang	Wm. Leonard
54	Joseph Hersman	Jacob Scheer
55	A. R. Theoret	Jas. Sullivan
57, 207, 259	John Siems	
58	A. Gariepy	A. Bolsvert
60, 181	John McKinzie	Wm. Reinbold
61	Frank Houska	
232, 63, 317, 355	Christian Kemmerer	L. P. Lang
301, 64, 309	R. S. Stauffer	Jno. A. Yocum
66		
68	John M. Hayford	
331, 70, 400	F. R. Walker	
72	Henry Wegener	J. E. Bradfield
73, 127		
74, 84	George F. Hitz	
76	James Kearns	J. Ellenberger
77	Otto Buch	Alex McEachron
81, 78	Henry Gerow	
416, 79, 86, 260	Wm. F. Horlacher	F. Miller
80, 154, 423	Sterling B. Ford	J. J. Arnold
83	Jess Jones	A. J. Jones
87	J. Braham	A. Minden
88, 239	C. W. Cowley	
89	J. J. Greichel	George Quant
90	Jacob Rhine	P. O'Connor
90	Rudolph Modest	E. Wolf
171, 91, 108, 320	Albert S. Horne	
92	George Apholt	H. Moses
93, 143, 358	J. B. Schupp	
94, 324, 475	Geo. Medroes	
102, 95, 193	I. N. Wells	L. L. Jacobs
96, 115, 137, 176	Christ Freudeman	Jos. Ketti
97	Wm. Collins	
97	A. Bartels	
97	C. J. Blockland	
97	C. D. Brey	S. Mayers
98	Gust B. Erickson	Frank Tauche

191, 99, 183	Otto Ludwig	J. E. Williams
153, 100, 345, 387	A. B. Abel	Louis Anderson
180, 103	J. H. Riley	John Ziegler
295, 104	E. G. Kotzwinkle	S. M. Glover
437, 105, 185, 293	Albert Dickson	Al. Schnitzer
107	Chas. Emmert	E. G. Metz
109, 391, 498		
110	R. S. Sexton	F. J. Dahler
111	J. F. Wunderlich	H. Ullins
112, 125	S. E. Dunham	T. H. Macksey
113	T. F. Burns	Elmer Lewis
114	Henry Linderman	L. P. Hoffman
118	W. E. Stacy	C. F. Shea
120		
121	M. F. Nolan	John Nadge
122	Chas. F. Meyers	H. J. Miller
124, 210, 342	A. E. Wagner	
126	Jas. M. Krick	A. F. Spangler
262, 128, 285, 404	W. W. Bowen	U. M. Lee
129	Sam Riefkin	Geo. B. Streader
130	J. H. Vandelloo	Al Harms
131, 147	Lewis Goldstein	
132	Theo Billingsheimer	R. C. Green
133, 240	J. S. Owen	
134, 158, 300		
135	E. A. Heldeman	
138	Henry F. Hilfers	P. P. Haltsma
373, 140, 349, 422	J. C. Gosselin	C. H. Stevens
141	Jos. Cermak	J. Belohlavek
141	Max Grabenstein	J. Behensky
429, 142, 231	Warren Taylor	O. A. Gage
144	Jack Melhado	Fred Raynor
479, 145, 510	J. F. Helmbricht	F. C. Nolte
203, 146, 428	Robt. M. Hartman	W. J. Kelly
148		
149	H. C. Traeger	C. Neilson
150, 177, 223	M. J. Stone	
289, 151		
277, 155, 456	Chas. Northcutt	Chas. Gardner
299, 156	Chas. A. Smith	Wm. Hollerhan
201, 157, 455	Wm. Gunlock	
396, 160	Philip Benjamine	W. C. Finn
161		
162		
306, 163, 492, 499	John Listerman	H. G. Sewell
165	H. M. Good	Harry Gifford
168	Ed. Kelchhafer	Frank Janda
514, 170	T. E. Delaney	
172	Sidney Saville	Jos. Malik
174	Leo Green	Pius Ditton
292, 175	Gus Goldstein	O. Dreselmeyer
178	E. J. Menard	Thos. B. Currie
182, 372	J. P. La Muska	F. J. Mettelka
184, 208	George F. Watson	W. F. Taylor
205, 186, 368, 463	Fred E. Gregory	
188, 450	Henry Torgor	J. L. Stephens
192	George Wilton	
193	John Cullity	
192	N. J. La Salle	
194		
305, 200	H. W. Skinner	J. B. Edens
202	E. J. Stack	Fred Helbock
204, 382	Math. Bix	
206	John Fitzpatrick	William Hill
208, 302, 393, 468	John VanDeweese	J. G. Beckman
212, 245	Jos. S. Josephson	H. G. Auster
213	J. C. Hilsdorf	Chas. Long
339, 215	Clarence Cramer	F. J. Bergman
218	Jos. D. Palmer	J. E. Rhodes
219	Albert Laland	J. Juzang
220	W. E. Morial	M. M. Young
221	B. B. Davis	Joe Reiter
223	Henry Welland	Guy Gould
224	M. J. Sullivan	F. A. Brophy
225	Louis Sherman	Wm. Bolz
226, 255	E. A. Manning	T. F. Garvey
228	Henry Knobel	Phil Hanlon
415, 235, 379	Jno. McGregor	L. Vance
236	W. C. Hoverter	D. M. Kline
238		
293, 241	Ed. Burtch	Frank Roy
243	Peter Hollinger	John Russell
488, 246	T. Clark Bally	
247, 243, 394	Fred A. Wolff	Chas. Jager
248	Andrew Butcher	H. Dalloz
250	Henry Mueller	Walter Jansen
251	B. M. Asch	M. Simons
253		
257	J. L. Glick	Enos Roney
258, 409, 476, 497	P. C. Haley	Harry Herbert
432, 261, 318, 405	P. J. O'Shaughnessy	
353, 264, 370	Jose Bustello	
266	E. B. Hanson	R. Jerkins

215, 271, 434	J. M. Scharenbroich	L. E. Hall
401, 273	W. H. Donahue	Jas. L. Rogers
274, 297, 451	Wm. Herbig	Geo. Hicks
278	E. J. Vincent	Jos. Shearer
288, 280	F. P. Gullford	
282	Chas. E. Thies	John Dodd
482, 287	Louis Ziebel	
290, 447	Phil Sullivan	
291, 341, 469	D. C. Stroup	
294	John Oakes	H. Perault
303, 466	Frank Bartholomeu	
304, 477	F. E. Corbelle	Ignatz Zarnick
306, 492, 499	John Listerman	H. G. Sewell
312, 362, 380	Thos. Nicholson	
314, 69, 457		
316	Phil Wagaman	J. E. Smith
321, 484	Jno. Schurman	Frank Despins
323	Frank Guthell	John Winterstein
325, 444, 445	Simon Elian	
329, 363	Jos. Koenig	L. A. Martin
332	John Merhoff	Frank Peralta
333		
335	S. T. Leonard	J. E. Hegarty
336	Manuel Gonzalez	Chas. Norona
336	Elias Gonzalez	H. W. Adams
337	Manuel Marrero	Chas. M. Russell
338, 425, 487	Chas. Stebbins	C. L. Milliken
344, 471	H. T. Barnes	H. A. Jahns
350, 376, 446 P. R.		
357	Frank Brown	Howard White
364, 369, 443	Wm. Westendorff	Julius De Gryse
431, 365	Chas. Rinker	Jno. Driscoll
375, 491	Jos. Turtle	Earl F. Wals
381	August Otto	Henry Fendt
384	T. E. Welch	F. Granda
389	Manuel La Rosa	Jos. Leto
395, 398	Thos. M. Coffery	Chas. Thleme
402	H. F. Smoll	G. C. Ohm
410	Andrew Schessler	Wm. Dehn
418	Juan B. Sanchez	S. De Jesus
449		
460	P. Rivera Martinez	F. Pas Granela
462	L. E. Fales	S. Spoto
462	V. S. Cuesta	W. Tournde
462	R. Gonzalez	G. P. Bianco
464	Francisco Chillura	A. Coniglio
467	P. R. Martinez	C. Aviles
470	F. C. Bugby	T. J. McCormack
472		
474	Maxino Cueto	Jose Siena
481	Luis L. Muniz	V. Martinez
500	Manuel De Diego	Pedro Noriega
500	Frank Andrien	Pedro Diaz
500	Sergio F. Cuervo	Alf. Cameas
501	Geo. B. Graham	H. D. Clarke
501	Jno. H. Emery	E. V. Deftbaugh
502	J. O. Cochran	D. Johnson
504		
506		
512		
513		
516	Emma Wagener	Jane Cochran
518	Jno. F. Howe	Michael Sullivan
520	Elizabeth A. Foley	Ella Quinn

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER

Philadelphia, Pa., July 7, 1923.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz:

Union 110, Washington, D. C.

The books and accounts here are fine. Benefit cards and endorsed vouchers on file for every item of expense. Did not find one error in figures—nice work. Some of the members here do not take their stamps, neither dues or assessments—causes quite a surplus in stamps. One of these days it will make trouble for somebody. Better take your stamps and keep your due book straight. It verifies your membership. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 1, 1915 ..\$ 504.00
Int'l receipts to June 1, 1923 13,627.45

Total\$14,131.45
Int'l expense to June 1, 1923 13,937.59

Financier's balance for June 1, 1923..\$ 193.86

Funds of Union.

June 1, 1923, in Farmers' and
Merchants' Bank, Georgetown..\$ 43.00
In possession Treas. Fred W.
Spless 20 05
In possession Sect'y Fred J.
Dahler 20.00

Total \$ 83.05

Deficiency of Union June 1, 1923 ...\$ 110.91

This is a balance still due on account of old deficiency. You are requested to at once make arrangements to refund this deficiency.

Union 1, Baltimore, Md.

The accounts here are in excellent condition, accurate work all around and complete to date.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1917 ...\$ 1,061.99
Int'l receipts to June 1, 1923 43,545.65
Expended over percentage in 1921-22.. 232.21

Total\$44,835.67

Int'l expense to June 1, 1923	44,177.54
Financier's balance for June 1, 1923..\$	662.83
Funds of Union.	
June 1, 1923, in Nat'l Central Bank	\$171.56
In possession Sect'y Gustav Mehan	76.35
Total	\$ 247.91

Deficiency of Union June 1, 1923 ...\$ 414.42
 Their attention is called to the provisions in the constitution regarding the refunding of deficiency.

Union 133, Richmond, Va.

The books and accounts here are handled honestly—a nice effort is made. Cash and stamp accounts are now correct. This union had not received credit for \$50.00 that was deposited in bank. However they made the correction when I verified the bank account. Sect'y Smith has deposited in bank \$68.00 since June 1.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 1, 1915 ...\$	27.82
Int'l receipts to June 1, 1923	11,081.61
Correction in Int'l account	7.72
Total	\$11,117.15
Int'l expense to June 1, 1923	10,588.06

Financier's balance for June 1, 1923..\$ 529.09

Funds of Union.

June 1, 1923, in Am. Nat'l Bank..\$459.00	
In possession Sect'y N. J. Smith. 70.09	
Total	\$ 529.09

Union 165, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is hard to believe the change for the better that has taken place here. This is the first examination, for any union in Philadelphia, where the examiner did not increase their deficiency. All benefit cards and vouchers for expense on file—nearly the same improvement shows in the ledger also. The members here should appreciate the different officers that brought about these almost wonders. The present secretary can handle the money and correctly account for it. Another new feature—as all will admit—\$2,316.42 is the amount of deficiency refunded in the last twelve months.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for July 1, 1922....\$	3,816.14
Int'l receipts to July 1, 1923	15,653.50
Expended over percentage in 1922	396.14
Total	\$19,865.78
Int'l expense to July 1, 1923	17,453.68

Financier's balance for July 1, 1923..\$ 2,412.10

Funds of Union.

July 1, in Producers' and Consumers' Bank	\$524.42
In defunct Chester St. Bank....	89.10
In possession Sect'y Chas. P. O'Brien	79.35
Total	\$ 692.87

Deficiency of Union July 1, 1923....\$ 1,719.23

Union 240, Norfolk, Va.

The present secretary tries to have his accounts correct. Some of the members will not take their due stamps—causes a surplus. One of these days they will wish they had their due stamps. It will make them trouble some time. Cash account and ledger correct. Complete vouchers now on file. A dependable man is secretary.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance May 1, 1915	\$ 176.68
Int'l receipts to June 1, 1923	10,552.50
Over percentage in 1915 and 1917.....	102.66

Corrections at Int'l office	25.13
Due to Int'l Union on examination	140.00

Total

Int'l expense to June 1, 1923

Financier's balance for June 1, 1923..\$ 438.87

Funds of Union.

June 1, 1923, in Nat'l Bank of Com.	\$300.67
In possession Sect'y-Treas. T. M. Wilson	78.20
Total	\$ 378.87

Deficiency of Union June 1, 1923....\$ 60.00

Union 296, Wilmington, Del.

The books and accounts here show a wonderful improvement over the work of previous officers, since the present secretary has had charge. There is an honest excuse for the funds not being deposited the last few weeks. It is a pleasure to find the accounts as Sect'y Burke has them.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1917	\$ 325.56
Int'l receipts to July 1, 1923	4,276.45
Over percentage for 1919 and 1922.....	5.06
Due to Int'l Union on examination.....	1.00

Total

Int'l expense to July 1, 1923

Financier's balance for July 1, 1923....\$ 168.20

Funds of Union.

July 1, 1923, in Union Nat'l Bank.\$ 71.75	
In possession Sect'y-Treas. Lewis E. Burke	74.52
Total	\$ 146.27

Deficiency of Union July 1, 1923

Yours fraternally,

W. A. CAMPBELL,
 International Financier.

Special Financier's Examination.

Union 10, Providence, R. I.

July 7, 1923.

The accounts of this union are in good condition and correctly kept. Owing to business conditions here it was necessary to change financial secretaries three times during the past year. This caused the mislaying of some monthly reports and vouchers, but there was sufficient to show that the accounts were properly kept.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance March 1, 1922	\$ 237.57
Int'l receipts to June 30, 1923	2,892.34
Expended over percentage in 1921	15.02
Expended over percentage in 1922	41.60

Total

Int'l expense to June 30, 1923

Financier's balance June 30, 1923\$ 664.82

Funds of Union.

June 30, 1923, in Citizens' Saving Bank	\$591.50
In possession Fin.-Sect'y W. Meyer	38.65
Total	\$ 630.15

Deficiency of Union June 30, 1923\$ 34.67

Yours fraternally,

A. E. HOHLER,
 Special Financier

The union label constitutes recognition of the union by making certain the recognition of union products.

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

- G. W. PERKINS, President,
508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
- SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.
- I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.
- A. GARIPEY, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can., Third Vice President.
- MANUEL GONZALES, Box 5086, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.
- E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.
- CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Sixth Vice President.
- E. J. STACK, Labor Temple, Portland, Ore., Seventh Vice President.
- GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having pre-

viously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also as per Section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study Section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member. If there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

Charles Nellson appealed against the Joint Advisory Board, New York, reference his claim for pay on a certain cigar. The appeal was not sustained.

E. Van Der Cammen et al. appealed against Union 266 Memphis for illegally reinstating a member whom the financial secretary had constitutionally suspended for non-payment of dues. The appeal was sustained.

Union 90 New York appealed against Union 213 New York for neglecting to take more drastic action in a case in which Union 90 claimed illegality reference the matter of representation in a certain convention. The union replied that no harm was intended and they did not approve of such action and ordered the secretary to apologize to Union 90. The appeal was not sustained.

John A. Dippo appealed against 311 Auburn reference the nomination and election of delegate to the convention. The appeal was not sustained.

U. M. Lee appealed against Unions 404 Austin, 262 Dallas, and 128 El Paso reference their vote for delegate to the convention. The appeal was not sustained.

UNION NOTES

Union 33: Springfield, Ill., would like to communicate with Frank Schaaf on some important business.

Secretary Thomas O'Dea of 22, Detroit, Mich., notifies those interested that his hours are Saturday only from 10:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m., and at home after 5 p. m., 1693 Porter St., between 10th and 12th Sts.

The office of Union 2, Buffalo, N. Y., is closed the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, but open all day Monday and Saturday. The secretary is doing agitation work.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

JUNE, 1923.

RECEIPTS—TAX.

11 St. Albans	\$100	92 Worcester	\$250
13 New York	100	93 Omaha	100
22 Detroit	100	95 St. Joseph	50
25 Milwaukee	250	96 Akron	50
31 Connersville	100	105 Maysville	50
32 Louisville	250	111 Des Moines	200
38 Springfield	250	112 Oneonta	150
40 Bldeford	100	125 Norwich	50
44 St. Louis	400	130 Saginaw	100
47 Quincy	150	135 Appleton	50
49 Springfield	300	137 Massillon	50
52 Elmira	100	149 Brooklyn	100
53 New Orleans	250	163 Marysville	50
56 Leavenworth	100	168 Oshkosh	200
60 Keokuk	150	172 Davenport	300
61 La Crosse	100	469 Bakersfield	250
62 Richmond	75	470 Portland	250
70 Winona	75	475 Fitchburg	50
72 Burlington	150	479 Wheeling	150
73 Alton	50	484 Meriden	50
76 Hannibal	250	506 Tampa	400
88 Dubuque	150	512 Tampa	100
91 Allentown	50	514 Tampa	150

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

6 Syracuse	\$35.00	146 N. Brunswick..	\$ 1.75
11 St. Albans	3.15	148 Caguas	3.30
17 Cleveland	1.00	161 Denver .....	.75
19 S. Ste. Marie	2.20	251 New York	2.25
37 Fort Wayne	1.40	267 Lancaster	6.00
38 Springfield	3.00	285 Ft. Worth	1.75
43 Urbana	3.60	325 Spokane	1.75
48 Toledo	1.60	342 Batavia	2.20
53 New Orleans	1.75	348 Corning	2.00
74 Poughkeepsie..	3.00	364 Nacogdaches ..	2.20
79 Sandusky	1.75	387 Yankton	3.10
102 Kansas City	3.90	418 Bayamon	2.00
111 Des Moines	3.00	425 Astoria	2.35
112 Oneonta .....	.75	480 Orlando	6.60
113 Tacoma	2.00		
J. A. B. New Orleans			2.60
Strippers, Boston, charter fee			5.00
374 Key West, returned funds			171.25
354 Key West, returned funds			1.41
276 Plattsmouth, returned funds			107.30

Receipts for June	\$7,142.57
Balance May 31, 1923	8,530.73
Total	\$10,673.30

EXPENDITURES FOR JUNE.

Office rent	\$ 200.00
Salary to Int'l Pres. (five weeks)	300.00
Salaries to clerks and stenogs. (5 weeks)	1,030.00
Pietro Bianco, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
A. Garipey, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as org.	175.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
C. H. Stevens, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as org.	205.46
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as finan.	300.00
93 11/20 rms. Journal paper	634.42
A. F. of L. tax for June	290.00
U. L. T. Dept. tax for June	145.00
Express on supplies	20.00
Express on property from 276, Platts-	
mouth, dissolved	2.05
Telephone service	6.50
Telegraph service	30.48
Addressograph plates .....	.70
Towel service	3.00
Light	1.53
Dues cancelers, etc.	2.75
Office supplies	12.66
Exchange on checks	1.55
Carrying labels to 14 .....	.40
Printing—	
May Journals	297.44
5,000 envelopes International office ...	29.00

Circular ref. nomination and election	
of delegates	6.50
Circular ref. combination of unions ..	6.50
Circular ref. amendment of 90, New	
York	6.50
Circular ref. census	6.50
Circular ref. making combinations ...	7.00
Circular ref. statement and report of	
industry	6.50
1,000 questionnaires ref. report on cigar	
industry	11.00
350 ruled blanks for census	10.00
28,000 cards for census	56.00
Application of 97, Boston	28.00
Application of 470, Portland	21.00
Circular ref. result of elections	6.00
Circular ref. delegate expense	5.50
Stationery for locals	15.55
Application of J. A. B., New York ..	7.00
Trimming label cut .....	.35
Zinz label cut for 335, Hammond	23.30
Daily receipt book for 165, Philadelphia	
1,000,000 labels	150.00
4,500 postal cards for Forms 1, 2, 3 and 4	
Postage on May Journals	15.32
Postage on letters and supplies	57.28
Labor News Service for June	3.25
Rent for typewriter	4.00

Expenses for June	\$6,097.99
*Balance June 30, 1923	4,575.31
Total	\$10,673.30

*Included in balance \$1,400 Liberty Bonds.

Chicago, Ill., July 6, 1923.

The undersigned auditors of the C. M. I. U. of A. do hereby certify that we have examined the financial statements and accounts of the International President, G. W. Perkins, for the period of six months ending June 30, 1923, and that we have found them absolutely correct in every detail, with the following results:

	Receipts	Expenditures
January	\$ 6,647.92	\$ 6,118.13
February	4,604.50	5,219.96
March	7,518.38	7,206.64
April	5,724.46	5,235.45
May	5,446.56	5,967.60
June	7,142.57	6,097.99
Totals	\$37,084.39	\$35,845.77
Bal. Dec. 31, 1922	3,336.69	
Bal. June 30, 1923		4,575.31
Total	\$40,421.08	\$40,421.08
\$1,400.00 in Liberty Bonds included in bal-		
ance.		

Faternally submitted,
HARRY KOLLER,
 Union 22, Detroit, Mich.
CHARLES LIERMAN,
 Union 57, Champaign, Ill.
FRED FOERSTER,
 Union 162, Green Bay, Wis.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 3, Paterson, to fine Leo Tamorolgio, Wm. Van Winkle and Fidel Haas each \$50.00 for working in the non-union factory of the Times Cigar Company. Vote—Affirmative, 5; negative, 1; one member approved \$25.

Approved the application of 339, Kokomo, Ind., to fine Frank Dempsey \$200 and annul his retiring card for going to work at the non-union Great Western Pottery Co. Vote—Affirmative, 5; negative, 1; one member approved only the annulment of card.

Fines of \$10.00 or Less.

Arie Docks (3601) was fined \$10.00 by Union 17, Cleveland, Ohio, for ignoring the rule of the local union that before going to work a member shall appear before the regular or executive board meeting.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted herein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues for 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter, in the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a securing employment in a factory using the label or which pays the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force

until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 130. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessment levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue in color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

The first paragraph of Section 2 of the Constitution shall read:

The next convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union shall be held on the second Monday in August, 1923.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

The amendment of Union 248, Jacksonville, changing the percentage allowance to local unions, as published in the May issue.

Received the endorsement of Unions 218, Binghamton; 150, Sioux City; 171, E. Greenville; 188, Seattle; 130, Saginaw.

Not having received the required number of endorsements it can not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of Union 464, Tampa, changing the percentage allowance to local unions, as published in the May issue.

Received the endorsement of Unions 218, Binghamton; 389, New York.

Not having received the required number of endorsements it can not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of Union 165, Philadelphia, limiting the sick benefit to ten weeks for any one continuous or recurrent inability, as published in the May issue.

Received no endorsements.

Not having received the required number

of endorsements, it can not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

The amendment of 192, Manchester, changing the reference in the constitution to Chinese, tenement-house, or non-union cigars, to read "No manufacturer shall be granted the blue label that deals in Chinese, tenement-house or non-union cigars."

Received the endorsement of Union 130, Saginaw.

Not having received the required number of endorsements, it can not be submitted to a vote of local unions.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

191 Morris	\$50	279 Plattsburg	\$100
192 Manchester	600	282 Bridgeport	200
201 Rock Island	100	283 Geneva	100
202 Portland	100	285 Fort Worth	100
204 New Albany	100	286 Wichita	50
205 Battle Creek	100	287 Marinette	150
206 North Adams	75	290 Janesville	150
210 Rome	100	292 Brooklyn	100
212 Superior	75	294 Duluth	150
215 Logansport	150	295 Scranton	150
218 Binghamton	250	299 Middletown	50
220 South Bend	200	302 Tecumseh	75
224 Salt Lake City	100	305 Monmouth	50
223 San Francisco	400	308 Muncie	100
235 Peru	75	312 Livingston	100
239 Lyons	100	315 St. Cloud	250
240 Norfolk	75	316 McSherrystown	500
242 York	200	318 Chattanooga	75
245 Ashland	50	321 New Britain	150
246 Olean	75	323 Sheboygan	150
248 Jacksonville	250	324 Gloucester	75
250 Belleville	250	326 Taunton	200
259 Bloomington	100	331 Crookston	250
264 Rutland	75	332 San Diego	350
266 Memphis	200		

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of A. S. Reachard please notify him that his mother is very ill and does not expect to live and would like to see him.

Mrs. Thayer of Tecumseh, Mich., would like to hear from Richard May (4365).

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Fred Shain, who disappeared from Madison, Wis., on July 4, 1923, please notify his wife, Mrs. Fred Shain, 1314 E. Wilson St., Madison, Wis.

PRIVATE LOANS

Secretaries please collect the following private loans and return to secretary of 470, Portland, Me.: March 25, 1921, O. Regney, No. 7434, \$2; April 25, 1921, O. Regney, No. 7434, \$4.50; April 5, 1921, Walter Schmidt, No. 19208, \$2; June 1, 1921, Peter Godin, No. 89313, \$2; June 21, 1921, J. B. Stone, No. 17316, \$2; June 23, 1921, Ed. Resher, No. 43337, \$2; Oct. 11, 1921, W. Killen, No. 53781, \$5.50. If not paid we will enforce the constitution.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: None. Union 46, Grand Rapids, Mich., for Martin Flynn (18558).

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five)	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x3½, 8x4½, 8x4¾	1.10

When ordering state size wanted.	
Year date for label canceler	.20
Typeholder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps.	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x¼ in.	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x¼ in.	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4¼x1¼ in.	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.25
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1—200-page label record	1.40
1—100-page label record	.85

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

	Day books and			Ledgers			Ledgers only.		
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.80			
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40			
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.30	6.75	11.50			
3rd zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00			
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20			
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50			
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90			
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10			
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40			

To Canadian Unions:

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

1,000-page ledgers cannot be shipped to Canada by parcel post because of the 11-pound limit. The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada. Until further notice 1,000-page ledgers will cost Canadian locals \$11, plus express charges.

One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	\$0.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES. LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50 init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps;

30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cards; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of em-

ployment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; Int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN APRIL, 1923.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date Initiated.	Length By member-			Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr.	M.			
1	Louis Ehrmandt	35398	Aug., 1885	1	37	4	Cerebral apoplexy	71	\$300.00
2	Jno. Schafer	2842	Nov., 1879	68	43	5	Diabetes	72	550.00
3	J. Arrastibia	36434	June, 1890	3	32	4	Total disability	82	350.00
4	Jackson Smith	71018	May, 1892	4	30	11	Total disability	64	350.00
6	E. A. Eaton	80896	Apr., 1897	6	25	10	Menigitis	63	550.00
14	H. Krause	37451	Aug., 1883	14	39	..	Heart disease	63	550.00
14	Geo. Muhlhhausen	73371	Sept., 1889	14	24	..	Heart disease	61	550.00
14	Wife Aug. Richter	100580	Sept., 1902	14	21	..	Arterio sclerosis	70	40.00
14	Wife F. Lange	8527	Apr., 1882	14	41	..	Apoplexy	61	40.00
32	Albert Smith	11881	July, 1887	32	34	10	Cancer liver	61	550.00
35	Anna Malchert	85337	Mar., 1900	35	..	..	Dropsy	55	300.00
37	L. C. Heck	4169	Aug., 1898	37	24	7	Complications	73	550.00
39	J. A. Weichaus	87885	May, 1900	257	22	11	Total disability	53	350.00
42	Wife Phil Lublin	88536	Nov., 1901	100	23	5	Interstitial nephritis	60	40.00
42	G. Gmann	29979	Feb., 1884	42	39	..	Arterio sclerosis	62	550.00
42	J. W. Printz	107342	Jan., 1904	446	19	3	Cancer throat	51	475.00
43	C. H. Murphy	24035	Nov., 1881	43	42	3	Blood poison	67	550.00
47	Wife J. H. Meyer	7894	Dec., 1880	47	22	3	Paralysis	82	40.00
49	Geo. Larrabee	35920	May, 1892	49	20	11	Heart disease	..	550.00
66	Fritz Reichel	61589	Apr., 1889	66	33	10	Pneumonia	63	550.00
74	Geo. P. Schiffer	41493	Jan., 1886	74	37	1	Pneumonia	72	275.00
87	Chas. Schlinbecker	35911	June, 1893	87	29	..	Nephritis	70	550.00
90	Marie Barta	57689	Jan., 1886	90	37	3	Myocarditis	69	550.00
90	Herman Duft	58442	July, 1891	90	31	7	Cancer rectum	68	550.00
90	Jno. Fliethon	97172	Aug., 1901	26	21	7	Myocarditis	70	550.00
90	Louise Hoach	56801	Oct., 1904	90	18	6	Myocarditis	63	475.00
90	Nathan Lovenkrom	57919	Sept., 1890	90	22	5	Nephritis	57	550.00
90	Fred Muller	56911	Apr., 1883	90	36	11	Chro. cystitis	76	550.00
90	Wife S. Pulvermacher	56639	Jan., 1900	90	23	3	Umbilical hernia	79	40.00
90	Wife B. Ziegenmilch	56619	Apr., 1894	90	29	11	Myocarditis	68	40.00
97	Wife Jno. Grauman	74273	Oct., 1893	97	29	6	Cancer	46	40.00
97	F. Lewengrub	55369	Feb., 1890	90	33	..	Total disability	70	350.00
97	L. Van Osbeck	1679	May, 1882	97	40	..	Total disability	75	350.00
97	Jno. Pothoff	37330	Aug., 1885	97	27	7	Mastoiditis	69	550.00
97	A. Van Poppel	73518	May, 1893	97	..	..	Balance	..	50.00
98	Jno. Stoffels	94788	Mar., 1901	98	21	9	Tuberculosis	41	550.00
99	W. J. Nelson	4582	Nov., 1881	99	40	4	Pneumonia	67	550.00
123	Peter Schuh	63935	Apr., 1889	123	34	..	Heart disease	74	550.00
129	Lee Masco	84199	July, 1919	3	8	..	Consumption throat	47	75.00
131	Hy Schneider	95923	May, 1901	131	21	10	Kidney disease	57	550.00
138	Ed. Ehlers	19811	Dec., 1900	138	22	2	Peritonitis	47	550.00
138	Oscar Amba	68699	May, 1891	138	32	..	..	..	75.00
141	Paulina Basta	78760	May, 1900	141	22	11	Cerebral apoplexy	58	550.00
141	Frantiska Brandl	28344	Mar., 1899	141	23	11	Asthma	72	550.00
141	Antonie Nadvornik	61263	Sept., 1891	141	31	5	Interste. nephritis	72	550.00
141	Antonie Nadvornik	66559	June, 1902	141	20	9	Chro. nephritis	62	550.00
141	Mary Novotney	53586	Sept., 1886	141	36	5	Diabetes mellitus	65	550.00
144	Isaac Gambrecht	23298	Oct., 1881	144	41	3	Bro. pneumonia	68	550.00
144	Herman Lang	58109	May, 1906	96	26	7	Vais. heart disease	82	550.00
165	C. D. Walters	79883	Aug., 1904	320	18	8	Operation	46	475.00
165	Wm. Lorean	37738	Sept., 1885	209	37	5	Broke neck	57	274.00
172	Albert Franke	100348	May, 1903	363	19	10	Gastritis	55	475.00
185	Geo. Bondurant	15732	Feb., 1901	185	22	1	Congested stomach	44	550.00
192	H. F. Kirk	65678	May, 1890	97	32	11	Brain concussion	67	550.00
192	J. B. Levlerge	80243	Oct., 1899	42	23	7	Pneumonia	62	550.00
213	Hugo Finstein	83988	Mar., 1897	213	26	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	73	191.00
219	Wife J. D. Martin	87326	Jan., 1900	219	23	3	Tumor	53	40.00
228	Margarito Lopez	97103	Nov., 1901	225	21	4	Intest. Nephritis	59	550.00
236	Harvey Enck	104222	July, 1903	236	19	5	Suicide	62	475.00
238	F. J. Hepp	52004	July, 1886	291	36	8	Cancer	59	550.00
242	W. H. Shaffer	76675	June, 1900	242	21	7	Intest. obstruction	58	550.00
251	W. E. Ruehl	66347	Aug., 1890	251	32	5	Bronchitis	64	550.00
257	Harry Batton	101061	Sept., 1901	257	21	5	..	53	550.00
257	Thos. Pontz	1005	Sept., 1902	257	..	..	Bal., total disability	42	50.00
280	C. A. Wilcox	3016	Sept., 1879	16	43	5	Apoplexy	67	550.00
304	Fred Braun	110557	Oct., 1904	25	19	5	Heart failure	56	475.00
304	Gus. Kalashinsky	83055	May, 1898	304	24	11	Brain tumor	46	550.00
304	Peter Nelson	68830	Mar., 1892	304	31	..	Pneumonia	67	550.00
309	Samuel Keath	102821	Feb., 1903	308	20	1	Complications	69	550.00
332	Chas. Lorensen	43794	Jan., 1817	332	6	3	Old age	76	75.00
382	Wife Gus. Byers	81938	Nov., 1898	382	24	5	Pneumonia	61	40.00
437	Chas. Zimmerman	69117	Nov., 1901	437	21	4	Accident	57	100.00
460	Maria Figueroa	47693	Dec., 1916	463	6	1	Tuberculosis	38	125.00
462	Carlos Albano	11713	July, 1910	500	12	9	Brain tumor	34	275.00
466	Wife Daniel Ziegler	95260	June, 1901	466	21	..	Bright's disease	53	40.00
481	Wife J. Almetica	3341	Aug., 1908	481	14	11	Pneumonia	35	40.00
484	Wife G. D. Boynton	104998	June, 1903	264	19	9	Heart trouble	29	40.00
501	C. Y. Hammond	739	Apr., 1915	501	7	9	Alcoholism	68	125.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

§Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

dCasers.

NOTE—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 802 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 117 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *406 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterson, 711 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Praque st., Pine Bluff.
 293 Albert Schnitzer, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 *228 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidore Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. C. Stroup, 457 12th st., San Pedro.
 332 H. P. Dennerly, 940 4th st., San Diego.
 338 G. E. Pierson, Box 204, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 630 6th st., San Bernardino.
 469 Joseph Knalich, 910 Baker st., Bakersfield.
 *504 Jennie Ferranti, 2222 Mason st., San Francisco.
 Paul Lavattiana, 29 Arlington st., San Francisco.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 63 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 A. R. Theoret, 29 Lamoureux, Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Gariepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Que.
 140 Wilfred Haynes, 57 Albert st., St. Catharines, Ont.
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 377 Frank Bowen, 25 Templeton st., Vancouver, B. C.
 *373 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
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 *306 J. Listerman, 608 E. 34 st., Pueblo.
 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
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 *299 Chas. A. Smith, Box 683, 129 William st., Middletown.

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 *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C.M.I.U. OF A.
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Before this edition of the Journal reaches the membership the work of the 24th Convention will be well under way. In fact, many of the problems confronting its delegates will have been solved in so far as it is within the power of the delegates to solve them, their ultimate solution, of course, being the referendum of the membership.

As this is written, prior even to the opening of the convention, it is little short of guesswork to say what disposition will be made of any of the vital questions that should by all means be disposed of at this convention and its following referendum. We feel safe in saying that all, or at least the great majority, of the delegates are going to do their best to perpetuate and improve our International Union. With this thought uppermost in the minds of the delegates and with this determination the driving force of the Convention there is much remedial legislation that should be enacted.

If it is really the desire of the membership that we organize the trade, this Convention, backed up by the coming referendum on its recommendations, must tear down every barrier to membership that now exists in the constitution.

Much criticism is aimed at the International officers for "their failure to organize the industry." The facts in the matter are—and an open mind that really has the welfare of the union at heart can not fail to see them—that our officials are helpless, tied hand and foot, by the barriers that now stand against the admission of non-unionists.

Despite a steady increase in the team-work system, despite the rapid increase in machine work, in whole or by part, we keep the bars up against those who are employed on this sort of work.

The Cleveland Convention slipped a little

bit, and as time has proven a very little bit, too, the noose that has so thoroughly strangled our growth. At this Convention was proposed the law which allows bunch-breakers and rollers to join.

"It shall be optional with local unions to permit the introduction of the roller and bunch breaking system under their respective jurisdictions, wherever this system does not exist at the present time."

This law means that team-workers are entitled to join the union and work in union shops in Cincinnati, but even with cards in their pockets they are not recognized and cannot work in Boston.

Such a law will not organize the 42,817 teamworkers that are now making cigars in non-union shops. To organize these people we must give them as broad a field in which to find work as we give to the out-and-out cigar-maker.

There are 15,851 employed on bunch machines, 13,668 on suction tables and 1,928 on automatics.

We say to these cigar-makers, "We don't recognize your work with our label." They reply by refusing to join the union.

Thus do our laws instead of our officials "Fail to organize the industry."

If it is the desire of the membership to organize the industry—and we believe it is—they must recognize now that it's a real job. We must take the industry as we find it with all of its different styles of work, with all of its many angles and with all of its heart-breaking hazards, and decide to forget everything except that the unorganized are cigar-makers, that they are entitled to organization, and then proceed with the job with no local autonomy to stay the progress of the good work.

President Perkins' Address to the 24th Convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Tables which are a part of this address and which are omitted from this Journal will be found in the Proceedings of the convention.

Chicago, Ill., August 13th, 1923.

Greetings:—

In the name of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America I extend with pleasure official welcome and greeting to the delegates to the 24th convention of the C. M. I. U. of A.

The outstanding issues demanding solution rank among the most important that have heretofore confronted and perplexed and now challenge our combined judgment and wisdom to the limit. Overshadowing all

other questions and of paramount importance is organization of the wage earners in the cigar and tobacco industry.

During the 1920 Cleveland, Ohio, Convention all material facts concerning the industry, with recommendations, were presented. That convention made substantial advancement in the right direction. It is of paramount importance and vitally necessary that this convention complete the task there commenced. The situation can not take care of itself nor should it be permitted to drift along the river of inaction, hope, and expectation. Stern facts demand courageous and heroic action. It is my purpose to place the facts squarely before you in as plain and logical language as I can and without reservation.

By our presence here we have voluntarily accepted a tremendous responsibility. A stern sense of duty coupled with a true spirit of constructive trade unionism, loyalty to and faith in our organization as well as in ourselves will, I trust, through combined wisdom and judgment blossom into fruitful accomplishment by the enactment of amendments befitting and fully meeting existing conditions.

Any movement, state, fraternal, or economic, to be entirely successful must be fundamentally right. In our economic organizations our laws must conform to existing conditions if we hope to be entirely successful. Our Constitution needs amendments.

The primary, fundamental, original purposes organizing cigar makers into local unions and finally the International Union were to increase wages, shorten hours of labor, and improve working conditions, and for the mutual protection and advancement of all those engaged in the industry. The conditions prevailing at that time, about 60 years ago, and for a long time thereafter, were vastly different from those prevailing today. Hand work was the prevailing system for making cigars. A deep-seated, lasting psychology was developed in and gripped the minds of most cigar makers that cigars could not be produced under any other method.

During the Civil War, '61 to '65, an import tariff law was enacted by the federal government and a heavy import tax placed on cigars. At that time there were between three- and four-thousand cigar makers in the United States. Nearly all cigars consumed here were imported. A demand for home made cigars was soon created. This and other reasons created a shortage of cigar makers. Molds were imported. Manufacturers offered from \$1 to \$4 a thousand

extra to the cigar makers if they would make cigars by mold. The cigar maker, at that time imbued with the false notion that cigars could be made only by hand, refused. Strikes against the molds were precipitated but the molds being in line with natural evolution triumphed.

At one time our Constitution read "All male white cigar makers shall be eligible to membership." The founders of the International Union, building with the best intentions, placed the bar against anyone entering the union except the male white cigar maker. It took years of persistent agitation to remove these bars against complete organization.

Finally the bunch-breaking and roll-up system was introduced. Practically all unions barred the bunch-breaking and roll-up system, and the optional clause permitting the local union to reject such methods remained in the Constitution until the 1920 Cleveland Convention, when it was slightly modified.

As evolution went on rapidly in the industry we have kept the doors of the International Union partly locked against those employed under the evolutionary methods—machines, bunch-breaking, and roll-up system. Later on in this address I shall present to you facts and figures showing to what extent these new processes have progressed.

As our union developed we added to the original primary objects of the union the payment of benefits—strike benefit, sick benefit, death benefit, and out of work benefit. These are incidental to the fundamental cause and reason for organization. The real object confronting us today under an entirely changed condition and methods of manufacturing is how to effectively and permanently bring about more rapid enrollment in a stable organization. That is the more outstanding issue. Anything that interferes, regardless of how much that any one thing or things may be cherished in our hearts and memories, must not stand in the way of the complete organization of the industry. That is a duty imposed upon us. Unless we work for its fulfillment we shall fail to fully meet the situation and the hopeful expectations of our fellow workers.

The real cause of the present condition of the union is the restrictive laws in our Constitution, which in themselves drove men and especially women into the great non-union shops and were a potential force in helping to build them up into large going concerns. These restrictions of all kinds, including the use of the union label, should be removed. They will have to be before we can be entirely successful.

Thomas Edison once said, "The whole world will be run by machinery, but the workers should be the brain behind the machine. Brain power in the form of highly developed mechanical apparatus must supplant man power in all forms of industry." Edison may be right. I think he is. In any event there have been more wonderful inventions and improved machinery put on the market and into operation in the short space of 50 years than were produced and marketed in the previous thousand years.

There are some wonderful inventions and marvelously improved machinery now perfected and patented that are kept in vaults and cold storage for the economic reason that if put into use it would send billions of dollars worth of expensive machinery to the scrap heap. Inventions and improvements are being made so rapidly that they can not be used without upsetting the whole present plan of production and distribution.

No power on earth can stop the at least gradual introduction and use of improved machinery and progressive methods of production. Any effort in that direction will react against those who attempt it. Our own condition proves that our efforts at restriction were futile and ineffective and injurious. Without an exception every organization since the beginning of the factory system that has attempted to restrict the use of improved machinery and improved methods of production has met with defeat.

Progressive evolution in industry in this enlightened age will reach its normal level. There are no laws of restriction at the disposal of the wage earners that can successfully stem the tide of evolution in industry, and the organization which attempts to do so brings disaster upon itself. It is true that the highly skilled when organized were able to maintain wages and conditions up to the point where an improved machine was brought on the scene. In all cases where the skilled workers have embraced improved machinery and organized those who work the machine they have proved uniformly successful in maintaining their organization, wages, and hours of labor.

We must shape our actions to conform to plans and methods that will enable union manufacturers to operate under modern means of production. We must in addition cooperate in an effort to save the now frightful waste in industry and thus enable competent union manufacturers to pay good wages.

The proper helpful methods applied now will lift the organization above the clutches of inertia and will enable it to renew its strength, quicken its active helpfulness and

will place it in a position where it can more readily and more effectually adjust wages, regulate working hours and shop conditions, and place the wage earners on a higher and better living and social plane where they can more readily develop and enjoy a more equitable and a better material, intellectual, moral, and spiritual state of existence.

Wages.

Regular, uninterrupted employment is predicated upon the wage earners' ability to consume. Unemployment is caused by underconsumption and not overproduction, hence wages are of basic importance. Unless the rate of wages is raised to a point that will enable the workers to consume the bulk of what they produce our economic system will crumble and fall to pieces.

Observation and a study of recorded facts has convinced me that it isn't skill or the character of the work so much as it is the spirit of solidarity that makes for good wages and better working conditions.

All wage earners, skilled or unskilled, are entitled to and must receive an adequate wage while working at reasonable hours and under decent shop conditions. Otherwise society and civilization can not properly function, and stand in mortal danger of being destroyed. It is the duty of the Cigar Makers' International Union to raise wages and shorten the hours to a point where all wage earners will receive not only a good wage but their full share of the value of the product. To accomplish this we must first organize the industry.

Can we organize with the present restrictions in the constitution? Answer to this is recorded in the facts and figures which will later follow. I hold that the sick and death benefits are not the cause of our present numerically unsatisfactory state of organization. The restrictions in our constitution are more largely responsible than any of the benefits. The benefits have helped to keep us together despite the other material drawbacks in the constitution that have held us back. The sick and death benefit features have been seized upon as an alibi by those who have failed to join the International Union and as an excuse, by some who are trying to tear us down, for our lack of progress in the line of organization.

In an address I made to the Baltimore Convention in 1912 I pointed out that when we were working under the low dues plan with no benefits the membership fluctuated from the high point during the so-called good times and dropped nearly to zero during periods of stagnation and unemployment. I also showed that with the com-

menacement of the payment of high dues and the chain of benefits the membership never receded during periods of depression.

The real reason for the loss of membership recently and the slackened pace of organization work was the rapid development of the bunch-breaking and roll-up system, the bunch-breaking machines, the suction table, and our refusal to take those so employed into the union on an equality.

Trade Unions.

The trade union movement is the greatest living potential factor in the regulation of our economic well-being. It can not properly function unless predicated upon a solid foundation with broad and rational operating lines. Man can not feed or protect himself with his hands tied behind his back. Neither can a trade union grow and prosper with its doors of ingress barred with restrictive laws. I am sure that it is our duty and that it is your purpose and intention to place the International Union in a position where it can be even more useful and helpful in the future than it has been in the recent past. We all must realize that it has outgrown its present restrictive laws and that it needs up-to-date laws consistent with changed conditions and new problems which must be solved. Small union shops are rapidly becoming a memory. Bring them back! The trade is crystalizing into large shops, chain shops, chain stores, and trusts. We must change our course and shape our laws to meet these changed conditions. Many towns that formerly had prosperous union shops are left with a scattering of "Buckeyes." Remove the restrictions, including those surrounding the label, in the constitution, and start out with fresh determination and renewed courage and with faith in and loyalty to the union, the best friend the workers ever had, and the trade can be brought back into those towns that have been made barren of union shops, and the trade reclaimed from the big non union shops which have heretofore unmolested enjoyed all the advantages of improved methods of production.

Methods of Production.

The replies of local unions to the questionnaire with reference to the cigar industry, totaled, balanced, and analyzed, show there are 114,585 wage earners employed in the various branches of the industry that come under the jurisdiction of the C. M. I. U. of A.

Classified they show 90,180 cigar makers, 4,573 packers, 996 stogie makers, and 18,836 strippers, banders, etc. Of this number 25,-

605 are members of the union and 88,980 are non-union.

Of the 90,180 cigar makers 23,155 are union and 67,025 are non-union. There are 38,927 men and 51,253 women making cigars. Of the men 19,798 are union and 19,129 are non-union. Of the women there are 3,357 union and 47,896 non-union.

There are 4,573 cigar packers, 949 union and 3,624 non-union. This brings the total of those making and packing cigars to 94,753.

My address to the Cleveland Convention, April 1920, based upon a similar questionnaire showed a total of 111,378 people making and packing cigars. As compared with the present report this shows that there are 16,625 less people making and packing cigars now than in April, 1920. This loss as reported shows that there are 15,132 less unionists and 1,493 less non-unionists than in 1920.

The loss in the number employed in the industry is fully accounted for in the decreased number of cigars manufactured in 1922 as compared with the number manufactured in 1920. In 1920 there were 8,304,618,762 cigars manufactured; in 1922 there were 6,621,298,886 cigars manufactured, showing a loss of 1,683,319,876 cigars.

Another factor that has had much to do with the loss in the number of cigar makers is the enormous increase in the use of machinery. The rapid increase in the use of machines is proved by the reports which show that there are now 1,928 persons employed on the automatic machines as compared with 451 in 1920. There are also 15,851 employed on bunch breaking machines and 13,668 on suction tables.

Of the 996 stogie makers 749 are union and 247 are non-union and of the 18,836 strippers, banders, etc., 752 are union and 18,084 are non-union.

Classified as to methods of making the reports show there are 13,305 hand workers, 9,184 union and 4,121 non-union; 29,323 mould workers, 9,236 union and 20,087 non-union; and 47,552 bunch breakers and rollers (team workers) of which only 4,735 or less than ten per cent belong to the union.

(To this 47,552 team-workers as listed in the questionnaire should be added those working on the automatic machine, the suction table workers, and those employed on the bunch breaking machines as they are team-workers in every sense of the word.)

Hand work, the original style of making cigars, is steadily decreasing. My address to the 1920 convention showed 17,346 hand workers. We now have 13,305, a decrease of 4,041 within the past three years, while

the 1912 address to the Baltimore Convention shows 21,030 hand workers.

Mould work shows an increase over the 1920 report of 11,962. Many of these mould workers are team-workers in practice and should be so classified.

Bunch breaking and rolling (team-work) is steadily increasing, there being few if any of the large non-union or chain shops that use strictly hand or mould work methods to any extent.

The total number of shops reported by the local unions and estimated from Internal Revenue reports is 10,648. Of this number 7,228 are reported as employing one or more journeymen and 3,420 are reported as "Buckeyes" not employing a journeyman. Four thousand, nine hundred and seventy-eight of the total number of shops are reported as union and 5,770 as non-union.

The total number of trust and chain shops reported is 186, an increase of 88 over the 1920 report and the number of cigar makers and packers employed in these shops has increased from 21,383 in 1920 to 44,293 at the present time. Of this number 8,546 are men and 35,747 are women. The trust and chain shops employ all except 15,506 of the women in the industry.

With the full knowledge of the facts as to the real conditions the time has come when we must take note of facts and use all helpful methods in the interests of our organization and the wage earners, including the so-called unskilled, employed in the cigar industry.

The population of the United States from 1860 to 1920, inclusive, in ten-year periods follows:

1790	3,929,214
1800	5,308,483
1810	7,239,881
1820	9,638,453
1830	12,866,020
1840	17,069,453
1850	23,191,876
1860	31,443,321
1870	38,558,371
1880	50,155,783
1890	62,947,714
1900	75,994,575
1910	91,972,266
1920	105,710,620

Statistics show that the manufacture and consumption of cigars are steadily falling off, and that the population is steadily increasing. In 1902, twenty years ago, there were manufactured 6,103,567,265 cigars. At that time the population was approximately 76,000,000. For the year ending June 30, 1921, there were manufactured 6,758,756,368 cigars at which time the popu-

lation was approximately 106,000,000. Practically there was no increase in the number of cigars manufactured and yet the increase in population was approximately 30,000,000.

In 1913 there were manufactured 7,699,037,543 cigars while for the fiscal year ending 1922 there were manufactured 6,621,298,886 cigars. The population in 1913 was approximately 94,000,000. The population in 1922 was approximately 110,000,000. With an increase in the population of 16,000,000 in the period just cited, 1913 to 1922, there was a decrease in the manufacture of cigars of 1,077,738,657.

The steady decline in the manufacture and consumption of cigars is due to several causes, prominent among which is the steady increase in the internal revenue tax exacted by the federal government. In 1902 the aggregate tax collection on cigars was \$18,311,142.25. In 1922 this tax on the cigar industry for internal revenue alone had jumped to \$41,183,505.34, or an increase of \$22,872,363.09, an increase of about 120 per cent. These figures where comparisons are made don't include small cigars or all tobacco cigarettes. If these were included it would simply accentuate a little more the differences.

There has been a phenomenal increase in the number of tax paid cigarettes manufactured. In 1902 there were 2,651,618,795 tax paid cigarettes manufactured; in 1922 there were 50,068,203,132 tax paid cigarettes manufactured, showing an increase in 20 years of 47,416,584,337. This increase has been more pronounced in the last six years. In 1916 there were 21,087,677,077 tax paid cigarettes manufactured, which compared with the number of tax paid cigarettes manufactured in 1922 shows an increase of 28,980,526,055. The foregoing figures are official for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1922. The trade papers estimate that (on official and unofficial figures) the output for cigarettes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, was 60,000,000,000.

In 1902 the total tax from all sources including manufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff, exacted by the federal government was \$51,937,925.19, while in 1922 this had been increased to \$270,758,695.68, an increase of \$218,820,770.49 or over 400 per cent. With the heavy import duty on raw material and the excessive internal tax the tobacco industry is carrying a heavy burden, the results of which have already been portrayed in the foregoing tables and statement.

The steady increase in the price of good tobacco suitable for cigar purposes aided and abetted by the monstrous tariff law is

a potential force in enabling the trusts and combinations to corner and control the market and charge whatever prices they choose for tobacco suitable for cigar purposes. Through combinations of big interests and the unfair taxing system the cigar industry is struggling under a heavy burden.

In practically all foreign countries as well as our own tobacco has always been looked upon by the law-making forces as legitimate prey for the purpose of raising revenue for governmental and other purposes.

Strikes and Lockouts.

The records show that since January 1, 1920 up to June 1, 1923, three years and five months, there were 555 applications, the greater number of which were for an increase of wages, against reduction of wages, and to revise the bills downward from the high peak bills adopted during and just following the world war. Of the 555 applications, 30 were disapproved, leaving a total of 525 constitutionally approved applications.

The approved applications involved 42,016 members, of which number 38,334 were beneficial, and 3,707 non-members. The 30 disapproved applications involved 9,174 members, of which number 8,958 were beneficial, and 92 non-members. Involved in all applications submitted there were 51,190 members, of which number 47,292 were beneficial, and 3,799 non-members.

During the period covered by this record, three years and five months, there was expended for strike and lockout purposes \$1,490,411.84 from the international funds. Contributions and purely local assessments in aid of these strikes and lockouts are not included in this amount. Thousands of dollars through local assessments, of which the International office has no record, were contributed in the Tampa and Porto Rico strikes. It would be interesting to know the total amount contributed from these sources.

Of the grand total \$1,490,411.84 expended for strike and lockout purposes from the International funds \$1,015,840.34 was expended in Tampa, Florida, and \$245,678.36 in Porto Rico. These difficulties involved 14,813 members of which number 12,843 were entitled to benefits. The difficulties in both these places had to be recorded in the non-successful column. In both instances a magnificent, heroic struggle was maintained by our members who struggled in the face of difficulties seldom encountered in any other part of this or any other country. Our members in Porto Rico in particular and in Tampa generally had arrayed against

them employers who were entrenched behind bulwarks of privileged conditions which involved the control of those whose duty it was to enforce the law, and an intimidation, oppression, and abuse against the workers that have seldom been surpassed in brutality and heartless application.

In Porto Rico the industry is controlled by the all-powerful American Tobacco Company, which knows no mercy and has no conscience in the pursuit of its determination to extract the most dollars at the very lowest compensation for the workers in its efforts to gain great profits. The trust maintains factories in many parts of the Island. Practically whole towns consist only of cigar makers and tobacco workers. Every factory in some given town deliberately closes and the cigar makers are thrown out of employment with no other means of obtaining work at any occupation and are driven about from place to place suffering the pangs of hunger in the vain search of the opportunity to work at their chosen vocation as union men and women.

In Tampa, Florida, during the great struggle friendly manufacturers or those who were inclined to meet and make terms with the union were prevented from exercising their right and desires in this direction, by subtle methods. Any manufacturer who desired to make an honorable settlement with the union was denied first credit, second boxes, third raw material, and fourth he was made to sacrifice the sum he had posted with the manufacturers' association. Many of these manufacturers had permitted the manufacturers' association to pay their most pressing bills and had given notes as collateral, and if any of these attempted to do business with the union these outstanding obligations or notes which were overdue would have been immediately placed in the hands of a sheriff who would have concluded the negotiations, and the manufacturer would have found himself bankrupt.

In the successful applications 123 were for an increase of wages, 29 against a reduction of wages.

These figures don't cover the many strikes that were indulged in without taking the formality of even consulting our strike laws, and totally ignoring them. These ill-timed and ill-advised strikes have done as much perhaps as anything else to retard organization and the maintaining of union shops.

On previous occasions while discussing this important phase of our activity I have urged that fair and honorable methods be adopted whereby all of the material facts in connection with contemplated strike or lockout difficulties can be placed before the

members and voters in the strike or lockout applications. I have said and here repeat that no local union should be allowed to pay strike benefit even when their application is approved without first meeting the employers and endeavoring to settle the difficulty without a strike, by means of mediation, conciliation, and arbitration. If this principle had been adhered to it would have saved us many shops, many dollars, and much misery, want, and privation.

I regard the right to strike as one of the fundamental principles of economic activity and a right that should never be surrendered. It is labor's best friend. It should not be misused or abused. It is a two-edged sword that unless handled with discretion and vision it is very liable to cut more deeply in the direction which we did not intend than in the direction we had aimed at.

The Union Label.

The following table shows the number of labels printed, issued, and their cost from January 1, 1920, to January 1, 1923:

Large Labels for General Use.			
	Labels Printed.	Cost of Printing.	Issued.
1920.....	21,000,000	\$2,625.00	20,650,000
1921.....	13,000,000	1,925.00	14,550,000
1922.....	11,000,000	1,650.00	11,660,000
Total	45,000,000	\$6,200.00	46,860,000
Small Labels for Packs.			
1920.....	3,300,000	\$ 412.50	2,496,500
1921.....	3,600,000	540.00	2,647,500
1922.....	1,200,000	180.00	2,205,000
Total	8,100,000	\$1,132.50	7,349,000
Stogie Labels.			
1920.....	640,000	\$ 96.00	1,050,000
1921.....	2,160,000	388.80	1,100,000
1922.....	600,000	108.00	1,300,000
Total	3,400,000	\$ 592.80	3,450,000
Grand total all labels	56,500,000	\$7,925.80	57,659,000
Label paper purchased...		3,266.85	
Total cost of printing and paper		\$11,192.15	

The total number of regular sized labels issued during the years 1917, 1918 and 1919 was 69,950,000. In the last three years, 1920, 1921 and 1922, there were issued 46,860,000. A like comparison for similar dates shows an increase of 4,350,000 in the small label (which is used for packs) and an increase in the stogie label of 560,000.

The Union Label in order to be able to justify itself and our rightful expectations of its being a potential force in organizing and maintaining union shops should be linked up with natural, workable laws. The Union Label can not function to capacity if handicapped by restrictive laws. The Union Label in itself to be successful must be free

to jointly work with other broad, natural, evolutionary, progressive methods of production. A powerful weapon may be rendered impotent and detrimental instead of a helpful means of organization if not properly handled.

Heretofore in this address attention has been called to changed and changing conditions in the methods of manufacturing cigars and serious attention and action has been recommended. Conditions governing the use of the label should be amended, corrected, brought up to date, and made to fit into other necessary changes that should be made in the Constitution.

The primary intent of the Union Label is to show that the product to which it is attached was made by a member of organized labor. All other unions having Union Labels hold to this view and don't burden the labels with any other meaning. The Union Label in order to be entirely successful in the purpose for which it was originally intended should be allowed to function without restrictions except that its use by any manufacturer is predicated upon the fact that the workers employed are members of the union.

Wages, hours of labor, and conditions are always predicated upon organization. The workers in any industry or factory must first be organized and that once accomplished, wages, favorable hours, and good working conditions naturally follow. This being true it brings us back to the oft-repeated statement that we must first organize and for this purpose the label should be allowed to function without burdensome restrictions. Organization being necessarily our primary purpose, elements that will hasten organization and strengthen it should be encouraged. Making conditions under which the union label shall be granted to manufacturers is of paramount importance.

All members should be treated upon an equality and in so far as it is possible precisely the same. If members or those entitled to affiliation are good enough to join and worthy of membership they in the final analysis should become entitled to elements that make for protection of any other wing or class of membership.

The label now is forced to carry the making price and the selling price of cigars. Give the workers in the industry an unrestricted opportunity to organize and become

affiliated and the question of wages will rapidly take care of itself. Wages and hours are dependent upon organization and not upon the union label. The selling price of cigars, wholesale or retail, is not within the power of the union to regulate. We never were and are not now organized for that purpose. That is a proposition that belongs to the manufacturer and the retailer, and in the regulation of this the label has not infallible force. In attempting to fix the wholesale price of cigars as a condition for the use of the label we assume a responsibility as to quality over which under present laws we have absolutely no control, and no set of rules concerning the use of the label can be perfected, for obvious reasons, that will enable us to successfully assume such responsibility.

The extent of organization furnishes the element of power which determines and regulates wages. This basic power is the one clearly within the purview and undisputed sphere of trade union activity.

Vast changes heretofore and now being made in the distribution of cigars are partly responsible for these views, chief among which is the centralization of the industry with its chain shops for making and chain stores for distribution. These are mostly non-union stores. They make a studied effort to discredit the union label and will not handle goods bearing the label if they can help it.

The years immediately following the attempted enforcement of Prohibition show a marked decrease in the use of the Union Label.

The proper action in this direction with the application of suggestions which have been made reference organization will bring the union factory and the Union Label back into the field from which its former glory and activity have been well nigh eliminated. A rounded up Constitution made to fit the present methods of production will bring back the union shop to many towns and places where it formerly existed and thrived, and to the advantage of the workers and all others directly and indirectly concerned. The union label, under present conditions and changes contemplated, perhaps can be safely left to mean that if it is displayed on the manufactured product that product was made by a member of organized labor.

For these and many other reasons I recommend that all burdensome restrictive laws concerning the use of the Union Label be properly amended and in some instances entirely removed from the Constitution.

Death Benefits.

Figures that follow will give you some idea of the cost to maintain our death benefit system. At the Cleveland Convention, 1920, steps were taken that would partially overcome the difficulties we find ourselves in reference to death benefit laws which were originally placed in our constitution in 1887. Such legislation, however, was not sufficient to meet the requirements.

If a convention had been held last year as the Cleveland convention provided, additional measures could and undoubtedly would have been taken to more easily bridge over our present difficulties. Unfortunately popular vote postponed the holding of that convention.

In the three years past we paid out \$17,080.00 for 70 mothers and 357 wives. The age of death of the mothers averaged 73 years and a fraction and of the wives 51 and a fraction.

The total deaths in the three years past of those entitled to \$50.00 death benefit on account of age limit of 50 years was 12, and their average duration as dues paying members was 13½ years. Allowing for \$26.30 per cent. to unions on the average of \$105.30 paid in dues it left a surplus of \$29.00.

During the same period we paid 19 death benefits of \$75.00 each of those who came under the same constitutional (50 years age) restrictions. These members had contributed dues for 12¼ years, or about \$116.35. Deducting the percentage allowance to unions of \$29.10 there was a favorable balance of \$12.25.

There were in addition to the above 17 deaths of members that were entitled to all benefits and the \$50.00 death benefit up to August 1, 1920. These 17 members had paid on an average \$28.60 in dues and since they were entitled to all benefits were carried at a loss.

There were 76 who were of the regular full dues paying class entitled to \$75.00. Their average duration as dues paying members, 30c and 60c dues was 3 3/10 years and they paid an average of \$89.15, and as they were entitled to all benefits we may approximately figure a loss of \$25.00 on each one in this class.

There were 47 members whose claims amounted to \$125.00 each. Their average duration as dues paying members, 30c and 60c, was 6 9/10 years, and each paid approximately \$145.35 in dues. The percentage cost of collection was about \$36.35 and the average sick benefit about \$36.00, which shows that even this benefit for which a five-year

membership is required was operated at a loss.

In the \$200.00 class we had up to August 1, 1920, 28 deaths who paid on an average in 77/10 years \$120.05 dues and as they were entitled to all benefits we carried them at a considerable loss.

There were 43 deaths whose average membership time up to August 1, 1920, was 121/10 years. The dues paid were \$188.75, and they received \$350.00 each at death. Being entitled to all benefits it clearly follows that the loss on this class was considerable.

Under the new law in force since August 1, 1920, we paid 48 death benefits of \$275.00 each. The average duration of membership was 12 years and 8 months. They paid average dues of \$217.20. Add to this death benefit the percentage allowed local unions and the other benefits and the usual loss becomes apparent. Assuming that during the 12 years and 8 months' period these members had paid 60c dues part of the time (instead of 30c and 20c), they would have paid in \$395.20 in dues and received in return \$275.00 death benefit, and an average of \$64.20 sick benefit, and the union would have received percentage allowance of \$98.80, making a total of \$438.00, leaving a loss of \$42.80 and nothing for strikes, out of work, or running expenses.

In the period from August 1, 1920 to December 31, 1922, we paid 80 death benefits each of \$475.00. The duration of membership was a fraction over 18 years. If they had paid 60c dues constantly it would have amounted to \$570.00, and for this we have paid death benefit \$475.00, percentage allowance to unions for overhead \$142.50, and at least the average sick benefit \$96.50, a total of \$714.00. Hence under the most favorable conditions permissible under the present law the loss would be \$47.50 per death, regardless of any other benefit expenses.

From January 1, 1920 to August 31, 1920 we paid 251 death claims at \$550.00 each, costing the International Union \$138,050.00. These members had paid an average of \$429.00 dues on 27 years and 6 months membership, a total of \$107,679.00. A fair average sick benefit during this period would be about \$100.00. Hence we paid in sick and death benefits about \$650.00 for \$429.00 dues paid.

However the total death benefits paid during the three-year period of the \$550.00 class was 1,025, costing the International Union \$563,750.00. Making allowances for 40c dues

paid by many of these members we are liberal in saying they paid on an average \$456.00 for a 29 year and about 9 months membership. This includes 60c dues from August 1, 1920 to December 31, 1922. Their total payment was in round figures \$467,400.

If our figures were on a continuous 60c a week dues paying basis for 30 years we should receive \$948.00 in dues. From this we should pay death benefit \$550.00, collection percentage \$237.00, and the lowest average sick benefit for 30 years \$161.00, making a total of \$948.00. This showing, the most favorable that is possible under our present law would without continued assessments leave no balance for strike or out of work benefits or general overhead expenses.

There were during the three-year period 180 \$350.00 disability claims amounting to \$63,000.00. The average duration of membership was 30 years and a fraction. The average age of the claimants was 67 years. Making allowance for 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, and 60c dues paid it is placing it high to say that these members paid an average of \$468.00 in dues. We paid each \$350.00 benefit. The collection cost was \$117.00, and we are adding a low average of sick benefit—\$109.00, making a total of \$576.00, or an approximate loss of \$108.00 on each claim paid.

It must be born in mind that there is a loss in each class except the old age members, hence we can not equalize the loss by shifting from one group of payments to another. We are paying beyond our means and income based on the specified dues. The total disabilities paid in other cases are not enumerated as these were not enough to draw conclusions from.

The following table shows briefly the ages of members who died in the past three years:

70	died between 18 and 30, average age 26 2/10.
137	died between 30 and 40, average age 35 1/10.
273	died between 40 and 50, average age 44 6/10.
416	died between 50 and 60, average age 55.
552	died between 60 and 70, average age 64 3/10.
385	died between 70 and 93, average age 77 8/10.

In the above are included all deaths and the total disability members. The combined age years of members of the 1,833 classified above was 106,509, or an average of 58 1/10 years at time of death, or payment of disability benefit.

In the three years past we paid in death

benefits \$813,401.70, or an average of \$443.75 4/10 for each death. It is a liberal allowance to place the average dues paying life at 20 years. In 20 years a member paying 60c dues would pay in \$624.00 in dues. Against this the member would receive according to the average given death benefit \$443.75, sick benefit \$146.00, and the union in percentage \$156.00, making a total \$745.75. Hence under the law of averages we should operate at a loss without considering the strike or out of work privilege amounting to \$121.75 on each death benefit paid.

Assuming that for the next 8 years the dues are on a 60c a week basis, then the 30-year collection for dues would be 20 years past at 30c a week \$312.00, and 10 years at 60c a week \$312.00, making a total of \$624.00. We are liable for total disability benefit \$350.00, percentage of local union \$156.00, sick benefit average (with probable increase) \$154.00, total \$660.00. Thus leaving out of consideration the likelihood of the member's paying part of the time 40c a week, and the possibility of strike or out-of-work benefit we shall still under the law of averages be operating at a loss of \$36.00 per disability benefit paid.

To pay all death and total disability benefits for the year 1922 it cost 18 3/10c per week per member.

The cost rate per member per week rises and falls with the fluctuation in membership. Figured on the cost per week per member for the past ten years the average was about 13 2/10c per member per week.

As already indicated in my opening remarks, organization is the paramount issue. When we agreed to pay certain benefits we assumed a moral obligation, which we should fulfill if it is possible to do so and without strangling our efforts to fully organize the industry. We shall have discharged our obligations and avoided repudiation of benefits if we shape the laws so that those members now entitled to death benefits shall pay insurance rates predicated upon American actuary figures for these benefits.

To date we have discharged all obligations in the payment of all benefits. Some definite plan should be adopted whereby we can meet the expectations and claims of the older members for death benefits. In view of the changed condition in the industry no one should object to a fair readjustment that will protect and safeguard the rights and interests of present members and meet the requirements necessary to stimulate active enrollment of new members. It has been pointed out in figures that heretofore no one has paid a sufficient rate of dues to meet our

insurance obligations. In continuing the payment of death benefit or reinsuring in an insurance company we are justified and within the bounds of honorable dealing in providing that all who elect to continue to participate in the death benefit feature shall pay in addition to the regular dues for economic purposes a premium based upon actuary figures that will meet all our obligations.

There are several possible ways out of the present difficulty, among which are:

First, a continuance of the present death benefit laws with dues, predicated upon American actuary statistics, sufficient to warrant the payment of these benefits.

Second, a reduction of all death benefits to a minimum to such an extent that it will permit a reduction in the dues to a point that will be inviting to those not now affiliated to the International Union.

Third, the organization of a purely insurance department of the International Union, with its compulsory insurance up to \$100.00 death benefit and an optional clause for any sum beyond that, and that insurance rates governing under the American actuary rates be adopted.

Fourth, the reinsurance under the group plan without physical examination in a substantial insurance company under a plan that it would be compulsory for all members to become insured to the extent of at least \$100.00 for funeral benefit, and that will permit the present members voluntary insurance in any sum that will enable their beneficiaries to realize upon the sums they are now entitled to under our present laws; that dues be limited to an agreed upon amount for all those who take only the \$100.00 death benefit, and an amount to be paid by those who take the voluntary insurance to be known as insurance premium, based on American actuary rates, sufficient to cover such amounts. Under this plan all those who may hereafter become members would be entitled under fixed dues to \$100.00 funeral benefit, and under the optional plan could take out up to \$500.00 or any sum not to exceed \$1,000.00.

At the last three or four sessions of your International Executive Board the question of continuing the payment of death benefits and stimulating organization in the industry has been brought to their attention, and considerable thought and study devoted to this important question. The Board has studied the question from all angles and has unanimously endorsed a proposition, which they request me to present to you in an appendix to this report, whereby we can reinsure our death benefit members under a group insur-

ance plan and without physical examinations, which plan contemplates a compulsory insurance on the part of all members of a funeral benefit limited to \$100.00 and an optional clause for present and prospective members on any sum above that amount up to \$500.00. Those who embrace the optional clause and desire to continue their claim on death benefit will of necessity have to pay in addition to the purely economic dues scientific actuary rates that will make the payment of the benefits sure and secure.

At the request of the International Executive Board at its recent meeting, June 17-18, 1923, I appointed a committee of four on insurance, consisting of Vice-Presidents I. M. Ornburn, E. G. Hall, Samuel Gompers, and the President. The Board also requested that the propositions of the two insurance companies be submitted to this convention and they strongly recommend that you adopt one of these plans.

Both requests have been complied with, and the Board's report and the insurance plan will be submitted in an appendix which is an official part of this address.

Sick Benefit.

The payment of sick benefit displays a fraternal spirit and helpfulness that should appeal to the minds and hearts of all mankind. I strongly urge the continuance of the payment of sick benefit under a plan that will limit it to the original purpose of paying a fair amount of sick benefit and lifting it from what it has drifted into, an annual pension in many instances.

To pay sick benefits for the year 1922 it cost a fraction over 14c per week per member. With the proper limitation through amendments based upon equity and justice, this amount can be considerably reduced.

Restrictive Laws.

Your attention is directed to a few restrictions which in view of past and present events can be safely said are hindrances to more rapid organization.

Section 67 of the constitution provides a penalty of an increase of the initiation fee from \$3 to \$5 for a suspended member and is a source of much complaint and is often used as an excuse by suspended members.

Section 79 provides "No union shall be allowed to hold a charter without having a bill of prices; a union having no bill shall adopt the bill of the nearest union." This should be amended for the reasons more clearly set forth when treating restrictive laws under Section 164.

Section 150 reference the price for making

and the selling price of the finished product should be changed. Your attention has been directed to this matter under the caption of "The Union Label."

In the same section (150) is the following clause: "No union shall be allowed to furnish the labels for cigars made in whole or in part by machinery." An amendment striking the clause just quoted from the constitution recently went to popular vote and fell short of adoption, by the two-thirds vote, by only 30 votes. This matter is more fully dealt with in this address under the caption of "The Union Label."

The second paragraph of Section 155, wherein it prohibits the use of the label to manufacturers "Who sell cigars to a manufacturer who was put on the unfair list or any agent or representative of such firm." Where a manufacturer entirely retires from the field of manufacturing and continues as a jobber there seems to be no legitimate reason why other union manufacturers should not be permitted to sell their union products to him as a jobber. An unsuccessful manufacturer sometimes makes a good jobber.

The second, third, and fourth paragraphs of Section 157, relating to constitutional restrictions, no one can successfully say are not actual hindrances to organization. These three paragraphs can be eliminated and should be if we are to make necessary progress.

We ask non-unionists in the trade to become members and try in every way to induce them to, and yet in Paragraph 2 of Section 157 we say to these people that they cannot work in a label shop until they have been members of the International Union for one year.

There is a provision in Section 164 that newly organized unions shall receive the same bill of prices in force by the nearest union. This brings us back to the old fundamental economic truism that we must do first things first. The first thing is to organize the workmen. Wages and conditions follow organization. Under the present laws we say to the non-union center, "We will admit you into the International Union and give you a charter if you will get the same bill of prices established in the neighboring town or city." We must not overlook the fact that at one time in the neighboring town or city wages were low and hours of labor long and working conditions miserable. They did not first establish a bill of prices. They first organized and the bill of prices naturally followed. This law needs amendment.

Section 190 provides that fines in excess

of \$10 must be submitted to the International Executive Board for approval. In all such cases the International Executive Board hears only one side of the case. The member involved is not heard by the International Executive Board. The union makes application to fine a member anywhere from \$25 to \$10,000 and states the reasons. The application is then forwarded to the International Executive Board for approval. This law should be amended so that the unfortunate member should at least be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense before a fine is approved by the Executive Board.

Section 208 reference length of term served by apprentices should be amended. The attention of the delegates to the Cleveland 1920 convention was called to this important matter. Under the present law no one is eligible to membership in the International Union unless he has served three years' apprenticeship. This law was placed in the constitution when the hand work system of making cigars was universally in force. With the introduction of different methods such as the mold, the bunch breaking machine, the suction table, and the automatic machine and the team system which have become the predominating systems by which cigars are manufactured today it naturally follows that this law should be amended. While it may have required three years' time to become proficient as a hand workman it certainly does not require three years to become proficient as a bunch breaker, a roller, a team worker, or as an operator on a bunch breaking machine, on a suction table, or on an automatic machine. I again renew the recommendation made at the last convention that the law in this respect be amended.

The General Fund.

The general fund should be maintained in so far as it is possible on our fixed income—that is, the regular dues.

The records show that the total expense of the International Office for the year ending July 1, 1923, was \$69,640.39. The average membership of the International Union for this period was 29,069, thus making the average cost per member for maintaining the International Office aside from the organizers and financiers for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1923, \$1.50.

The amount expended for regular and special organizers and agents was \$26,069.27 for the same period, making the cost per member \$0.89 6/10 for maintaining the organizers of the International Union.

The cost, including that of organizers and financiers as well as all other expenses for

maintaining the International Office for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1923, is \$2.39 6/10. Practically all of the expenses are fixed charges regulated by organic law, over which the administration has no control.

I am fully conscious of the profound duties with which you are met. You are placed in a position in reference to past legislation in which you are only as individual members remotely responsible. You are in no wise responsible for conditions imposed and policies pursued by the employers and managers in the cigar and tobacco industry.

You have my unqualified assurance of any helpfulness and assistance I may be able to render to you in reaching a just and effectual solution of the perplexing problems that are forced upon us at this time and place. I am sure the remedy to meet and overcome all serious difficulties can be found and applied. The time is ripe, the occasion and opportunity is here and yours.

The answer will be reflected in your action. The defenseless wage earners are in a receptive mood; they are looking for a message from this convention such as will revive and rekindle the spirits of our members and convey a ray of hope and encouragement to the great army of the unorganized in the industry. To successfully meet the situation and these expectations requires vision, courage and determination, and the sacrifice of any and all prejudices that may stand in the way of successful accomplishments. With full knowledge and belief that our cause is right and just, let us go forward undaunted and determined to fully discharge the obligations resting upon us.

Fraternally and respectfully submitted,
G. W. PERKINS,
International President.

Organized street car men in Chicago have started a war on disturbers at the meetings preceding wage negotiations.

This noisy group were only active during negotiations, and subsided after all possibilities of a strike disappeared.

"Is there a man on these properties so innocent as to believe that the companies would not welcome the destruction of our organization in this city?" asks Editor Bland of the Union Leader. "Could the companies wish for anything better than disorderly meetings, dissension and destructive tactics at contract time, when our members should be a unit in promoting their welfare? Would it not be to the interest of the companies to have our organizations out of the way in Chicago, so that they might institute welfare plans, reduce wages, increase the hours

of labor and eliminate the good conditions that our union has brought us?

"There is no question if the plans of the destructionists were carried out the desire of the companies would be realized and our membership would have been up against a real fight."—Exchange.

GOOD TOBACCO GREW ON MANHATTAN SOIL.

Used as Exchange Medium.

Among the many interesting and almost forgotten things about early New York days, revealed through a careful investigation of old records, is the fact that Manhattan Island, under the Dutch, gave promise of becoming a very prosperous tobacco-growing center.

"Tobacco plantations often became causes for court business, and on June 13, 1640, Thomas Hall proceeded in court for slander against the Rev. Everardus Bogardus, because the latter had accused Hall of having rendered the minister's tobacco unsalable. As was often done, the matter was referred to arbitration and must have been settled out of court, since nothing more is heard about it. A more serious case was that of Dr. and Councillor Jo-

it.

"Tobacco finds continual mention in the records as a medium of exchange. It was considered as currency and frequently put up as security in commercial transactions, showing that it must have been produced regularly and in great quantities. The absence of metallic money and especially of paper currency (an invention of more recent times) rendered absolutely necessary the substitution of a generally acceptable commodity of reasonably stable value as a medium of payment, and tobacco, owing to its generally stable value, was much preferred. Even Director Kieft, on Feb. 17, 1639, had offered Isaac Allerton to accept tobacco from him in place of corn or money."—Exchange.

How the worker can "spot" bad investments is told by the Treasury Department in a new booklet on "How Other People Get Ahead." Twelve danger signs by which the small investor can detect fraud and risk are given by the department as follows:

1. Mining stock. The best looking mine in the world may prove a "white elephant." Mining is a very expensive undertaking and the risks are unusually great. There is a saying that "a mine is a hole where fools dump their money."

There are many good mining investments, of course, but this branch of the investment market is generally not for those who work for and depend upon wages.

2. Oil stock. Drilling for oil is costly. The hazards are great. Oil investments are speculative and in a class with mining investments.

3. In the wake of every important discovery or invention there comes a host of schemes—"airplanes," "radio," "wireless." The promoters of these may have only the best of intentions, but frequently their enthusiasm is about all they have to sell. Look before you leap.

4. Investment in "real estate" situated in some distant place is some times as dangerous as mining stock. People have been known to buy swamps advertised as "sea-shore frontage." Know what you are buying before you invest.

5. "Land development" schemes frequently do not pan out. At best it is a long time before any money comes in from sales. Investment in "new companies" that are going to "sell by mail" should be generally avoided.

6. Patent rights and processes distribution. It is rarely the patentee who makes the money.

7. "New manufacturing methods" should always be closely checked and investigated.

8. An investment requiring a quick decision is often a fake. If there isn't sufficient time to "sleep over it," something is probably wrong.

9. "Special inducements" in cash discounts or stock bonuses urging you to be one of the first to invest are suspicious symptoms.

10. "Tips" alleged to land you "on the ground floor" are rarely to be taken. Those who are "on the ground floor" will monopolize the opportunity.

11. "Playing the stock market on margin" and all other forms of speculation are decidedly not for the small investor. Beware of the "bucket shop." If you buy stocks outright for investment do so through a member of a legitimate exchange.

12. Stock in "mail order companies" being organized with promises based on what others have done rarely turn out well.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER

York, Pa., Aug. 6, 1923.

Since my last report I have visited most of the cigar towns in the counties of York and Lancaster, Pa., and find all the cheap districts working. Some of the big chain shops were reported dull and in a few cases their hands were laid off, but when these chain shops laid off their hands, other chain shops put the cigarmakers to work, so by this operation all cigarmakers have been working and the trade has been reported fairly good.

The unorganized cigarmakers have not made any effort to get better prices for making cigars, only shifting from one shop to another when they thought the job was a little better, but they soon find that they are in the same old rut in every shop they go to, for there is no standard of prices for work and without an organization there will be no standard. I have visited many meetings of other trades and spoke on patronage of the Union label and if they would respond as they should many of the small label shops would have work for more cigarmakers and it would tend to raise the prices in other shops and possibly in the whole belt.

A good number of the workers are beginning to see if they want to better their conditions they must have an organization just as well as the employers have one to represent their interests and the workers must co-operate along the lines of patronizing the products of the fair employer who is willing to give something of a fair wage to the worker thus helping him or her to keep up a decent standard of living.

When union men and women realize this and will call for and insist on getting union label goods then there will be more union label cigar shops in every district and more union products of every kind sold. By persistent effort the unorganized of these districts may be aroused and in the near future look up and organize and help to get their share of the profits of production.

WM. A. McCABE,
Organizer.

CORRESPONDENCE

Boston, Mass.
Does wages paid represent cost of production? One pound=16 ounces. One yard=3 feet, the same whether used or sold in Boston or San Francisco. But in wages paid there is a great difference in the fields of wealth production between the east and west, north and south of this country.

Why should this be? Is the pound weight or the yard stick of more importance than the wealthy producers, universally, in measuring values and commodities?

CHAS. F. CLAUS.

Washington, D. C., July, 1923.
To Organized Labor, Greeting:

In their attempt to disrupt the labor movement, our enemies resorted to every means within their power, not the least of which was the creation of an army of 6,000,000 unemployed workers.

The object in bringing about this condition was a reduction of our earning power, so that a lower standard of earning and living conditions would be forced upon us.

Through the solidarity of the workers and their loyalty to each other, all of the schemes to disrupt our movement were defeated, and we are now in position to go ahead and regain any ground that may have been lost during that trying period.

THE BEST WAY TO DO THIS IS TO USE OUR GREAT POWER OF PURCHASE.

All trade unionists must see to it that none of the money which comes to them through their trade union is spent in aiding our enemies; it must be spent only to employ union workers.

When a purchase of any kind is to be made, demand the union label, the shop card and the working button.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. F. HOHMANN,
Acting Secretary, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Int'l Union of America.

FELIX J. BELAIR,
Secretary-Treasurer, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

CHAS. L. BAINE,
Secretary-Treasurer, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

ADAM HUEBNER,
Secretary-Treasurer, Int'l Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

WILL R. BOYER,
Secretary-Treasurer, International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.

JOHN T. COSGROVE,
First General Vice President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

G. W. PERKINS,
President, Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

CHAS. P. FORD,
International Secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

B. A. LARGER,
General Secretary, United Garment Workers of America.

MARTIN LAWLOR,
Secretary-Treasurer, United Hatters of North America.

JERE L. SULLIVAN,
Secretary-Treasurer, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER,
Secretary-Treasurer, United Leather Workers' International Union.

DENNIS LANE,
Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

VICTOR KLEIBER.

Secretary, International Molders' Union of North America.

WM. J. KERNWOOD,

Secretary, American Federation of Musicians.

MATTHEW BURNS

Secretary, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

HENRY F. SCHMAL,

Secretary-Treasurer, International Photo Engravers' Union of North America.

JOS. C. ORR,

Secretary-Treasurer, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.

WM. L. SULLIVAN,

Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

FRANK GRIMSHAW,

Secretary-Treasurer, Stove Mounters' International Union.

W. D. MAHON,

President, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

MRS. SARA A. CONBOY,

Secretary-Treasurer, United Textile Workers of America.

E. LEWIS EVANS,

Secretary-Treasurer, Tobacco Workers' International Union.

J. W. HAYS,

Secretary-Treasurer, International Typographical Union.

EDWIN GENTZLER,

General Secretary, United Wall Paper Crafts of North America.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. W. HAYS,

President.

JACOB FISCHER,

First Vice President.

G. W. PERKINS,

Second Vice President.

MATTHEW WOLL,

Third Vice President.

CHAS. L. BAINE,

Fourth Vice President.

JOSEPH OBERGFELL,

Fifth Vice President.

JOHN J. MANNING,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

State of Trade Aug. 1, 1923.

GOOD.		
	27 Toronto	193 Jefferson City
	32 Louisville	206 North Adams
	33 Indianapolis	209 Coldwater
	34 Chippewa Falls	210 Rome
107 Erie	43 Urbana	215 Logansport
457 Benton Harbor	46 Grand Rapids	220 New Orleans
	47 Quincy	231 Amsterdam
	52 Elmira	233 Sedalia
	56 Leavenworth	250 Belleville
	60 Keokuk	273 Rockland
	69 Three Rivers	274 Pekin
	72 Burlington	275 Plattsburg
	73 Alton	280 Owego
	85 Eau Claire	282 Bridgeport
	86 Mansfield	283 Geneva
	88 Dubuque	286 Wichita
	98 St. Paul	287 Marinette
5 Rochester	99 Ottawa	300 Michigan City
6 Syracuse	103 Ansonia	302 Tecumseh
44 St. Louis	112 Oneonta	310 Manistee
92 Worcester	114 Jacksonsville	311 Auburn
134 La Porte	115 Canton	315 St. Cloud
161 Denver	121 Ithaca	323 Sheboygan
221 South Bend	124 Watertown	331 Crookston
257 Lancaster	125 Norwich	345 Rapid City
381 Watertown	129 Denver	372 Marshfield
395 Waterbury	130 Saginaw	406 Crawfordville
491 Huron	135 Appleton	409 Kewanee
505 Uniontown	150 Sioux City	410 Centralia
	154 Lincoln	433 Mobile
	158 La Fayette	444 Walla Walla
	162 Green Bay	476 Pontiac
	183 Marysville	477 Manitowoc
	168 Oshkosh	479 Wheeling
	173 Zanesville	502 Pittsburg
DULL.		
7 Utica		
9 Troy		
20 Decatur		
24 Muskegon		
25 Milwaukee		
26 Norwalk		

INSURANCE.

Highest Form of Contracts.

Editor's Note.—The average man's knowledge of insurance is hedged with the single fact of cash benefits at his death, for the payment of a stipulated monthly or yearly sum. What the basis of insurance is, what its fundamental principles are, are matters beyond the average citizen, even if he be a policyholder. Thomas W. Blackburn, secretary and counsel of the American Life Convention, gives herewith some facts that every man, policyholder or not, should know.

A fiduciary financial institution, which, for three-quarters of a century in America, has withstood every assault, weathered every panic, outlived every epidemic and survived wars, experiments, pestilence, litigation and legislation, has earned, deserves, and should enjoy and maintain the respect and confidence of every right-thinking American.

There are individual banks, firms and families whose record is phenomenal in the length of service that they have given the people of America, but there are no commercial undertakings in this young land which can parallel the marvelous record of Legal Reserve Life Insurance.

It is the one co-operative corporate entity, which stands upon so firm a foundation that it could, and did, face every form of disaster without impairment, reorganization or revolution. No other form of commercial endeavor has so entrenched itself in principle, practice and accomplishment. There have been a very few mismanaged and unsuccessful legal reserve life insurance companies. There will be others. But the only possible excuse for failure, whether large or small, is weakness of management or corrupt manipulation. The probability of both is reduced to the minimum by supervision and publicity.

Safe as Government.

Based upon an immutable law of life, as it has been mathematically determined, Life Insurance on the legal reserve plan is safe as an established government. From the serene heights of a monument builded upon faithful application of the principles of average and co-operation, Legal Reserve Life Insurance shines forth in all its beauty of beneficence.

Widows and orphans praise it. Capital and Labor alike are its beneficiaries. Embarrassed business men and hard-pressed debtors find it the friend indeed in time of need. Estates builded and conserved, proclaim its value. Children educated and youths started in professions or business, mark its onward course. Wherever it is called upon for service, whether in financing the farmer, building and acquiring the home, protecting a business, tiding over a debtor or saving an estate from the sheriff, providing for old age or covering loss of employment, without discount, debate or delay, life insurance performs its great duties.

The life insurance contract is the highest form of agreement thus far devised by man. It is the only gainful undertaking which is not based upon the relation of gain and loss. Every other character of commercial advantage contemplates loss on one side, if there be gain on the other, in every step of every transaction. Legal Reserve Life Insurance is a recurring succession of gains.

Actuarially, Legal Reserve Life Insurance is a system of equations. Theoretically, every persistent policyholder in a Legal Reserve Life Insurance Company lives out his expectancy. The premiums he pays on his policy, increased by compound interest, are the mathematical equivalent of the sum payable at the maturity of the contract plus expenses and, in case of mutual companies, the refunds misnamed dividends or dividend additions.

Out No Money.

When a policy matures by its terms, the net premium payments and accretions are returned to the contributing policyholder or his beneficiary. Mathematically considered, the company is out no money, the policyholder has had protection throughout the term of the contract equivalent in money to his payments year by year, and the beneficiary is enriched by the amount paid by the company in settlement of the policy obligation. The community where the beneficiary resides has the amount received by the beneficiary added to its aggregate wealth. There is no loss anywhere along the line, for each party to the contract from the agent who solicits and the medical examiner who examines, to the community of which the beneficiary is a part has been compensated.

It will be urged by actuaries that there is a loss of the producing power of a life, where the policy matures by death, but this is an inaccuracy. When a man dies, another takes his place. In the economy of human life, death is merely the fruition of life. Death is not a property loss. In both these instances, there is only a partial or complete recoupment to the individual policyholder. The loss of time and the destruction of physical property are losses to the community which it is impossible to restore and for which compensation to such community is impossible.

An Individual Worth.

The distinctive characteristic of the life insurance contract is its power to extend his estate beyond the life of the policyholder, and maintain its integrity, in spite of the certainty of death. It differs from every other form of indemnity, because it is assurance against the happening of a contingency certain to occur. A fire or accident policy may mature as a claim or may not. These forms of indemnity are based upon the probabilities of accidents, and the premiums are calculated from the averages of experience. The life contract is a continuing assurance of indemnity against an event certain, and under the law of averages, inevitable, at a fixed date, though not determinable in advance as to the individual maturity.

In 1905, during the New York investigations, and for several years following, the citadel of Life Insurance, then represented by the largest aggregate of fiduciary capital which enterprise and genius had ever accumulated, in a single line of undertaking, was attacked by legislation, by demagogues, by self-seeking and self-serving interests of great wealth and by singular and ingenious malevolence. The newspapers of this great country, the muckrakers in nearly all the magazines, the statesmen big and little in states and nation, and the President of the United States, united in a sentiment of antagonism. Many persons were frightened away from the beneficent and misused institution. Attempts were made in courts, in legislatures, in Congress, in combinations of wealth, and by the most mendacious propaganda, to undermine and overthrow this tremendous fortress of protection.

Withstood War.

It survived and stood forth after a ten-year war of utmost violence unscathed and supremely solvent. No Bank of England, or Federal Reserve System, would have maintained its financial integrity against the attacks made upon the institution of Life Insurance. Not one policy contract was repudiated, scaled or postponed by reason of this unparalleled situation.

This magnificent demonstration of the soundness of the principles, the safety of the trust funds, the perpetuity of the organized beneficence which American genius and human prescience devised and constructed, is the most phenomenal commercial fact in all history.

When the United States became involved in the World War, the integrity of the life insurance contract was again assailed. Contracts based upon peace conditions without anticipation of war losses, were confronted with dire possibilities, before the Armistice brought about

a cessation of the slaughter of policyholders, a world-wide epidemic of influenza was experienced and the normal mortality of the companies was doubled and in many instances redoubled. Again the institution demonstrated its marvelous perfection as a business enterprise and not a single contract was repudiated or a loss scaled.

The United States assumed an ultimate possible liability of more than \$40,000,000,000 upon the lives of its soldiers and sailors, charging the legal reserve net premium, only, for its proposed indemnity. The greatest and richest government of the world stood back of its contracts and based its ability to meet unheard of possible losses upon legal reserve life insurance principles and the American mortality tables with 3½ per cent interest. Again the foundation of the most wonderful business in the world was shown to be sound. The government has carried its tremendous risk without adding a dollar to the net premium rates fixed by the experience of the companies, assuming voluntarily the expense element, but standing safely upon the mortality tables and the reserves which life insurance has made the groundwork of its great growth and its history and beneficence.

Must Be Sold.

In passing, it may be further remarked, that the government has demonstrated anew a fact long known to the life insurance companies. The fact that life insurance is not bought but must be sold. The forty billions written under the pressure of war opportunities and conditions, has lapsed to much less than one billion in volume, because in the parlance of the business, the policies of life insurance taken by soldiers and sailors were not sold. The personal appeal secures and saves the policy and protects the beneficiary. Advertising, oratory and statistics are ineffective unless they are followed up by the solicitation of the life insurance salesman.

The life insurance companies of America with all their aggressiveness have succeeded in writing only about \$27,000,000,000 or ordinary legal reserve life insurance, which means about 9,000,000 policyholders. These figures do not include some \$9,000,000,000 of industrial life insurance on perhaps 7,000,000 policyholders. There are not less than 50,000,000 of insurable people in the United States and every day a new host reaches the insurable age. "The field is white unto the harvest but the laborers are few," compared to the opportunities for successful soliciting.

The importance, yea the necessity, of Legal Reserve Life Insurance, is now an accepted fact. The unhappy experience of fraternal societies and assessment associations, has brought home to insurers everywhere, the value of the legal reserve system. All temporary make-shifts have gone, or will go later, into the discard, and Life Insurance as exemplified by the old line legal reserve companies, is recognized as the safe, scientific and supremely satisfactory plan of protection and indemnity for men, women, children, partnerships and corporations.

Some Basic Facts.

Summarizing it may be said:

1. The plan, principles, purposes and achievements of Legal Reserve Life Insurance entitles it to public confidence.
2. The contract is unilateral, unique and equitable. It is a contract by the terms of which all interested parties enjoy gains.
3. No other commercial undertaking approaches the Legal Reserve Life Insurance contract in character or performance.
4. Legal Reserve Life Insurance is the highest achievement of human commercial endeavor and the only fiduciary financial undertaking, which has demonstrated the possibility of creating a co-operative corporation, whose solvency is not endangered by panics, pestilence and pernicious propaganda.
5. Legal Reserve Life Insurance not only protects families and postpones bankruptcy,

but it extends estates beyond the life of the builders and safeguards their property against the catastrophe of death.

6. Legal Reserve Life Insurance is so simple in principle that it cannot be misunderstood and therefore both the wise and the simple can appreciate its purpose and understand its requirements.

7. Legal Reserve Life Insurance takes no toll at the maturity of the contract, contests no honest claim, seeks out lost beneficiaries and pays all obligations within a day after the facts of same are established.

8. Legal Reserve Life Insurance is available to every healthy human being, upon terms within reach of the humblest, and coming to the door of desolation, it enters the chamber of grief, bearing the oil of consolation, burning in the lamp of hope.

9. Legal Reserve Life Insurance adapts its beneficence to the necessities of humanity, as does no other financial institution.

10. Legal Reserve Life Insurance is the handmaiden of thrift and the protector of home and family and business associates.

11. And the soliciting agent of Legal Reserve Life Insurance is the genuine I. W. W.—Insistent Welfare Worker of the World—who is derided by the procrastinating husband and father, but welcomed by the bereaved widow and orphan. He is the most helpful colporteur of co-operation, and to him and his kind America is indebted for the greatest thing in this world of struggle and selfish strife—the Institution called Legal Reserve Life Insurance.

Special Financier's Examination, Union 428, Trenton, N. J.

July 26, 1923.

The books and accounts of the late secretary Alois Klaiber, who died the latter part of May last were found in good condition. No entries were made in day book or ledger for May. Money was received for dues by the present secretary from members up to date. Instructed secretary Wm. H. Hargood to enter same in day book and ledger and to make out reports for May and June and send them to International Office.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance June 1, 1915.....\$ 481.69
Receipts to May 1, 1923 3,274.35

Total\$3,756.04
Expense to May 1, 1923 3,350.15

Balance should be May 1, 1923.....\$ 405.89
Funds of Union—
May 1, 1923, in possession Sec. Wm.
Hargood 52.83

Deficiency of union May 1, 1923\$ 353.06
Fraternally,
HENRY F. HILFERS,
Special Financier.

Convention Notices.

The 43d annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will convene at the City Auditorium, Portland, Ore., at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, Oct. 1, 1923.

The 16th annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will convene at the Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore., at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, Sept. 27, 1923.

The 41st annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor will convene in the Y. M. C. A. Annex, Decatur, Ill., at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, Sept. 10, 1923.

The union label saves times and talk in making sales. It sells itself, and it never deceives the purchaser.

Organize the industry. It can be done.

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

- G. W. PERKINS, President,
508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New
York City, First Vice President.
I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven,
Conn., Second Vice President.
A. GARIEPY, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Mon-
treal, Can., Third Vice President.
MANUEL GONZALES, Box 5086, Ybor City,
Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.
E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis,
Minn., Fifth Vice President.
CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo,
N. Y., Sixth Vice President.
E. J. STACK, Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.,
Seventh Vice President.
GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C,
Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your
interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the
40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards
should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in
secretary will please at once give the new sec-
retary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states:
"No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid
to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts
so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected
from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize
payment of death benefit except in strict com-
pliance with the law. Several cases have oc-
curred in which there has been no will, no
widow, no minor children and no dependent
relatives, but other relatives have stepped in
and demanded the death benefit. No such
claims have been recognized for the payment of
benefits authorized. The International Union
furnishes the designation blanks free and
where members refuse or neglect to fill out such
designation blanks the responsibility for the
non-payment of benefits rests entirely with
such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased
and suspended members for new members—
except numbers belonging to those owing loan
accounts.

In several instances where cards have been
stolen from members secretaries had granted
the thieves loans without demanding to see the
due books showing their standing. No loans
should be granted unless the party has both
card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the
sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the
secretary weekly commencing before the eighth
week. This includes traveling members, who
should always carry a certificate and have same
signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secre-
taries should send in with such reports the
card of the member, if he had one, having pre-
viously, however, taken a record of all neces-
sary information thereon for future reference.

Also as per Section 145, give full record of
membership, as far as your own records show.
If there is a will on file send it to the Interna-
tional office. In order that you may fully un-
derstand the necessity for complying with the
request carefully study Section 141c of the Con-

stitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not
comply with the requirements of the Constitu-
tion.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinct-
ly provides that members may designate the
person or persons to whom the death benefit
shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if
in such designation the death benefit shall be
paid to the widow of such deceased member,
if there is no widow, then to the minor children
of such deceased member, and if there be no
widow and no minor children of such deceased
member, then to any relative of the deceased
member who at the time of his death was de-
pendent for support in whole or in part.

UNION NOTES

Local No. 117, Pine Bluff, would like to hear
from Geo. Barnett.

Following is a list of unions donating to No.
14, Chicago's appeal in behalf of J. H. Mc-
Mullen. Please accept the sincere thanks of
Bro. McMullen and Union 14.

464 Tampa, \$1.00; 248 Jacksonville, \$1.62; 462
W. Tampa, \$2.00; 290 Janesville, \$1.00; 144 New
York, \$2.00; 97 Boston, \$2.00; 4 Cincinnati, \$2.00;
141 New York, \$2.00; 250 Bellville, Ill., \$2.00;
132 Brooklyn, \$2.00; 111 Des Moines, \$2.00; 17
Cleveland, \$1.00; 242 York, Pa., \$1.00; 44 St.
Louis, \$1.00; 92 Worcester, \$5.00; 294 Duluth,
Minn., \$2.00; 69 Three Rivers, \$1.00; 39 New
Haven, \$2.00; 470 Portland, \$2.00; 95 St. Joseph,
\$1.00; 224 Salt Lake City, \$2.00; 25 Milwaukee,
\$5.00; 81 Peekskill, \$1.00; 73 Alton, Ill., \$1.00;
3 Paterson, N. J., \$1.80; 149 Brooklyn, \$1.00;
381 Watertown, \$1.00; 118 Peoria, \$1.00; 335
Hammond, \$2.00; 179 Bangor, \$1.00; 491 Huron,
\$1.00; 9 Troy, \$5.00; 90 New York, \$2.00; 2
Buffalo, \$2.00; 311 Auburn, \$2.00; 114 Jackson-
ville, \$2.00; 162 Green Bay, \$2.00; 28 Westfield,
\$2.00; 336 Tampa, \$2.00.

The secretary of Union No. 5, Rochester, N.
Y., wishes to hear from Ed. Howard 62778,
Jerry Lloyd 97320, Juan Leon 83914, James
Knowlton 60461, Harry Allen 84810, Ed. Purtell
47259, Elmer Roath 20886, S. Cherry 29613, Wm.
Axt 10069, Jas. E. Heslin 50501.

Secretaries holding the above cards please
notify Union 5.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of
the Constitution, the following unions are here-
by notified and requested to remit the following
amounts for the purpose of defraying the ex-
penses of the office of the International Union:

335 Hammond	.....\$400	384 St. Augustine	.....\$300
336 Tampa	.....	400389 New York	..... 300
337 Key West	..... 200	391 Bellingham	..... 100
339 Kokomo	..... 100	394 Sycamore	..... 75
341 San Bernardino	..... 50	396 Northampton	..... 100
342 Batavia	..... 50	398 Stamford	..... 100
344 Atlanta	..... 50	400 Red Wing	..... 50
345 Rapid City	..... 50	403 Quakertown	..... 150
353 Brooklyn	..... 75	409 Kewanee	..... 100
355 Honesdale	..... 100	410 Centralia	..... 150
358 Fremont	..... 50	425 Astoria	..... 75
362 Great Falls	..... 100	431 Litchfield	..... 300
365 Havana	..... 50	434 Fairbault	..... 75
366 Ann Arbor	..... 50	437 Cairo	..... 100
368 Port Huron	..... 50	443 Albuquerque	..... 50
369 Sherman	..... 50	444 Walla Walla	..... 100
370 Jamestown	..... 100	450 Enid	..... 100
372 Marshfield	..... 150	454 Cedar Rapids	..... 100
375 Anaconda	..... 100	456 Albion	..... 75
379 Rochester	..... 50	462 W. Tampa	..... 200
381 Watertown	..... 100	464 Tampa	..... 500

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

JULY, 1923

RECEIPTS—TAX.

19 St. Ste. Marie.	\$100.155	Mt. Pleasant ..	\$ 50
24 Muskegon	150.158	Suffield	50
36 Topeka	100.161	Denver	100
39 New Haven	250.162	Green Bay	100
41 Aurora	200.170	W. Palm Beach ..	100
46 Grand Rapids..	50.171	E. Greenville ..	100
64 Lebanon	50.174	Joliet	100
68 Albany	100.182	Madison	150
77 Minneapolis ..	350.188	Seattle	200
80 Danville	200.192	Manchester	600
83 Nashville	100.204	New Albany	100
84 Saugerties	150.210	Rome	100
86 Mansfield	50.212	Superior	75
94 Pawtucket	100.215	Logansport	150
97 Boston	800.221	South Bend	200
07 Erie	150.242	York	200
08 Lock Haven	50.245	Ashland	50
13 Tacoma	200.259	Bloomington	100
14 Jacksonville ..	300.279	Plattsburgh	100
17 Pine Bluff	100.286	Wichita	50
18 Peoria	100.287	Manitette	150
20 Muscatine	50.302	Tecumseh	75
21 Ithaca	200.308	Muncie	100
22 Warren	250.318	Chattanooga	75
24 Watertown	50.321	New Britain	150
26 Ephrata	100.323	Sheboygan	150
29 Denver	500.331	Crookston	250
32 Brooklyn	150.498	Everett	150
39 Long Hill	100.501	Wheeling	600
45 Williamsport ..	50.516	Wheeling	350
47 Union Hill	50.518	Manchester	150

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

3 Paterson	\$1.00.286	Wichita	\$0.75
7 Utica	2.75.293	Ft. Smith .....	.75
12 Onelda	1.00.299	Middletown	1.75
22 Detroit	3.80.304	Racine	5.25
43 Urbana .....	.20.305	Monmouth	1.75
61 La Crosse	3.00.310	Manistee .....	.75
64 Lebanon	3.50.329	Fond du Lac .....	.85
05 Maysville	1.00.331	Crookston	6.00
08 Lock Haven	3.10.353	Brooklyn	4.40
10 Washington ..	2.90.375	Anaconda	2.35
35 Appleton	3.00.384	St. Augustine	8.70
72 Davenport	5.80.445	Billings	2.00
81 Ft. Madison .....	.50.450	Enid	1.75
21 S. Bend .....	.75.470	Portland	2.25
22 Peru .....	.40.488	Middletown	1.45
28 San Francisco..	2.05.500	Tampa	4.00
73 Rockland	1.75		

Union 423 Sterling, returned funds...	169.62
Union 199 Atlantic City, returned funds	146.89
J. Moose, subscription to Journal...	1.00
erry Advertising Service, subscription to Journal	1.00

Receipts for July	\$10,424.86
Balance June 30, 1923	4,575.31

Total\$15,000.17

EXPENDITURES FOR JULY.

Office rent	\$ 200.00
Salary to Int'l Pres.	240.00
Salaries to clerks and stenographers...	558.50
Metropolitan, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
Garfield, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as org.	100.00
V. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
Simons, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
H. Stevens, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as org.	206.92
V. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as finan.	300.00
D. Clarke, auditing accts. of 510 Fairmont	14.12
Harry Koller, time and exp. at 129 Denver	160.44
E. Hohler, auditing acct. of 10 Providence	9.00
os. Bauer, time and exp. at 503 Uhrichsville	46.60

R. B. Johnson, legal services	25.00
Harry Koller, Int'l Auditor	55.70
Fred W. Foerster, Int'l Auditor	48.79
Chas. Lierman, Int'l Auditor	38.80
A. F. of L. Tax for July	290.00
U. L. T. Dept. Tax for July	145.00
Express on supplies	10.19
Express on property from 199 Atlantic City, dissolved	1.81
Express on property from 423 Sterling, dissolved .....	.92
Telephone service	6.95
Telegraph service	27.63
Addressograph plates .....	.50
Towel service	3.00
Light .....	.99
Office supplies	6.03
Exchange on checks	3.62
Carrying labels to 14 .....	.40
A. F. of L. cartoon mat .....	.50
Printing—	
June Journals	286.99
Applications of Unions 129, 3 and 1..	39.00
Circular correcting error in date of election	4.50
Circular and voting blank ref. convention city	15.50
Circular ref. returning questionnaire.	4.50
Circular ref. returning census cards and blanks	5.50
Circular ref. sending names of delegates	4.50
4,500 postals, forms 1, 2, 3 and 4....	14.25
5,000 due books	150.00
Stationery for local unions and Int. Treas.	26.90
1,000,000 labels	150.00
Postage on June Journals	18.72
Postage on letters and supplies	86.59
Labor News Service for July	3.00
Deposit on convention hall	200.00

Expense for July\$5,359.27

*Balance July 31, 19239,640.90

Total\$15,000.17

*Included in balance \$1,400 Liberty Bonds.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

John Grace 32218 is notified to write 183 Mendota as the secretary holds money for him.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Wm. Thynne 25571 is requested to notify his sister, Mrs. Tim Healy, care Union 154, Lincoln, Ill.

Any secretary holding the card of Frank Schaafer or anyone knowing his whereabouts is requested to ask him to write at once to Mrs. Addie Summers, 5354 S. Shields Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Miss Naomi Barnes, care Public Library, Helena, Mont., would like to hear from her father, P. H. Barnes.

The mother of Owen Mubrawney is very anxious to hear from him and requests that he write at once to 224 College St., Macon, Ga.

Wm. Kindal desires to hear from his brother, Charles, concerning matters of interest. Address care Union 25, Milwaukee, Wis.

John Gehle would like to hear from W. J. Adams, formerly of Sedalia, Mo. Address in care of Union 117, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Al Youngquist would like to hear from Jos. O'Brien, Andy Schuessler, and Manuel Garabello.

George J. McDermott would like to hear from Richard Quinn, care 92 Worcester, Mass.

LOST CARDS

(46381) Phil Kempf. Int. Jan. 20, 1911, at No. 154. Card stolen.

(5714) Otto Sangotta. Init. Aug. 28, 1897, at No. 44. Lost July 31.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted herein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues for 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such member shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter, in the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments and be entitled to the full benefits.

Four—Any member initiated under Section 61a securing employment in a factory using the label or which pays the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of

work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 180. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessment levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

BLUE LABEL.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half-inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The label shall be light blue in color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

The first paragraph of Section 2 of the Constitution shall read:

The next convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union shall be held on the second Monday in August, 1923.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: Nona Union 331 Crookston, Minn., for Theo. A. Flesch.

Union 25 Milwaukee, Wis., for Chas. R. Koenig.

Union 44 St. Louis, Mo., for Ed. Hull, and Miss Theresa White.

Union 91 Allentown, Pa., for Frank J. Marx 28067.

International Office for Henry Verbruggen, and R. A. Milligan.

Union 129 Denver, Colo., for Mrs. Daisy Saylor.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member his retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 139 to 145, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 218, Binghamton, N. Y.—Wm. A. Henning, 63292, who died July 8.

PRIVATE LOANS

J. C. Melss (70465) was granted a private loan of \$25.00 by 129, Denver, Colo., Nov. 13, 1920. To date no payment has been received by us.

W. P. Collier (59684) was granted a private loan of \$35.00 by 129, Denver, Colo., Nov. 10, 1920, when he was lying sick and in destitute circumstances. To date he has only repaid \$18.00 of this loan and still owes a balance of \$17.00. Last heard of in Grand Junction, Colo. Letters sent to him have not been returned or answered.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) ..	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) ..	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x8½, 8x4½, 8x4	1.10

When ordering state size wanted.	
Year date for label canceler .....	.20
Typeholder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps ..	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.85
Extra set of type for same .....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x¼ in. ..	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x¼ in. ..	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4x¼ in. ..	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.25
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1—200-page label record	1.40
1—100-page label record .....	.85

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

	Day book and			Ledgers only.		
	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 mi. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 mi. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3rd zone, 150 to 300 mi. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 mi. from Chicago ..	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 mi. from Chicago ..	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 mi. from Chicago	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

1,000-page ledgers cannot be shipped to Canada by parcel post because of the 11-pound limit. The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada. Until further notice 1,000-page ledgers will cost Canadian locals \$11, plus express charges.

One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	\$0.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES. LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50 init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 80c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cards; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; Int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

‡Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employes.

dCasers.

NOTE—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Laland, 802 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 671 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *405 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
 *433 Chas. Peterton, 711 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Barraque st., Pine Bluff.
 203 Albert Schnitzer, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 1228 Phil Hanlon, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidore Holtzer, 309 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 D. C. Stroup, 457 12th st., San Pedro.
 332 H. P. Denney, 949 4th st., San Diego.
 338 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
 341 R. E. Worden, 630 6th st., San Bernardino.
 460 Joseph Knalich, 910 Baker st., Bakersfield.
 *504 Jennie Ferranti, 2222 Mason st., San Francisco.
 Paul Lavattiana, 29 Arlington st., San Francisco.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 A. B. Theoret, 29 Lamoureux, Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Gariepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Que.
 140 Wilfred Haynes, 87 Albert st., St. Catharines, Ont.
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
 357 Frank Bowen, 25 Templeton st., Vancouver, B. C.
 *373 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 480 A. G. Miller, 243 Boyne st., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- *129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
 *806 J. Listerman, 608 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 499 Elmer E. East, 420 W. Topeka av., Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 29 Woodward av., S. Norwalk.
 139 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
 103 J. Ziegler, 18 Clifton av., Ansonia.
 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 156 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
 180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
 *282 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *299 Chas. A. Smith, Box 653, 129 William st., Middletown.
 *321 John Scharman, Box 609, New Britain.
 *305 Wm. Pearce, 86 Elizabeth st., Waterbury.
 *398 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Calle Lawton 39, Vibora, Havana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 C. B. Smith, 507 W. 6th st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 822 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 Chas. R. Ruth, 822 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
 *248 Luis Rodriguez, 1831 E. Union st., Jacksonville.
 *280 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.

- B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 †330 Manuel Gonzalez, Box 5086, 1616 8th av., Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Marrero, 301 Ellis st., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 402 B. Gonzalez, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 404 Salvatore Chillura, Box 5516, Ybor City Station, Tampa.

- 1474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *490 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a506 Emilia Morales, 2004 10th av., Ybor City, Tampa.
 b512 Delores Gonzalez, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a513 Mary Carstens, Seminary and White sts., Key West.
 L. Carstens, Box 135, Key West.
 c514 Saturnino Menendez, Box 5462, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 111 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
 471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Thomas Nicholson, 152 King st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- *14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., E. 4, Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Niehart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 J. E. Jacobsen, 629 S. 8th st., Springfield.
 41 John H. May, 449 New York st., Aurora.
 Frank A. Assell, 298 Pierce st., Aurora.
 *47 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.
 *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.
 *80 Sterling B. Ford, 613 N. Hazel st., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elzer, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Philip Siefert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zieler, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 Wm. E. Stacy, R. R. 7, Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Matteson.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 316 W. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kauffman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 *174 Geo. Futterer, 1021 Wilcox st., Joliet.
 *183 Jas. E. Williams, Jefferson st., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. H. Swartz, 203 Lake st., Galesburg.
 201 John H. Russ, 1039 1st av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Troute, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 222 Frank Baker, 2329 6th st., Box 25, Peru.
 243 Chas. Mazur, 1659 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolff, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 P. C. Haley, 102 E. Main st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 879 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 Robert Chidester, 609 N. G st., Monmouth.
 *365 Geo. Saultz, 311½ W. Main st., Havana.
 804 J. W. Humphrey, 317 E. Sycamore st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schuita, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.
 423 Paul S. Spalding, care Huber Bros., Sterling.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 W. M. Hochndel, 826 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 476 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connertsville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. 3d st., Connertsville.
 33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 *Arnold Brinkman, 713 Spring st., Indianapolis.
 37 Sam H. Randolph, 817 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne.
 *50 John Daily, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *54 W. Louis Miller, 919 E. Iowa st., Evansville.

- *82 Otto Beissman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
- 124 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
- *158 H. F. Miller, 507 N. 6th st., Lafayette.
- 204 Math. Birz, 1715 Culbertson av., New Albany.
- *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
- 221 Jos. La Pointe, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
- *245 A. P. Grimes, 370 W. 7th st., Peru.
- *309 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
- 308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
- *235 L. A. Mounts, 247 Gostlin st., Hammond.
- 839 Chas. L. Jacobs, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
- S. R. Wirey, 1127 N. Washington st., Kokomo.
- *879 Chas. Sholder, Rochester.
- *582 Ed. Gantner, 215 W. 18th st., Rushville.
- 399 Henry Yungbans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
- *406 Alvah A. Huff, 128 1/2 W. Main st., Crawfordsville.
- *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
- *72 Henry Wegener, 923 Valley st., Burlington.
- *88 Ed Schrempf, 310 Bluff st., Dubuque.
- *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1301 W. 30th st., Des Moines.
- 120 John Hartman, 1501 E. 5th st., Muscatine.
- 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
- 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
- 172 Geo. Peterson, 302 S. Concord st., Davenport.
- *177 Wilson Waugh, 723 Mynster st., Council Bluffs.
- *181 Henry F. Smith, 835 5th st., Fort Madison.
- 223 O. T. Leach, 228 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
- 230 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3rd st., Clinton (Lyons).
- 277 Harry Phillips, 323 N. J. st., Oskaloosa.
- 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 3rd av. W., Cedar Rapids.
- 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
- *56 Geo. Copenhaver, 706 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
- 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
- 266 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
- 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- †22 Wm. Rentschler, 602 Fehr av., Louisville.
- *105 W. A. Cole, 19 W. 4th st., Mayesville.
- 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
- *187 John Holters, 943 Philadelphia st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3rd st., New Orleans.
- 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1385 St. Bernard av., New Orleans.

- M. M. Young, 2220 Conti st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Thomas Paraday, 42 Green St., Saco. (Biddleford).
- 66 Max Lauten, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
- 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
- 273 Jas. L. Rogers, 11 James st., Rockland.
- 470 W. A. Beardon, Box 954, Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechan, 107 E. Virginia av., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
- *49 John W. Russell, 150 White st., Springfield.
- *51 T. J. Griffin, 186 Oak st., Holyoke.
- Geo. Apholt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 339, Worcester.

- †97 Chas. F. Claus, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- Edw. Van Poppel, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- *160 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
- *206 C. F. Harrington, 2 Lameroux pl., North Adams.
- 228 E. A. Manning, 82 Temple st., Haverhill.
- *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
- 324 Manuel Nunes, 15 Duncan st., Gloucester.
- 326 D. J. Lawler, 53 Park st., Taunton.
- 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
- 475 John J. Sweeney, 89 Snow st., Fitchburg.
- *507 Agnes Koster, 335 Broadway, Cambridge (Boston).

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Nicholas Cappuccilli, 208 Le Roy st., Sault. Ste. Marie.
- 22 Ernest McCormick, 274 High st., E. Labor Temple, Detroit.
- 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
- *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
- 69 C. O. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
- *130 F. Rosenberg, 821 Walnut st., Saginaw.
- 167 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
- *184 Geo. F. Watson, 815 Garfield av., Bay City.
- 186 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
- 205 H. C. Gruba, 184 Kingman av., Battle Creek.
- *208 L. W. Lapp, 1015 Oak st., Kalamazoo.
- *209 Geo. A. P. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
- *208 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
- *302 F. B. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
- 310 A. E. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
- *314 Frank C. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.

- 366 Wm. Luebke, 209 N. 1st st., Ann Arbor.
- 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, 311 16th st., Port Huron.
- 393 J. M. Nagel, 203 1/2 S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
- 403 Frank Lamora, 228 Blenhuber av., Marquette.
- *457 F. J. Jones, 650 Green av., Benton Harbor.
- *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
- *468 A. W. Kamp, 115 W. Walnut st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
- *77 Alex McEchrnan, 423 Daily Star bldg., Minneapolis.
- *98 Gust E. Erickson, 406 N. Franklin st., St. Paul.
- 271 Bert Joslyn, Hotel Northern, 14 2nd st., S. E., Rochester.
- 294 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
- *315 J. M. Sharenbroich, 233 av. S., St. Cloud.
- 331 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.
- 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
- 434 John Miller, 113 W. 3rd st., Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 M. H. Grant, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
- †44 Ed Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
- *76 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway, Hannibal.
- 95 L. L. Jacobs, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
- 102 Isaac N. Wells, 424 New Nelson bldg., Missouri av. and Main st., Kansas City.
- 193 Fred J. Neutzler, 208 Madison st., Jefferson City.
- *233 John D. Meyer, 600 N. Quincy st., Sedalia.

MONTANA.

- 812 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
- 362 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av. S., Great Falls.
- 375 Joseph Turtle, 1202 E. 4th st., Anaconda.
- 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 J. B. Schupp, 2537 S. 10th st., Omaha.
- 143 John Steiner, 945 N. 22nd av., Lincoln.
- 358 Wm. Feinauer, 84 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- †192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg., Manchester.
- *269 Daniel Sullivan, 109 Ash st., Box 269, Nashua.
- c518 John F. Howe, 7-20-4 Cigar Factory, Manchester.
- a520 Mrs. Elizabeth Foley, 7-20-4 Cigar Factory, Manchester.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 Edw. Peters, 83 N. Main st., Paterson.
- John Ritenour, 12 16th av., Paterson.
- *8 Max Schuencke, 133 Bowers st., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
- *131 Henry J. Hulsh, 255 Carlton av., Jersey City.
- †138 Henry F. Hillers, 68 Orange av., Newark.
- Gusta Schwelzer, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
- *146 A. F. Paulus, 218 Montgomery st., Highland Park, New Brunswick.
- *147 Ludwig Koefg, 534 Elm st., W. Hoboken (Union Hill).
- *203 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23rd st., Camden.
- *428 Ed. H. Hargood, 199 S. Broad st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Julius De Gryse, 1032 N. 8th st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- †2 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
- †5 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
- †6 Jacob B. Sigel, care of L. J. Reussow, 239 E. Genesee st., Syracuse.
- 7 Alex Rosenthal, 308 Mary st., Utica.
- †9 Jas. Hogan, Labor Temple, Troy.
- Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Troy.
- †12 Peter Rogers, 218 N. Willow st., Oneida.
- *13 H. Michaels, 610 W. 178th st., New York City.
- *16 Chas. Everett, 134 Front st., Binghamton.
- *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 750 1/2 Livingston st., Elmira.
- 69 John J. Dillon, 45 2nd st., Albany.
- Jas. L. McHale, 85 Beaver st., Albany.
- *74 Geo. F. Hitz, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
- 76 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
- *81 Henry Gerow, 1216 Park st., Peekskill.
- *84 W. J. Wright, 224 Partition st., Saugerties.
- 87 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
- *89 Charles Schaninger, 28 Willow st., Schenectady.
- †90 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.
- *112 S. E. Dunham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
- 121 M. F. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
- *124 August Wedakind, 18 Public Square, Watertown.
- 125 T. H. Macksey, Box 252, Norwich.
- †132 Theo. Billingsheimer, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
- †141 Joseph Woch, 227 E. 84th st., New York City.
- 142 Mrs. Hattie Sterrett, 13 Lagrange st., Lockport.
- †144 J. Melhado, 9 E. 7th st., New York City.
- 140 Simon Goldsmith, 580 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
- Geo. Ziegler, 207 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
- 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
- †213 Abraham Wolferman, 1313 Clinton av., Bronx, New York.

- John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 42 Wall st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 243 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 251 C. L. Lindau, 227 E. 84th st., New York.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Owego.
 283 F. P. Guilford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 311 John L. Kaupp, 16½ E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 353 Jose Bustillo, 2085 Lexington st., New York (Brooklyn).
 370 C. W. Swanson, 28 Scott st., Jamestown.
 389 Pietro Bianco, 482 E. 15th st., New York.
 429 Warren Taylor, 512 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 430 John D. Mahar, 168 W. 8d st., Fulton.
 483 Bruce P. Dick, 26 Bleecker st., Gloversville.
 498 J. H. Yaeger, 7½ Dolson av., Middletown.

OHIO.

- 14 Wm. Lemke, 1816 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 117 Wm. D. Dawson, 400 Superior av., Wm. Room 300, Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 John Roth, 219 N. Main st., Urbana.
 45 E. L. Craver, 30 N. Plum st., Springfield.
 48 Jacob Freiman, 1019 E. Bancroft st., Toledo.
 75 A. A. Tracht, 1204 Esper st., Columbus.
 79 Frank Miller, 1812 Carr st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris Fruedemann, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 2514 9th st., N. W., Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 608 S. Frost st., Hamilton.
 137 Henry Segers, 18 Sycamore st., Hamilton.
 137 Joe Kettl, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutzler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 290 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 313 Wm. F. Batt, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 360 Wm. Hanitsch, 38 Eaton st., Delaware.
 416 W. F. Horlacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 627 Lima st., Kenton.
 503 F. Carpenter, 409 N. Main st., Uhrichsville.

OKLAHOMA.

- 450 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON.

- *202 Wm. Dickoff, 409 Labor Temple, Portland.
 425 Herman Kennell, 271 33d st., Astoria.
 487 C. L. Milliken, Box 392, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corry.
 64 Harry H. Matter, 481 N. 6th st., Lebanon.
 *91 Wm. T. Knisley, 22 Federal st., E. No. 2, Allentown.
 *104 S. M. Glover, 3 N. 5th st., Pottsville.
 *107 August O. Malthaner, 2634 Cochran st., Erie.
 *108 Lewis Young, 100½ Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 *122 Henry True, 1305 Penn av., W. Warren.
 *126 C. M. Hammond, 223 Washington av., Ephrata.
 F. B. Emig, 222 Washington av., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Jesse Reider, Lock Box 18, Denver.
 John A. Mowery, Lock Box 26, Denver.
 1165 Chas. O'Brien, Machinists' Temple, 13th and Spring Garden sts., Philadelphia.
 *171 Albert Horne, 384 Main st., East Greenville.
 *232 John H. Nae, 308 Washington av., Sellersville.
 236 M. L. Wolfkill, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 † A. F. Bower, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 John Russell, 224 W. Maple st., York.
 Peter Hollinger, 609 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 * Jacob L. Glick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotzwinkle, 506 S. Washington av., Scranton.
 301 D. S. Leib, Box 92, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 303 Frank Bartholomew, Perkasie.
 309 John L. Schaar, Rothsville.
 A. S. Wechter, Rothsville.
 1318 Francis X. Colgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
 *317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
 355 A. Eberhardt, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 *402 Harvey F. Smoll, 820 W. Broad st., Quakertown.
 *406 H. E. Bonden, 692 Pearl st., Easton.
 *502 Fred W. Meyer, 2104 Stroub Lane, Pittsburgh.
 * Philip Miller, 136 Middle st., F. D. No. 1, Mount Olive P. O. (Pittsburgh).
 *505 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.

PORTO RICO.

- 148 Juan Pimental, Box 298, Federacion Libre, Caguas.
 Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libre, Caguas.
 191 Bartolome Majoral, Box 8, Cayey.
 Jose Ramon Collazo, Box 8, Cayey.

- 333 Jose Garcia Fernandes, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 350 Carmelo Rodriguez, Box 147, Manati.
 Rosario Vazquez, Box 147, Manati.
 376 Francisco Collazo, Federacion Libre, Box 86, Utuado.
 Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 807, Utuado.
 378 Armando Ferrer, Federacion Libre, Ponce.
 418 Salvador de Jesus, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Juan Bermudez Sanchez, Box Y, Bayamon.
 446 Antonio Dominguez, Box 298, Caguas (Aguas Buenas).
 Angel Morales, Box 298, Caguas (Aguas Buenas).
 449 Bernardo Suarez, Billeca No. 4, Ponce.
 Pedro Torres Diaz, Nuevo Paris st., Ponce.
 460 Florentine Fuentes, Box 270, San Juan.
 Jose R. Pinero, Box 270, San Juan.
 467 Felix Gonzales, Box 773, Arecibo.
 472 Modesta Geigel, Box 67, Juncos.
 Salvador Silvestria, Box 67, Juncos.
 481 Saturnino Cortes, Box 404, Bayamon.
 Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.

RHODE ISLAND.

- *10 Wm. Myers, 143 Cranston st., Providence.
 *94 A. E. Hoehler, 380 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

- 100 E. H. Duesing, Box 423, Milbank.
 *153 John Goebel, 634 S. Dakota av., S. E., Sioux Falls.
 345 Louis Mettler, Rapid City.
 *387 H. M. Anderson, 802 Pearl st., Yankton.
 491 Earle Wals, 807 Colorado av., Huron.

TENNESSEE.

- *83 A. J. Jones, 1722 Nassau st., Nashville.
 *261 H. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
 *266 E. B. Hanson, 357 N. Main st., Memphis.
 318 Matt Gerlach, 2418 E. 13th st., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 Conrado La Farga, Box 673, El Paso.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
 *285 U. M. Lee, 1601 Alston av., Ft. Worth.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 369 G. Leo Forest, 114½ N. Crockett st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 1504 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

- *11 H. H. Holland, Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
 264 Jas. J. Reedy, 48 Woodstock av., Rutland.
 371 Wesley Hoffman, 366 N. Main st., Barre.

VIRGINIA.

- *183 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 27th st., Richmond.
 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 S. Blatner, Box 291, Hoquiam.
 *113 E. Lewis, 250 S. 18th st., Tacoma.
 188 Ed. Coenen, 518 W. Mercer pl., Seattle.
 *325 John A. Reddy, 4207 E. Frederick av., Spokane.
 *391 F. S. Bruce, 810 Elk st., Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2nd st., Walla Walla.
 498 Jos. Tachida, 2816 Chestnut st., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 * Frank C. Nolte, 57 22nd st., Wheeling.
 † 501 H. D. Clarke, 1407 Market st., Wheeling.
 *510 E. S. Morrison, 181 Elkins st., Fairmont.
 a516 Margaret Messmore, 1229 E. McCullough st., Wheeling.
 Mrs. Emma L. Wagener, 2204 Wilson st., Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 N. M. Weller, 373 4th st., Milwaukee.
 † John Kammer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 34 Ernest De Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 Jos. Wasteka, 1602 S. 8th st., La Crosse.
 *85 Felix Roberge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
 *185 E. A. Heideman, 25 Sherman pl., Appleton.
 102 Fred Hols, 300 S. Pearl st., Green Bay.
 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Eoyd st., Oshkosh.
 *182 John L. Muska, 448 W. Gilman st., Madison.
 *212 Richard Braun, 1503 14th st., Superior.
 345 Fred H. Bobels, 512 Willis av., Ashland.
 *297 Wm. Aagaard, 2610 Parkridge av., Marinette.
 290 Phil Sullivan, 405 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
 304 Nels Munch, 1639 West Blvd., Racine.
 *323 Richard Wagner, 2221 N. 7th st., Shakopee.
 *329 L. A. Martin, 76 15th st., Fond du Lac.
 *363 S. P. Malagian, 228 E. Broadway, Wausau.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 212 N. Central av., Marshfield.
 *381 August Otto, 1118 Ruth st., Watertown.
 447 John E. Reilly, 235 W. Wisconsin st., Kenosha.
 *477 Hugh Goldie, 918 S. 13th st., Manitowish.
 *482 Louis Ziebell, 712 Chicago st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS OFFICIAL JOURNAL

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HEADQUARTERS
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SEPTEMBER 15, 1923.
VOL. XLVII. NO. 9.

KNOWLEDGE
IS
POWER

BETTER WORKING
AND
LIVING CONDITIONS

CONTENTS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 24TH CONVENTION

ORGANIZATION

JUSTICE



OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C.M.I.U. OF A.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, ILL.

Cigar Makers' Official Journal

508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Issued Monthly.

G. W. PERKINS.....Editor and Publisher

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Chicago Convention. The Chicago convention is now history. This issue of our Official Journal contains the daily proceedings. The convention was historical and epoch-making. The delegates sensed their responsibility and discharged their duties in a manner that challenges and commands the admiration, thanks, and approval of popular vote. Facts and figures were presented to the delegates. They saw the absolute necessity of the application of new and efficient legislation, and they had the vision and the courage of their convictions and have given you beyond a doubt a constitution which remedies past evils and meets existing conditions and necessities. The delegates developed and displayed a fraternal spirit and determination that permitted of no compromise and no waiving of determination, to such an extent that at the close of the convention, among other things, I said:

"On the opening day of this convention I said that the organized cigar makers as well as the unorganized expected a ray of hope to emanate from this convention. By your action here in the last two weeks you have supplied that ray of hope, that encouragement that shall awaken the hopes and rekindle the spirit of not only the organized, but the unorganized. There has never been a convention held before in my time where a greater vision and courage have been displayed than in this convention. I compliment you upon the manly, straightforward, determined actions you have taken in this convention. I feel that if you will go home and among your constituents see to it that the actions taken here in this convention are ratified you will have further performed a duty to those now in the organization and those we expect to bring in—and will bring because of the action taken here—and you

will have completed and rounded out in full a splendid performance, for which I thank you heartily."

The splendid work so ably and so fearlessly accomplished by your representatives needs your endorsement in order to finally complete the work so auspiciously commenced and in order to round out a necessarily changed constitution, which, when finally adopted by popular vote, will lead to unquestioned success in the matter of organization of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

To completely insure our success, every action taken by the convention reference restrictions in our laws and the death benefit, should be endorsed and approved.

The new death benefit plan **Reinsurance.** is simple and plain and there is nothing complicated or beyond the understanding of any member. Briefly, the plan provides for insurance compulsory to the extent of \$100 funeral benefit and at the basic dues of 40 cents a week. All present or prospective members may voluntarily take in addition to the compulsory \$100 in multiples of \$100 up to \$500 at an increase in the dues of 5 cents a week for each \$100 additional.

The basic dues covering all benefits and all other activities and carrying \$100 insurance are 40 cents. If the member takes \$100 additional or a total of \$200 his dues will be 45 cents; if he takes \$200 additional or a total of \$300 his dues will be 50 cents; if he takes \$300 additional or a total of \$400 his dues will be 55 cents; and if he takes \$400 additional or a total of \$500 his dues will be 60 cents.

The plan is compulsory only as far as the \$100 is concerned and voluntary after that amount. (Those over seventy years of age or totally disabled will be treated in another article.) Under this plan every member that is now entitled to or elects to take \$500 may, without any additional dues to what he is now paying, retain his claim. If he elects to take less insurance he pays less dues or according to the amount of insurance he takes.

The plan also provides that any present member immediately becomes entitled to \$100 or such sum up to \$500 as he may elect. If misfortune overtakes him the very next day his family will realize on his insurance; he does not have to wait for from two to twenty years as he does under the present plan.

The plan proposed accomplishes two objects: It positively guarantees the payment of all accrued benefits at no additional cost

to the member and it permits of an optional clause for any amount over \$100 and up to \$500 to not only new members but to old members at a rate of dues based upon amount of insurance taken.

The rate we pay the insurance company is on the step by step plan and is based on the present average age of the membership which is forty-eight years, and we pay to the insurance company \$1.51 per annum for every \$100 that our members are insured for. If the restrictions in the constitution are removed by popular vote the organization of new members will go forward with leaps and bounds. This will rapidly bring the average age away below forty-eight and if it drops to, we will say, an average age of thirty-eight years, the cost will be \$1.14 per annum for each \$100. If it drops to an average age of thirty years, which is within the realms of possibility, the cost would be \$1.02 per annum for each \$100 insurance.

The rates under which we shall be insured under the reinsurance plan proposed are based upon American mortality rates. They have stood the test of time, and consequently these companies cannot fail, and our death benefit under this plan is made practically sure, while figures in the address I made to the convention on the opening day, show that under the old fraternal plan in vogue it would ultimately lead to failure and repudiation of death benefits.

You have everything to gain and positively nothing to lose if you endorse the reinsurance death benefit plan proposed. If you reject it you have nothing to gain and everything to lose in the matter of the payment of death benefit.

The Death Benefit Feature. There are deep-seated in the minds of many of the old time members a feeling concerning the death benefit and a desire to retain and make sure of the payment of these benefits.

Immediately after the Cleveland Convention, 1920, your President started to gather facts and figures for the purpose of presenting a plan whereby the payment of death benefits would not only be retained intact but safeguarded and made sure in the future as well.

The present or old plan of fraternal insurance has in nearly all cases proved wanting and has resulted in one failure after another. To make sure of our benefits and avoid repudiation of any death benefit guaranteed it became necessary to change to the reinsurance under the group plan without physical examination with a going insurance

company organized and doing business under the federal and state insurance laws and on a basis that makes failure practically impossible.

To have continued under the old fraternal system meant failure in the end and the loss of our death benefits. The figures in your President's report prove this. To adopt the new plan without any increase in cost makes your benefits absolutely sure.

The new plan presented is the result of careful study and investigation. After having the plan perfected as best I could I presented it to your International Executive Board and they unanimously endorsed it. It was then presented to the Committee on Constitution and they unanimously endorsed it. It then went to the delegates and they unanimously endorsed it. It is now up to the popular vote, and if you consult your own best interests and you want to retain your claim on death benefit beyond any doubt or failure let your verdict also be unanimous for the adoption of this plan.

Democracy on Trial. The International Union has had the initiative and referendum, the popular vote, in some form almost from its inception. It has always taken justifiable pride in the fact that it is the most democratic organization of any kind in the whole world.

Our democracy, the popular vote, is now to be put to the supreme test. The radical, heroic, and necessary changes in our constitution proposed by the delegates are important and challenge the wisdom and soundness of this system.

It can be said that the popular vote has always been keenly interested and has universally given its approval to all necessary changes that make for the good of the majority and the welfare and stability of the International Union. It has been said that the masses as a rule are loath to make important changes, that they are more inclined to ride along in the old rut. Happily this has not been true of the members of the International Union who have heretofore measured up to the high standard of unselfish devotion to the cause and have manfully and sturdily given assent to changes made necessary in our constitution by evolution in the industry. There is no question that measured by the past the membership at large will give their unanimous endorsement to the changes in the constitution submitted by the intelligent action of the delegates, and which are so necessary for not only the present membership but for our continued welfare and the organization of the unorganized.

**Popular
Vote.**

Your delegates to the convention, after listening to and digesting the facts concerning the cigar industry, squarely met the issue with the required and necessary changes in the constitution. They manfully discharged their full duty and obligation. It is now up to the popular vote. The responsibility of dealing with the things necessary to our own and our fellow-workers' well-being now rests in your hands. Of the result there can be no question if the members will carefully and painstakingly read the address of the International President, presented to the convention and published in full in this issue. The delegates were confronted and you are now confronted with conditions that require changes in the laws. Read of the conditions and your vote cannot help but sustain that of your representatives in the convention.

**Members Over
70 Years
of Age.**

In view of the fact that we have a number of members who are over 70 years of age and that there is no insurance value under the American mortality rates for those who have reached and passed 70 years it was thought best that we limit our new plan of insurance to members between 15 and 70 years of age.

However, it was decided and agreed that the International Union as such, is to take care of the members of 70 years and over. They will continue to pay the present dues or 60 cents a week and whenever they cross the great divide the International Union will pay to their beneficiaries the amount due. This will continue until the few remaining members who are over 70 years have passed away. There will then be no such class.

**Total
Disability
Members.**

In order to keep the insurance rate down at the lowest possible figure the convention decided that we should carry the totally disabled and insane members as heretofore, that is, under the plan presented for your approval and vote.

The International Union is to pay the total disability claims and the claims of insane members. We, however, continue to pay to the insurance company the premium on the totally disabled or insane member until he dies and we then collect from the insurance company the total amount of death benefit the member would be entitled to, which amount goes into the funds of the International Union.

Nearly all open-shop manufacturers and especially those of any size are insuring their employees under the group plan of insurance. They know the value of this plan. Organized labor must go them one better. We must not only continue to pay insurance money but do it upon a fair and equitable basis. In the case of the non-unionist whose employer insures him, if he quits his job or goes on strike, he immediately loses his insurance. Under the plan of the union a member who leaves the trade, quits his job or goes on strike may continue to pay the premium and retain his hold on the insurance benefit.

The voting on the amendments to the constitution, by direction of the convention, will commence November 15 and end December 15. The amendments to be acted upon, however, will be submitted to local unions some time in advance in order that these questions may be before the membership for study and consideration, although the voting cannot commence until November 15.

When we started in to develop a reinsurance group plan I invited one insurance company after another to figure upon our business. They came in and had a pleasant chat and said: "You will hear from us later." But I never heard from them. They seemingly don't want the business of trade-unionists. Being open-shoppers themselves and in league with open-shoppers and big interests they apparently won't insure trade-unionists under the group reinsurance plan. I was diligently searching for a reliable company for six months before I finally found a reliable company that would do business with us.

There was scarcely a delegate in the convention who was not heartily in favor of the new plan of insurance. There were many, however, who were concerned as to details. The details will have to be worked out. They are plain and simple. The details need not concern us in any way. The main point is the principle involved and the desirability and necessity of making the change. When that once goes over, the details will be worked out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

It is claimed that of the fraternal insurance and assessment plan companies and organizations over 3,000 have failed. All fraternal and insurance associations that have survived are rapidly changing to the old line life insurance, sure and sound plan of insurance.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

That the company we propose to reinsure with can not quit as long as we pay the premiums.

That the International Union through its membership can quit at the end of any one year.

That at the end of a year the Union can change its own laws and can negotiate changes, modifications and alterations with the company.

That a year's experience will enable us to see defects, if any, which we may then correct to suit the wishes of the membership at large.

Fellow Workmen:

It is the sense and the unanimous conclusion of your International Executive Board that the great problem before the International Union is to remove all restrictive regulations contained in the Constitution which have prevented its normal and healthy growth. We believe the action of our Convention in amending the Constitution, which is submitted for your approval, will solve the problem.

We are, moreover, confronted with the fact that during the last ten years our total membership has decreased approximately 25%, due largely to restrictions on new memberships, the war, and the depression through which the country has since passed.

On account of the decrease in membership, the death benefits and cost per member have materially increased. It is therefore apparent that with the restrictions removed and our benefits placed upon a scientific basis, together with a zealous campaign for new members on the part of each and every member, the death rate will rapidly decrease.

We therefore earnestly urge as a necessary measure of preservation and the protection of our acquired rights to accrued death benefit the adoption of the Constitution as amended by the Convention.

Fraternally submitted,

G. W. PERKINS, President.
SAMUEL GOMPERS, 1st Vice Pres.
I. M. ORNBURN, 2nd Vice Pres.
A. GARIEPY, 3rd Vice Pres.
MANUEL GONZALEZ, 4th Vice Pres.
E. G. HALL, 5th Vice Pres.
CHAS. H. STEVENS, 6th Vice Pres.
E. J. STACK, 7th Vice Pres.
GIBSON WEBER, Treasurer.

London dock workers return to work after strike of seven weeks, called in defiance of their officers.

United Textile Workers and Federated Textile Workers to hold conference in New York September 22, looking toward amalgamation of two unions.

Mines in the Ruhr reopen as miners accept

Governor Walton of Oklahoma declares that if necessary he will use every soldier in the state to end mob violence and floggings.

Interallied Federation of Former Combatants in Brussels conference calls on all citizens of world to urge new disarmament congress.

Ford Motor Company has cash balance of \$210,293,922, said to be the largest cash holding ever reported by any industrial concern in the world.

Bulletin of the Harvard Economic Service says, "Although the recession in June and July brought business activity to a level below that of last spring, the outlook remains favorable. The end of the summer brings many evidences that business is again on the upgrade."

Exchange of telegrams of congratulations by American and Mexican organized labor signalizes announcement of the recognition of the Mexican Government by the United States.

Col. Sam N. Hunter, in addressing the Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor, attributes the Herrin massacre to professional gunmen, "members of the hired army of capital."

Strike called in Lisbon, Portugal, in protest against the increased price of bread ends and many of the leaders are arrested.

Car loadings throughout the United States set new high record for all time.

Action to obtain wage increases considered by general chairman of the Switchmen's Union of North America and the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen at conferences in Chicago.

The union label protects the trade union against attack by constituting the purchaser the real employer.

Our Slogan—

Organize The Industry.

Our Motto—

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REPORTS OF ORGANIZERS

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 8, 1923.

Since my last report some remarkable new developments have taken place. What in my opinion will go on record as the greatest convention in the history of the International Union has adjourned, having accomplished more than I had thought possible in two weeks. After thoroughly investigating each amendment, I cannot find words with which to suitably praise and commend the work of the delegates. I am in hopes that the membership of the International Union will, after due consideration, ratify the much needed amendments to our Constitution as recommended by the convention.

The organization work in the state of Pennsylvania has been progressing slowly, due to the membership watchfully waiting the developments in the convention.

Visited Allentown, Pa., where I addressed the delegates to the District Council Conference of Metal Polishers, Platers and Buffers on the organization work of the Cigar Makers' Int. Union and the assistance we would derive as a result of their demand for the Blue Label when purchasing cigars. I have spoken at many meetings of other trades, hoping to arouse them to the patronage of Union Label cigars and to cooperate with the organization work of the Cigarmakers' Int. Union. I recently addressed a large delegation to the Eastern District Conference Typographical Union on organization work and labels. Since my last report I have been elected vice president of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, of which I have been a very active member.

As chairman of the committee in charge of Labor day demonstration held in Point Breeze park under the auspices of the Central Labor Union and Allied Trades Unions, addressed the gathering on the aims, purposes, achievements and accomplishments of the workers by reason of the trade union spirit in America.

In conclusion permit me to say that in my humble opinion the new constitution of the Cigarmakers' International Union will make possible the organization of the entire cigar industry.

HARRY GIFFORD.

CORRESPONDENCE

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 8, 1923.

Out of the strife and struggle came the Union Label. It is a sacred gift to us from those early trade unionists who fought fearlessly and unceasingly that the worker that came after them might enter the ranks of labor equipped for future victories. It is a priceless gift of power and helpfulness.

Therefore, we must be guided by the firm conviction that the label is supreme worth to us. Bear in mind that it is the aim of the label to advance all those who toll. It stands for fellowship. It helps to encourage, to inspire, and to uplift; it recognizes no obstacles except neglect.

Most of our troubles come from a tiny seed—indifference. Cease to be careless and neglectful and learn to be constant. **CEASE TO BLAME OTHERS. TAKE THE MATTER**

HOME TO YOURSELF. Make use of every opportunity given us to advance ourselves through the label.

To those who recognize the true scope and usefulness of the label its value cannot be overestimated. Keep this in mind when spending money and then watch results.

EXPERIENCE WILL REVEAL WHAT EXPLANATION CANNOT. REMEMBER THE VALUE OF THE LABEL IS THE USE WE MAKE OF IT.

Consider the present status of the label and you will readily realize what is the cause. Create desirable conditions. **YOUR PURCHASING POWER IS YOUR WEAPON. LEARN TO WIELD IT.**

HARRY GIFFORD.

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 7, 1923.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

Received convention proceedings O. K. Have gone over them with much interest. I wish to congratulate you, the Executive Board and the delegates who made up the 24th Int. convention on the masterly way the earnest members handled a situation that was fast becoming a grave question, that would have taken years to counteract, but the O. B. U.'s were certainly handed a lemon.

There is no question in my mind that great progress was made in those two weeks by the untiring efforts of our representatives. If the remedial legislation enacted and to be submitted for ratification to the membership is ratified, surely real progress will be made towards the organization of the industry. As our present membership is constituted it should be an easy matter to go forward in the building up of our International Union. Let the slogan be: 5,000 more until Jan. 1, 1924.

J. P. KEENEN, Org.

Condemnation of the steel trust's "Pittsburgh plus" system of fixing the price of steel expressed by the attorneys general of the United States at meeting in Minneapolis.

Workers and their employers will cooperate in running banks in industrial centers of Chile, United States Assistant Trade Commissioner Embry reports.

Yardmasters and assistant yardmasters of the Northern Pacific Railroad win 8-hour day.

"American workmen sit on the world's pinnacle," says Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary of Labor Davis in Labor Day statements. Both have recently completed studies of European labor problems.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is planning to open a labor bank in Boston.

Child labor is increasing in the United States. Latest figures indicate an increase of child labor in 1922 as compared with 1921 and in 1923 as compared with 1922.

New York theater stage hands win increase in pay and call off threatened strike.

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President,
503 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

I. M. ORNBURN, 236 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.

A. GARIEPY, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can., Third Vice President.

MANUEL GONZALEZ, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Sixth Vice President.

E. J. STACK, Labor Temple, Portland, Ore., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owning loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference. Also as per section 146, give full record of

membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Notice of the special assessment of \$1 on all 30c and 60c members and 50c on Class B members, in compliance with Section 92 (a) of the Constitution, is herewith given. This assessment takes effect Sept. 24, 1923, and may be paid in two weekly installments. New initiates who have not been members for four months are exempt from all assessments. All who join after Sept. 24 are exempt from payment of the September assessment. Class B members do not have to pay any International assessments until they have been members for six months. Forty-cent beneficiary members do not have to pay the special strike fund assessment. Members out of work are not exempt from this assessment.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

W. T. Powell appealed against Union 12, Oneida, for paying illegal strike benefit to William Kastner. The evidence shows that Kastner was offered a job but refused to take it on the plea that he was doing housework in the absence of his wife. The appeal was sustained.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

466 Easton	.....\$100	498 Everett	.....\$100
469 Bakersfield	..... 150	499 Trinidad	..... 50
471 Macon	..... 75	500 Tampa	..... 900
474 Tampa	..... 400	501 Wheeling	..... 700
475 Fitchburg	..... 50	502 Pittsburgh	..... 100
476 Pontiac	..... 100	504 San Francisco	..... 100
477 Manitowoc	..... 200	505 Uniontown	..... 150
480 Orlando	..... 50	506 Tampa	..... 500
482 Wausau	..... 100	510 Fairmont	..... 100
483 Gloversville	..... 100	513 Key West	..... 100
484 Meriden	..... 100	514 Tampa	..... 100
487 Baker	..... 100	516 Wheeling	..... 400
488 Middletown	..... 100	518 Manchester	..... 100
491 Huron	..... 100	520 Manchester	..... 500
497 Kankakee	..... 75		

PRIVATE LOANS

Members who received private loans from Local 357 please remit or further action will be taken.
Yours fraternally,

R. A. SHAW

Fin. Sec., Union No. 357, Vancouver, B. C.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

AUGUST, 1923.

RECEIPTS FOR AUGUST, 1923—TAX.

191 Morris	\$ 50	232 Brooklyn	\$100
201 Rock Island	100	234 Duluth	150
202 Portland	150	295 Scranton	150
205 Battle Creek	100	315 St. Cloud	250
206 North Adams	75	326 Taunton	200
218 Binghamton	250	332 San Diego	350
224 Salt Lake City	100	342 Batavia	50
225 San Francisco	400	365 Havana	50
239 Lyons	100	372 Marshfield	150
240 Norfolk	75	379 Rochester	50
246 Olean	75	381 Watertown	100
248 Jacksonville	250	400 Red Wing	50
282 Bridgeport	200	454 Cedar Rapids	100
290 Janesville	150	513 Key West	150

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

32 Louisville	\$ 75	192 Manchester	\$12.50
38 Springfield	3.00	219 Mobile	3.50
40 Blldford	4.90	221 South Bend	12.00
48 Toledo	3.05	274 Pekin	1.40
68 Albany	3.50	316 McSherryst'n	1.10
69 Three Rivers	3.00	335 Hammond	6.00
79 Sandusky	1.75	359 Atchison	.75
94 Pawtucket	1.10	372 Marshfield	3.50
122 Warren	7.85	431 Litchfield	3.00
124 Watertown	3.50	501 Wheeling	3.90
130 Saginaw	1.75	507 Boston	14.25
177 Oskaloosa	2.90		
Union 175, Kingston, returned funds			\$ 210.98
Union 320, Athens, returned funds			53.30
Union 459, Saskatoon, returned funds			76.94
W. A. Campbell, hotel room during convention			14.30

Receipts for August \$ 4,429.47
Balance July 31, 1923 9,640.90

Total \$14,070.37

EXPENDITURES FOR AUGUST, 1923.

Office rent	\$ 200.00
Salary to Int'l President	240.00
Salaries to clerks and stenographers	865.25
Pietro Bianco, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
A. Garlepy, sal. and exp. as org.	100.00
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as org.	150.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
C. H. Stevens, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as org.	243.12
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as financier	300.00
H. F. Hilfers, auditing accts., 428, Trenton	17.90
I. M. Ornburn, services at Boston	144.35
J. W. Murphy, services at Boston	29.57
E. H. Nace, attend Vt. State Fed. Convention	33.80
E. G. Hall, exp. to Lac Du Flambeau	35.75
Hauling supplies to convention hall	3.00
Exp. of committee on constitution, hotel room, stenographer, etc.	56.80
Rent of convention hall, balance	350.00
Hotel room for president, office room, telephone, telegrams, meals, during convention	120.68
Taxi and street car fare, President and messengers for convention	11.50
Hotel room for convention clerks	77.70
Mrs. M. B. East, reporting convention	309.50
Moving supplies from hall to office	2.00
Fred Bose, sergeant at arms at convention	72.00
Frank Wilson, messenger for convention	72.00
B. H. Fulscher, messenger for convention	72.00
Car fare of office clerks to convention hall	1.68
Expenses, car fare, etc., President's secretary	7.00
Railroad fare on account of convention, Otto Dehn	2.72

Edw. M. Carney, convention expense	5.00
Badges for delegates, visitors, committees	107.80
Decorations for hall	50.00
F. G. Hopp, exp. & sal. as convention clerk	36.00
A. F. of L. tax for August	290.00
U. L. T. Dept. tax for August	145.00
Express on supplies	15.61
Express from 175, Kingston (dissolved)	2.00
Telephone service	8.13
Telegraph service	25.33
Addressograph plates	.53
Towel service	3.00
Light	1.35
Office supplies	12.00
Exchange on checks	1.70
Carrying labels to Union 14	.80
Type for locals	.50
Printing—	
July Journals	283.22
Strike applications of 49, 507, 337, 92	46.50
Circular ref. convention city	6.50
Cir. ref. tickets and certificates	11.00
Circular ref. hotels and rooms	14.00
Circular ref. securing certificates	6.50
Stationery for local unions	28.95
325 delegates' credentials	7.00
60 representatives' credentials	5.00
7,500 attendance cards	15.00
600 tabs for delegates	35.00
1,000,000 labels	150.00
Postage on July Journals	19.10
Postage on letters and supplies	65.18
Labor News Service for August	3.75
Labor Press dues, May, 1923, to November, 1923	3.00
Typewriter repairs	1.00

Expense for August \$ 6,473.92
*Balance August 31, 1922 7,596.45

Total \$14,070.37

*Included in balance \$1,400 Liberty Bonds.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member his retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by card, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary, as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 139 to 145, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 150, Sioux City, Ia.—Swan Carlstrom, 77656, who died August 27.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Glovanini (John) La Barblera, 14273, who died September 1, 1923.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: None.
Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill., for Emil Kuhlman.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for H. J. Newbauer.
Union 42, Hartford, Conn., for C. Van Kenkbof.

International office for Geo. B. Towne Pat McGuire and Harry Wm. Bauer.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted herein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such member shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter, in the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a securing employment in a factory using the label or which pays the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of

the time he may have paid such dues. For example, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 180. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessment levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. This label shall be light blue in color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other change.

UNION NOTES

Geo. Vance, 34422, is requested to send his address to H. C. Gruhn, Secretary, Union 205, Battle Creek, Mich.

The secretary holding the card of Frank Bialkowski, 650 (goes under the name of Frank Cuskey), or anyone knowing his whereabouts, please notify the Secretary of Union 165, Philadelphia, Pa.

The secretary of 470, Portland, Me., will grant loans from 8 o'clock until 5 o'clock.

Unions, as follows, donating to Local 500 (Tampa's) appeal in behalf of Jose Vina, accept sincere thanks from Vina and Union 500: 39, \$2; 58, \$2; 353, \$2.10; 144, \$2; 323, \$1; 4, \$2; 97, \$2; 187, \$1; 44, \$2; 248, \$1; 209, \$1; 505, \$3.25; 384, \$7.75; 126, \$1; 179, \$1; 291, \$2; 53, \$1; 242, \$1; 380, \$1.25; 228, \$2; 14, \$2; 90, \$2; 294, \$2; 92, \$5; 17, \$1; 335, \$2; 98, \$1; 5, \$1; 381, \$1; 77, \$1; 149, \$1; 192, \$10; 114, \$1; 162, \$1; 304, \$2; 25, \$2; 1, \$3; 107, \$2; 113, \$1; 212, \$2; 9, \$2; 2, \$2.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 44, St. Louis, Mo., to fine Ben J. Goehe, 1562, and Charles Francois, 74333, each \$25.00 for working in the closed unfair shop of J. V. O'Connell. Vote—Affirmative, 6; negative, none.

Approved the application of Union 6, Syracuse, N. Y., to fine William G. List, 24581, \$25.00 for going to work in the Waitt & Bond strike shop. Vote—Affirmative, 5; negative, 1.

Approved the application of Union 5, Rochester, N. Y., to fine H. M. Harkness, 86346, \$250.00 for working in the strike factory of Jacobstein Bros. after receiving fourteen weeks' strike benefit. Vote—Affirmative, 5; negative, 1.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

S. Gildard, 5847, Los Angeles, wants to know the whereabouts of his brother, E. J. Gildard.

State of Trade Sept. 1, 1923.

GOOD.	20 Decatur	178 Zanesville
	24 Muskegon	193 Jefferson City
	26 Norwalk	206 North Adams
	32 Louisville	209 Coldwater
	43 Urbana	215 Logansport
	46 Grand Rapids	220 New Orleans
	47 Quincy	238 Sedalia
	56 Leavenworth	250 Belleville
	57 Champaign	257 Lancaster
	60 Keokuk	273 Rockland
FAIR.	61 La Crosse	274 Pekin
	72 Burlington	279 Plattsburg
	73 Alton	280 Owego
	86 Mansfield	282 Bridgeport
	88 Dubuque	283 Geneva
	98 St. Paul	286 Wichita
	99 Ottawa	287 Marinette
	108 Ansonia	302 Tecumseh
	112 Oneonta	310 Manistee
	114 Jacksonville	323 Sheboygan
DULL.	115 Canton	331 Crookston
	121 Ithaca	345 Rapid City
	125 Norwich	368 Ann Arbor
	129 Denver	372 Marshfield
	130 Saginaw	406 Crawfordville
	135 Appleton	409 Kewanee
	154 Lincoln	433 Mobile
	158 Lafayette	435 Kanton
	162 Green Bay	477 Manitowoc
	163 Maysville	502 Pittsburgh
168 Oshkosh		
5 Rochester		
6 Syracuse		
44 St. Louis		
52 Elmira		
79 Sandusky		
107 Erie		
315 St. Cloud		
381 Watertown		
457 Benton Harbor		
491 Huron		
505 Uniontown		
7 Utica		
9 Troy		

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized) ..	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate) ..	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x8½, 8x4½, 8x4¼	1.10
When ordering state size wanted.	
Year date for label canceler .....	.20
Typeholder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps ..	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps	1.35
Extra set of type for same .....	.60

Year date for due stamp canceler .....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized)	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x¼ in. ..	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x¼ in. ..	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4¼x1¼ in. ....	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3	1.25
1,000 label order blanks	1.50
1—200-page label record	1.40
1—100-page label record .....	.85

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by

parcel post.)

Day book and

Ledgers.

Ledgers only.

	100 pp.	200 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 mi. from Chicago	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 mi. from Chicago	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.30	6.75	11.50
3rd zone, 150 to 300 mi. from Chicago	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 mi. from Chicago	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 mi. from Chicago	2.30	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 mi. from Chicago ..	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 mi. from Chicago ..	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 mi. from Chicago ..	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40
To Canadian Unions:						

The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

1,000-page ledgers cannot be shipped to Canada by parcel post because of the 11-pound limit. The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada. Until further notice 1,000-page ledgers will cost Canadian locals \$11, plus express charges.

One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid	\$0.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid	3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES. LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50 init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cards; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; Int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union

Monday, August 13, Chicago, Ill.

The twenty-fourth convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union was called to order at ten o'clock a. m., Monday, August 13th, in the North Side Turners' Hall, by Mr. Fred Bose, Chairman of the Local Committee on Arrangements.

Mr. H. R. Chapp, President of Local Union No. 14, Chicago, was introduced as temporary chairman, and presided during the opening proceedings. Chairman Chapp welcomed the delegates to the city on behalf of the local movement of Cigar Makers, and expressed his appreciation of the privilege accorded him of presiding for a time over a convention of the International Union. He invited the delegates to take advantage of their presence in the city to visit the parks, various public buildings, museums and bathing beaches.

Hon. C. M. Doty, Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago was introduced as a representative of Mayor Dever, and welcomed the delegates officially on behalf of the Mayor. Mr. Doty assured the convention that Mayor Dever would be present were he in the city, and expressed regret that he was absent on a vacation and would not be able to welcome the delegates to the city in person.

Mr. Doty spoke briefly of the advantages to be gained by attending conventions and similar gatherings of people interested in one trade or calling, where they are enabled to interchange views and opinions with regard to the problems they meet in their work. In concluding the speaker expressed the hope that the delegates would take advantage of the hospitality that would be extended them while in the city, and that when they returned to their homes they would have nothing but pleasant recollections of Chicago.

Mr. John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was introduced to the convention by Chairman Chapp.

President Fitzpatrick welcomed the convention to the city on behalf of the organized men and women of Chicago. He expressed the pleasure he experienced in being able to speak for all these organized men and women who were not able to assemble at the convention and speak for themselves and assure the delegates of the friendship they felt for the cigar makers. Speaking of

the members of the Cigar Makers' Union as organizers, President Fitzpatrick said:

"The Cigar Makers, it seems to me, is a very difficult group to address, because in my early experience in the trade union movement I regarded the members of the Cigar Makers' Union as organizers, not only for their own trade and industry, but they were willing to give their time and effort in every direction so that the men and women of labor might be brought out of hopelessness and despair, might see some light, because the movement was presented to them through the cigar makers to a very large extent.

"Men who are interested in that way are qualified to keep pace with the times, and when somebody comes to talk to them on the proposition it seems like carrying coals to New Castle. It is well, however, to interchange thoughts and ideas, and because I express a thought that is in my mind it may create a thought in the mind of some other man, and he gives expression to his thought, and because of that it kindles a thought in some other man's mind. In that way we grow and develop our ability to think, and that is, I believe, one of the big things in the labor movement—to get the men and women of labor to thinking, because as sure as we get them thinking we get them acting, and the minute we get them acting they will do things in their own behalf.

"All of our activities seem to be too much in the other fellow's favor; we give so much of our ability and our skill and the very best that is in us in the interest of the other fellow, whereas, if we would apply a little of it to our own interests and needs we would be able to accomplish a great deal more than we have done.

There is one thing, it seems to me, that might be helpful in getting an understanding of the problem as we see it here in Chicago. The trade union movement of America has been through a severe contest, and when people talk about labor organizations indulging in conspiracies and things of that kind, why, they fade into insignificance when compared with the conspiracies of the big bosses. When they undertake to do those things they are able to set aside their differences, their prejudices and anything that might

keep them apart; they make up their minds they are going to do a job, they set about doing it and they get results."

President Fitzpatrick proceeded to discuss the campaign for the open shop that was launched by the employers in recent years, and stated that the purpose of the campaign was to break the backbone of the labor movement. He then proceeded to point out the conspiracies entered into by the employers in their efforts to disrupt the trade union movement. He described conditions in five basic industries, those concerned with food, clothing, coal, transportation and building, and discussed in an interesting manner the result of strikes in some of these industries. He asserted that none of the strikes had been really lost and that none of the employing groups had really achieved a victory, and to illustrate that point called attention to the fact that in the packing industry some of those who had inherited great wealth and had been at the head of great establishments had been eliminated from the business and had been obliged to sacrifice many of their privileges and possessions.

President Fitzpatrick then dealt with the strike of the railway shopmen, and asserted that although the workers had received a setback they had not been defeated; that since the strike a majority of the railroads had signed agreements with the employees and that those that had not had suffered as much or more than had the organizations of the workers. He called particular attention to the fact that the government had gone to the assistance of the roads and had for practically the first time sued out an injunction in a labor dispute.

Speaking of conditions in Chicago, President Fitzpatrick gave a brief account of the troubles encountered by the building trades as a result of the Landis award and described the manner in which the trades had been divided by the award. He stated that the situation had been saved only by the fact that Chicago had been enjoying a building boom.

The general labor movement and the efforts that have been made to disrupt it was discussed by the speaker. He called attention to the failure of these efforts in the main, but pointed out that the public has been led to believe by the press and by speakers that in many cases labor had suffered severe defeats when, as a matter of fact, there had been no defeat but rather a victory.

Mr. Victor A. Olander, Secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, extended a welcome on behalf of the trade union movement of Illinois. In describing the movement for which he spoke Secretary Olander announced that Chicago has a local union that is probably the largest local in the world, that of the Street Car Men; that the state could boast of the largest district organization of the United Mine Workers,

District No. 12, while the State Federation, if not the greatest in the country, was at least equal to the best.

Describing the attacks being made on the movement of organized labor in Illinois and elsewhere, Secretary Olander said: "In front of us is the army of reactionary employers seeking to use the forces of government to stay our advance. You are all acquainted with that enemy, and I shall this morning devote no further attention to him. But turn your eyes to the ranks of our own movement and there you will find also that attacks are going on. On one side a group is being formed among professional men, politicians and others which has for its announced purpose, somewhat camouflaged, however, the destruction of the rights and liberties we insist are ours. They say that in the interest of the whole people it is necessary that the trade unions in at least some of their activities be curbed. On the other flank is another, and what to me is a far more dangerous group than the other two, because they appear in the disguise of comrades and friends. They, too, are directing sneers and ridicule and criticism against the legitimate trade union movement and insisting that the whole arrangement is wrong.

"Some may say that the motives of this third group are far different from the motives of the employers who stand on our front, or from the Fascista movement that has appeared on our right, neither of which claim they have any particular interest in the workers. But the third group on our left insist that their ridicule, their fault-finding, their suspicion, their accusations are intended for our good.

"How do they carry out their program? Let us take, for example, a great strike. Representatives of that group appear, as do also representatives in one form or another of the other two groups. The employer points to the officers of your organizations when he seeks to secure desertions and says: 'They are not to be trusted; they are misleading you; they are not doing right.' And he has a great industrial spy agency covering every part of the country whose paid duty it is to come into our midst on such occasions and there destroy our confidence in one another and convince the members—how they do not care—that something is wrong with our methods, that something is wrong with our leaders, that something is wrong with our organization.

"And on the right flank comes this other movement echoing the employers, with the same kind of fault-finding. And on the left flank come the men who parade as communists, if that word suits them, or as I. W. W., or if that does not suit them they talk of amalgamation and so on. They use the same tactics to arouse suspicion in our ranks that do the other two movements. Men under such circumstances may come to me and say their motives are different. I say I do not care what their motives are when

their act is the same and the effect will be the same, and if we listen it will be our destruction in either of the three cases.

"I am referring to the third group with the greatest emphasis because they give me the greatest concern; not because they are the strongest, but because there are things in their philosophy and in the position they occupy in our movement which make some of even the most intelligent among us give ear to their blandishments. It is the talk of the One Big Union, that it is impossible for comparatively small groups of individuals to move forward; that humanity is a huge mass of clay that must be fashioned by the fingers of the more intelligent among us. That is the theory upon which the Kansas Industrial Court is based. That institution is organized for the alleged benefit of society and it is held the individual interests of the workers must be subordinated when in any way they clash with what for the moment appears to be the public good. That is the underlying thought in all this organization."

Secretary Olander proceeded to point out that the trade union movement is quite the reverse of the movement he alluded to, that the trade union movement looks upon each man as an individual entity and takes the position that the good of society can only be advanced by promoting the good of that individual; that it urges people to get together on the basis of natural association as they meet in their daily life and come in contact with each other and determine what is best for the individuals among them and then determine on that basis what is best for the mass.

He pointed out that those who preach in favor of mass organization take their cue from Europe in every instance, and then described the conditions of labor in our own country and in other countries. He asserted that conditions were immeasurably better in our country, as is evidenced by the flow of immigration to our shores.

As a concrete illustration of the point he sought to bring out, Secretary Olander spoke of the organization of seamen in America and the organizations of seamen in other countries, and called attention to the fact that of all these organizations the one in our country alone has been able to secure such legislation as the Seamen's Act, which rescued the seamen of America, and the seamen of other countries while in our ports, from virtual slavery. He stated that this work was accomplished by a comparatively small organization and against the bitter opposition of the powerful shipping interests in this and other countries. He also called attention to the affiliation of the International Transport Workers' Federation with the Third International; to the results that followed a strike of the longshoremen and the seamen in several countries, and asserted that the only seamen's organization in Europe that remained intact following the strike

was the British Seamen's Union, and that organization had taken no part in the strike.

In concluding this portion of his address Secretary Olander said: "The trade union idea, that of getting together in the easiest possible way, along the line of least resistance, on the basis of the day's work and daily contact with each other is, I believe, the one that will lead safely onward along the road or progress. That does not mean, by the way, that trades may not amalgamate with each other; it means that the decision should be left to those trades, to the men and women within those trades and should not be determined by any body claiming to be a superior organization standing above them. It should be a development based upon free will from among the general membership, and not a moulding by the fingers of those who claim to be more intelligent than the rest of us."

International President George W. Perkins was introduced by the temporary chairman, and upon taking the gavel to preside over the remainder of the session extended the thanks and appreciation of the delegates to each of the speakers who had so warmly welcomed them to the city and who had offered them valuable information and cooperation. Speaking specifically of the address of President Fitzpatrick he said:

"There is a deep reason in some of the things the President of the Chicago Federation of Labor has said. There is a crisis in the labor movement, but what of it? The labor movement is able to and will take care of itself in this and any other crisis that may confront it. Of that there is no question in my mind.

"How is it some of the things he has called to your attention can happen in this enlightened day? There is only one reason. The big interests and the privileged few since the beginning of time have seen to it that the working men are kept divided and kept fighting each other instead of fighting the people and the conditions they should fight. The sooner we stop hating each other and unite our interests in one compact, solid whole in defense of working men and women and fight for their interests the better it will be for us, yes, and the better it will be for society and civilization as well.

"The big interests today are conducted by hired men. Much of the wealth, most of it, is a free gift from the dead past, and the Armours and those of today who inherited this wealth are not running these businesses, they do not know how to run them. Their forbears did, but they don't. For that reason they are hiring men to run them all.

"Why don't we hire those brains and the white collar fellows to work for working men and women? That can be done, it should be done, and that is one of the functions of the trade union movement, to see to it that instead of absent landlordism on the part of the owners much of the wealth

they never created is placed in the hands of the working men and women. Do you know that it costs more to sell the product of labor and of agriculture than it does to produce it? Why? Wonderfully improved machinery has made it possible for us to produce more than we can consume on the wages we get; hence the most skillful, the most wonderful organization the world has ever known has had to be perfected, and that is the salesmanship of this country.

"Unless the working men and women of this country organize and peacefully and in a constructive manner step into the breach the capitalist system will fall of its own weight, and with it civilization will be destroyed as well. To my mind there is no danger of such a catastrophe so long as there is a trade union movement. I believe there will always be a constructive trade union movement in this country. The trade union movement was born of necessity, and there is more need for it today than when it was born. The men and women with vision will keep the movement alive until it has accomplished the thing that will take care of working men and women and those who give service—we don't care who they are or what they are—but the trade union movement says that only those who give service have a right to exist, to live and be a part of us."

President Perkins discussed briefly the improvements that have come about in wages and the conditions of work since the advent of the trade union movement, and expressed the utmost confidence in the future success of the movement. In concluding he again thanked the speaker who had so eloquently extended a cordial welcome to the delegates.

President Perkins announced the appointment of the following delegates to serve as a Committee on Credentials: Delegate E. J. O'Neil, Local 14, Chicago; Delegate Ben Asch, Local 251, New York; Delegate Eli Polack, Local 4, Cincinnati.

At 12:30 p. m. the convention was adjourned until 2:30 p. m. of the same day.

First Day—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2:30 o'clock p. m., Monday, August 13th, by President Perkins.

Report of Committee on Credentials.

Delegate Asch, Secretary of the Committee, submitted the following report:

A

- 41 Frank Assell, Aurora, Ill.
- 44 T. J. W. Altheide, St. Louis, Mo.
- 92 George Apholt, Worcester, Mass.
- 153 A. P. Abel, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
- 251 Ben Asch, New York, N. Y.
- 500 Frank Andrien, Tampa, Fla.

B

- 4 Joe Bauer, Cincinnati, O.
- 5 Louis Belanger, Rochester, N. Y.
- 10 J. Brady, Providence, R. I.
- 62 Otto Belssman, Richmond, Ind.
- 77 Otto Buch, Minneapolis, Minn.

- 87 J. Braham, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 97 A. Bartels, Boston, Mass.
- 97 C. J. Blockland, Boston, Mass.
- 97 C. G. Brey, Boston, Mass.
- 113 T. F. Burns, Tacoma, Wash.
- 224 F. A. Brophy, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 248 Andrew Butcher, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 262 W. W. Bowen, Dallas, Tex.
- 298 Ed. Burtch, Glens Falls, N. Y.
- 203 Frank Bartholomew, Perkasio, Pa.
- 313 W. F. Batty, Lima, O.
- 344 H. T. Barnes, Atlanta, Ga.
- 353 Jose Bustillo, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 357 Frank Brown, Vancouver, Can.
- 396 Phil Benjamin, Northampton, Mass.
- 470 F. C. Bugby, Portland, Me.
- 488 Clark Bally, Middletown, N. Y.

C

- 14 H. R. Chapp, Chicago, Ill.
- 97 Wm. Collins, Boston, Mass.
- 141 Josef Cermak, New York, N. Y.
- 192 John Cullity, Manchester, N. H.
- 239 C. W. Cawley, Lyons, Ia.
- 304 F. E. Corbielle, Racine, Wis.
- 339 Clarence Craemer, Kokomo, Ind.
- 395 Thos. M. Coffery, Waterbury, Conn.
- 462 V. S. Cuesta, Tampa, Fla.
- 464 Francisco Chillura, Tampa, Fla.
- 474 Maximo Cueto, Tampa, Fla.
- 500 S. F. Cuervo, Tampa, Fla.
- 502 J. O. Cochran, Pittsburgh, Pa.

D

- 16 Jas. Dundon, Binghamton, N. Y.
- 112 S. E. Dunham, Oneonta, N. Y.
- 221 B. B. Davis, South Bend, Ind.
- 407 W. H. Donahue, Norwich, Conn.
- 437 Robt. Dickson, Cairo, Ill.
- 500 Manuel De Diego, Tampa, Fla.
- 514 T. E. Delaney, Tampa, Fla.

E

- 98 Gust E. Erickson, St. Paul, Minn.
- 107 Chas. Emmert, Erie, Pa.
- 501 J. H. Emery, Wheeling, W. Va.

F

- 80 S. D. Ford, Danville, Ill.
- 96 Chris Freudeman, Akron, O.
- 206 Jno. Fitzpatrick, North Adams, Mass.
- 462 L. E. Fales, Tampa, Fla.
- 520 Elizabeth A. Foley, Manchester, N. H.

G

- 3 Jno. J. Guinan, Paterson, N. J.
- 4 Jno. L. Gilliam, Cincinnati, O.
- 13 Samuel Gompers, New York, N. Y.
- 23 M. H. Grant, Springfield, Mo.
- 29 A. E. Higgs, Orlando, Fla.
- 51 T. J. Griffin, Holyoke, Mass.
- 58 A. Gariepy, Montreal, Can.
- 81 Henry Gerow, Peekskill, N. Y.
- 89 J. J. Trejchell, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 131 Lewis Goldstein, Jersey City, N. J.
- 134 Joe Gaekle, La Porte, Ind.
- 141 Max Grabenstein, New York City, N. Y.
- 165 H. M. Good, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 174 Leo Green, Joliet, Ill.
- 201 Wm. Gunlock, Rock Island, Ill.
- 205 F. E. Gregory, Battle Creek, Mich.
- 255 T. F. Garvey, Lowell, Mass.

257 J. L. Glick, Lancaster, Pa.
 292 Gus. Goldstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 323 Frank Guthell, Sheboygan, Wis.
 336 Manuel Gonzales, Tampa, Fla.
 336 Elias Gonzales, Tampa, Fla.
 373 J. C. Gosselin, Sherbrook, Can.
 433 C. A. Gerard, Mobile, Ala.
 462 B. Gonzales, Tampa, Fla.

M

17 Jno. Hetzner, Cleveland, O.
 47 Jno. B. Hering, Quincy, Ill.
 54 Joe Herman, Evansville, Ind.
 61 Frank Houska, La Crosse, Wis.
 68 Jno. M. Hayford, Albany, N. Y.
 74 Geo. F. Hitz, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 135 E. A. Heldeman, Appleton, Wis.
 138 H. F. Hilfers, Newark, N. J.
 171 Albert S. Horne, East Greenville, Pa.
 203 R. M. Hartman, Camden, N. J.
 236 W. C. Hoverter, Reading, Pa.
 242 Peter Hollinger, York, Pa.
 258 P. C. Haley, Streator, Ill.
 266 E. B. Hanson, Memphis, Tenn.
 274 Wm. Herbig, Pekin, Ill.
 416 Wm. F. Horlacher, Norwalk, O.
 480 A. E. Higgs, Orlando, Fla.
 518 Jno. F. Howe, Manchester, N. H.

J

83 Jess Jones, Nashville, Tenn.
 212 Jno. S. Josephson, Superior, Wis.

K

22 Harry Koller, Detroit, Mich.
 26 W. F. Korn, S. Norwalk, Conn.
 76 Jos. Kearns, Hannibal, Mo.
 126 Jas. M. Krick, Ephrata, Pa.
 168 Ed. Keichhafer, Oshkosh, Wis.
 228 Henry Knobel, San Francisco, Calif.
 232 Clinton Kemmerer, Sellersville, Pa.
 295 E. G. Kozwinkle, Scranton, Pa.
 311 J. L. Kaupp, Auburn, N. Y.
 329 Joe Koenig, Fond Du Lac, Wis.
 507 Agnes Koster, Boston, Mass.

L

53 F. F. Lang, New Orleans, La.
 114 Hy. Linderman, Jacksonville, Ill.
 123 A. P. Lombard, Hamilton, O.
 191 Otto Ludwig, Morris, Ill.
 182 Jno. La Muska, Madison, Wis.
 192 N. J. La Salle, Manchester, N. H.
 213 Chas. Lowy, New York, N. Y.
 219 Alb. Laland, Mobile, Ala.
 306 Jno. Listerman, Pueblo, Colo.
 335 S. T. Leonard, Hammond, Ind.
 389 Manuel La Rosa, New York, N. Y.
 403 Frank Lamora, Marquette, Mich.

M

27 N. J. Martin, Toronto, Can.
 28 Jas. Murren, Westfield, Mass.
 38 W. L. Morkin, Springfield, Ill.
 39 Phil Montis, New Haven, Conn.
 42 J. T. Manee, Hartford, Conn.
 46 Jas. Moran, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 60 Jno. McKinzie, Keokuk, Ia.
 94 Geo. Medroes, Pawtucket, R. I.
 122 Chas. F. Meyers, Warren, Pa.

132 Frank Marchand, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 144 Jack Melhado, New York, N. Y.
 179 E. J. Menard, Bangor, Me.
 220 W. E. Morial, New Orleans, La.
 250 Henry Mueller, Belleville, Ill.
 332 Jno. Merhoff, San Diego, Calif.
 337 Manuel Marrero, Key West, Fla.
 415 Jno. McGregor, Elkhart, Ind.
 460-7 P. Rivera Martinez, San Juan, P. R.
 487 C. L. Milliken, Baker, Ore.

N

121 M. F. Nolan, Ithaca, N. Y.
 277 Chas. Northcutt, Oskaloosa, Ia.
 380 Thos. Nicholson, Wallace, Idaho.

O

14 E. J. O'Neill, Chicago, Ill.
 133 J. S. Owen, Richmond, Va.
 283 Frank Organ, Geneva, N. Y.
 294 Jno. Oakes, Duluth, Minn.
 381 Aug. Otto, Watertown, Wis.
 402 G. R. Ohm, Quakertown, Pa.

P

4 Ell. Pollack, Cincinnati, O.
 85 Jas. Peters, Eau Claire, Wis.
 218 Jos. D. Palmer, Binghamton, N. Y.

R

7 Alex Rosenthal, Utica, N. Y.
 12 Peter Rogers, Oneida, N. Y.
 37 J. E. Renier, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
 49 Jno. W. Russell, Springfield, Mass.
 90 Jacob Rhine, New York, N. Y.
 129 Sam Riefkin, Denver, Colo.
 180 J. H. Riley, Danbury, Conn.
 431 Chas. Rinker, Litchfield, Ill.

S

2 C. H. Stevens, Buffalo, N. Y.
 6 J. B. Sigel, Syracuse, N. Y.
 20 Roy Sollenberger, Decatur, Ill.
 25 Jas. Sheehan, Milwaukee, Wis.
 33 Edw. Schmidt, Indianapolis, Ind.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, Dayton, O.
 36 W. J. Schneider, Topeka, Kans.
 48 Joe Schwable, Toledo, O.
 57 Jno. Siems, Urbana, Ill.
 93 J. B. Schupp, Omaha, Neb.
 110 R. S. Sexton, Washington, D. C.
 118 W. E. Stacy, Peoria, Ill.
 150 M. J. Stone, Sioux City, Ia.
 172 Sidney Saville, Davenport, Ia.
 202 E. J. Stack, Portland, Ore.
 290 Phil Sullivan, Janesville, Wis.
 291 D. C. Stroup, San Pedro, Calif.
 299 Chas. A. Smith, Middletown, Conn.
 301 R. S. Stauffer, Akron, Pa.
 305 H. W. Skinner, Monmouth, Ill.
 315 Jno. Scharenbroich, St. Cloud, Minn.
 321 Jno. Schurman, New Britain, Conn.
 410 And. Schessler, Centralia, Ill.

T

55 A. R. Theoret, Hamilton, Can.
 149 H. C. Traeger, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 188 Henry Torger, Seattle, Wash.
 282 Chas. E. Thies, Bridgeport, Conn.
 375 Joe Turtle, Anaconda, Mont.
 429 Warren Taylor, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

V

- 14 R. E. Van Horn, Chicago, Ill.
 130 J. H. Vandelo, Saginaw, Mich.
 208 Jno. Vanderweele, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 278 E. J. Vincent, London, Can.

W

- 1 H. E. Wurach, Baltimore, Md.
 9 Chas. Weaver, Troy, N. Y.
 24 Frank Wierda, Muskegon, Mich.
 52 Adam Withman, Elmira, N. Y.
 72 H. C. Wegener, Burlington, Ia.
 90 Elias Wolf, New York, N. Y.
 102 I. N. Wells, Kansas City, Mo.
 111 J. F. Wunderlich, Des Moines, Ia.
 184 Geo. F. Watson, Bay City, Mich.
 192 Geo. Wilton, Manchester, N. H.
 210 A. E. Wagner, Rome, N. Y.
 222 Henry Welland, Peru, Ill.
 247 Fred A. Wolff, Blue Island, Ill.
 316 Phil Wagaman, McSherrytown, Pa.
 331 F. R. Walker, Crookston, Minn.
 344 Wm. Westendorf, Nacogdoches, Tex.
 384 T. E. Welch, St. Augustine, Fla.
 516 Emma Wagener, Wheeling, W. Va.

Z

- 482 Louis Ziebell, Wausau, Wis.
 Incomplete report of Committee on Credentials reports 215 delegates on roll.

**E. J. O'NEIL,
 E. M. POLACK,
 BEN ASCH,**

Committee.

Delegate O'Neil, chairman of the committee, announced that 215 credentials had been received and acted on, and invited all whose names had not been read by the secretary to appear before the committee at the earliest possible moment.

The report of the committee was adopted and the delegates whose names were read were seated.

President Perkins announced the following appointments:

Clerk of the Convention, F. G. Hopp.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred Bose.

Messengers, Frank Wilson and Harry Fulcher.

Delegate Samuel Gompers presided while the President read his report to the convention.

The chairman announced that printed copies of President Perkins' report were ready for distribution to the delegates.

Delegate Braham, Local 87, moved that the report be received, printed copies of it distributed, and that it then be referred to the proper committee. The motion was adopted.

Delegate Moran asked if sufficient copies had been printed to furnish each local union with at least one copy. The chairman announced that 2,000 copies were available for distribution, were in the hall and were to be distributed to the delegates.

The report of the Executive Board was read by Vice-President Stack.

The report was received, referred to the

Committee on Constitution, and printed copies of it distributed to the delegates.

President Perkins' Address to the 24th Convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Chicago, Ill., August 13th, 1923.

Greetings:—

In the name of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America I extend with pleasure official welcome and greeting to the delegates to the 24th convention of the C. M. I. U. of A.

The outstanding issues demanding solution rank among the most important that have heretofore confronted and perplexed and now challenge our combined judgment and wisdom to the limit. Overshadowing all other questions and of paramount importance is organization of the wage earners in the cigar and tobacco industry.

During the 1920 Cleveland, Ohio, Convention all material facts concerning the industry, with recommendations, were presented. That convention made substantial advancement in the right direction. It is of paramount importance and vitally necessary that this convention complete the task there commenced. The situation can not take care of itself nor should it be permitted to drift along the river of inaction, hope, and expectation. Stern facts demand courageous and heroic action. It is my purpose to place the facts squarely before you in as plain and logical language as I can and without reservation.

By our presence here we have voluntarily accepted a tremendous responsibility. A stern sense of duty coupled with a true spirit of constructive trade unionism, loyalty to and faith in our organization as well as in ourselves will, I trust, through combined wisdom and judgment blossom into fruitful accomplishment by the enactment of amendments befitting and fully meeting existing conditions.

Any movement, state, fraternal, or economic, to be entirely successful must be fundamentally right. In our economic organizations our laws must conform to existing conditions if we hope to be entirely successful. Our Constitution needs amendments.

The primary, fundamental, original purposes organizing cigar makers into local unions and finally the International Union were to increase wages, shorten hours of labor, and improve working conditions, and for the mutual protection and advancement

of all those engaged in the industry. The conditions prevailing at that time, about 60 years ago, and for a long time thereafter, were vastly different from those prevailing today. Hand work was the prevailing system for making cigars. A deep-seated, lasting psychology was developed in and gripped the minds of most cigar makers that cigars could not be produced under any other method.

During the Civil War, '61 to '65, an import tariff law was enacted by the federal government and a heavy import tax placed on cigars. At that time there were between three- and four-thousand cigar makers in the United States. Nearly all cigars consumed here were imported. A demand for home made cigars was soon created. This and other reasons created a shortage of cigar makers. Molds were imported. Manufacturers offered from \$1 to \$4 a thousand extra to the cigar makers if they would make cigars by mold. The cigar maker, at that time imbued with the false notion that cigars could be made only by hand, refused. Strikes against the molds were precipitated but the molds being in line with natural evolution triumphed.

At one time our Constitution read "All male white cigar makers shall be eligible to membership." The founders of the International Union, building with the best intentions, placed the bar against anyone entering the union except the male white cigar maker. It took years of persistent agitation to remove these bars against complete organization.

Finally the bunch-breaking and roll-up system was introduced. Practically all unions barred the bunch-breaking and roll-up system, and the optional clause permitting the local union to reject such methods remained in the Constitution until the 1920 Cleveland Convention, when it was slightly modified.

As evolution went on rapidly in the industry we have kept the doors of the International Union partly locked against those employed under the evolutionary methods—machines, bunch-breaking, and roll-up system. Later on in this address I shall present to you facts and figures showing to what extent these new processes have progressed.

As our union developed we added to the original primary objects of the union the payment of benefits—strike benefit, sick benefit, death benefit, and out of work benefit. These are incidental to the fundamental cause and reason for organization. The real object confronting us today under an entirely changed condition and methods of manufacturing is how to effectively and per-

manently bring about more rapid enrollment in a stable organization. That is the more outstanding issue. Anything that interferes, regardless of how much that any one thing or things may be cherished in our hearts and memories, must not stand in the way of the complete organization of the industry. That is a duty imposed upon us. Unless we work for its fulfillment we shall fail to fully meet the situation and the hopeful expectations of our fellow workers.

The real cause of the present condition of the union is the restrictive laws in our Constitution, which in themselves drove men and especially women into the great non-union shops and were a potential force in helping to build them up into large going concerns. These restrictions of all kinds, including the use of the union label, should be removed. They will have to be before we can be entirely successful.

Thomas Edison once said, "The whole world will be run by machinery, but the workers should be the brain behind the machine. Brain power in the form of highly developed mechanical apparatus must supplant man power in all forms of industry." Edison may be right. I think he is. In any event there have been more wonderful inventions and improved machinery put on the market and into operation in the short space of 50 years than were produced and marketed in the previous thousand years.

There are some wonderful inventions and marvelously improved machinery now perfected and patented that are kept in vaults and cold storage for the economic reason that if put into use it would send billions of dollars worth of expensive machinery to the scrap heap. Inventions and improvements are being made so rapidly that they can not be used without upsetting the whole present plan of production and distribution.

No power on earth can stop the at least gradual introduction and use of improved machinery and progressive methods of production. Any effort in that direction will react against those who attempt it. Our own condition proves that our efforts at restriction were futile and ineffective and injurious. Without an exception every organization since the beginning of the factory system that has attempted to restrict the use of improved machinery and improved methods of production has met with defeat.

Progressive evolution in industry in this enlightened age will reach its normal level. There are no laws of restriction at the disposal of the wage earners that can successfully stem the tide of evolution in industry, and the organization which attempts to do so brings disaster upon itself. It is true that

the highly skilled when organized were able to maintain wages and conditions up to the point where an improved machine was brought on the scene. In all cases where the skilled workers have embraced improved machinery and organized those who work the machine they have proved uniformly successful in maintaining their organization, wages, and hours of labor.

We must shape our actions to conform to plans and methods that will enable union manufacturers to operate under modern means of production. We must in addition cooperate in an effort to save the now frightful waste in industry and thus enable competent union manufacturers to pay good wages.

The proper helpful methods applied now will lift the organization above the clutches of inertia and will enable it to renew its strength, quicken its active helpfulness and will place it in a position where it can more readily and more effectually adjust wages, regulate working hours and shop conditions, and place the wage earners on a higher and better living and social plane where they can more readily develop and enjoy a more equitable and a better material, intellectual, moral, and spiritual state of existence.

Wages.

Regular, uninterrupted employment is predicated upon the wage earners' ability to consume. Unemployment is caused by underconsumption and not overproduction, hence wages are of basic importance. Unless the rate of wages is raised to a point that will enable the workers to consume the bulk of what they produce our economic system will crumble and fall to pieces.

Observation and a study of recorded facts has convinced me that it isn't skill or the character of the work so much as it is the spirit of solidarity that makes for good wages and better working conditions.

All wage earners, skilled or unskilled, are entitled to and must receive an adequate wage while working at reasonable hours and under decent shop conditions. Otherwise society and civilization can not properly function, and stand in mortal danger of being destroyed. It is the duty of the Cigar Makers' International Union to raise wages and shorten the hours to a point where all wage earners will receive not only a good wage but their full share of the value of the product. To accomplish this we must first organize the industry.

Can we organize with the present restrictions in the constitution? Answer to this is recorded in the facts and figures which will later follow. I hold that the sick and death

benefits are not the cause of our present numerically unsatisfactory state of organization. The restrictions in our constitution are more largely responsible than any of the benefits. The benefits have helped to keep us together despite the other material drawbacks in the constitution that have held us back. The sick and death benefit features have been seized upon as an alibi by those who have failed to join the International Union and as an excuse, by some who are trying to tear us down, for our lack of progress in the line of organization.

In an address I made to the Baltimore Convention in 1912 I pointed out that when we were working under the low dues plan with no benefits the membership fluctuated from the high point during the so-called good times and dropped nearly to zero during periods of stagnation and unemployment. I also showed that with the commencement of the payment of high dues and the chain of benefits the membership never receded during periods of depression.

The real reason for the loss of membership recently and the slackened pace of organization work was the rapid development of the bunch-breaking and roll-up system, the bunch breaking machines, the suction table, and our refusal to take those so employed into the union on an equality.

Trade Unions.

The trade union movement is the greatest living potential factor in the regulation of our economic well-being. It can not properly function unless predicated upon a solid foundation with broad and rational operating lines. Man can not feed or protect himself with his hands tied behind his back. Neither can a trade union grow and prosper with its doors of ingress barred with restrictive laws. I am sure that it is our duty and that it is your purpose and intention to place the International Union in a position where it can be even more useful and helpful in the future than it has been in the recent past. We all must realize that it has outgrown its present restrictive laws and that it needs up-to-date laws consistent with changed conditions and new problems which must be solved. Small union shops are rapidly becoming a memory. Bring them back! The trade is crystalizing into large shops, chain shops, chain stores, and trusts. We must change our course and shape our laws to meet these changed conditions. Many towns that formerly had prosperous union shops are left with a scattering of "Buckeyes." Remove the restrictions, including those surrounding the label, in the constitution, and start out with fresh

determination and renewed courage and with faith in and loyalty to the union, the best friend the workers ever had, and the trade can be brought back into those towns that have been made barren of union shops, and the trade reclaimed from the big non union shops which have heretofore unmo- lested enjoyed all the advantages of im- proved methods of production.

Methods of Production.

The replies of local unions to the ques- tionnaire with reference to the cigar indus-

try, totaled, balanced, and analyzed, show there are 114,585 wage earners employed in the various branches of the industry that come under the jurisdiction of the C. M. I. U. of A.

Classified they show 90,180 cigar makers, 4,573 packers, 996 stogie makers, and 18,836 strippers, banders, etc. Of this number 25,- 605 are members of the union and 88,980 are non-union.

Of the 90,180 cigar makers 23,155 are union and 67,025 are non-union. There are

Year Ending June 30.	Cigars		Small Cigars (All Tobacco Cigarettes.)		Cigarettes	
	Aggregate Col- lections.	Number Tax Paid.	Aggregate Col- lections.	Number Tax Paid.	Aggregate Col- lections.	Number Tax Paid.
1863.....	\$ 476,589.29	199,288,284				
1864.....	1,255,424.79	492,780,700				
1865.....	3,072,476.56	†693,230,989	\$ 1,993.01	616,984	\$ 12,951.94	††19,153,526
1866.....	*3,474,438.94	*347,443,894	‡550.05	‡55,005	1,247.87	‡‡176,360
1867.....	*3,661,984.39	*483,806,456				
1868.....	*2,951,675.26	*590,335,052				
1869.....	4,957,679.67	991,535,934			3,273.00	1,751,495
1870.....	5,697,353.87	1,139,470,774			21,426.17	13,881,417
1871.....	6,569,568.02	1,313,913,604			28,605.22	18,930,753
1872.....	7,535,074.61	1,507,014,922			31,082.25	20,691,050
1873.....	8,899,732.98	1,779,946,596			40,658.50	27,088,050
1874.....	9,289,896.49	1,857,979,298			43,695.75	28,718,200
1875.....	10,140,384.11	1,926,661,780			65,443.42	41,297,883
1876.....	10,969,787.28	1,828,807,396			135,485.17	77,420,586
1877.....	10,799,459.20	1,800,009,256			261,818.95	149,069,257
1878.....	11,430,144.60	1,905,063,743			289,081.79	165,189,594
1879.....	12,115,468.29	2,019,246,764			416,984.43	238,276,817
1880.....	14,206,819.49	2,367,803,248			715,269.39	408,708,366
1881.....	16,095,724.78	2,682,620,797			992,981.22	567,395,983
1882.....	18,245,852.37	3,040,975,395			972,570.10	564,544,186
1883.....	16,895,215.15	3,227,888,992			929,974.73	640,021,653
1884.....	10,368,805.27	3,455,619,017			454,409.01	908,090,723
1885.....	10,077,287.50	3,358,972,633			529,586.88	1,058,749,238
1886.....	10,532,804.05	3,510,898,488			655,569.55	1,310,961,350
1887.....	11,364,916.33	3,788,305,443			792,279.60	1,584,505,200
1888.....	11,534,179.95	3,844,726,650			931,363.05	1,862,726,100
1889.....	11,602,156.92	3,867,385,640			1,075,830.68	2,151,515,360
1890.....	12,263,669.95	4,087,889,983			1,116,627.34	2,233,254,680
1891.....	13,424,678.30	4,474,892,767			1,342,269.38	2,684,538,760
1892.....	13,646,398.25	4,548,799,417			1,446,491.42	2,892,982,840
1893.....	14,442,591.35	4,814,197,117			1,588,361.85	3,176,698,700
1894.....	12,200,752.30	4,066,917,433			1,592,412.49	3,183,783,130
1895.....	12,491,917.32	4,163,972,440			1,666,923.58	3,328,477,677
1896.....	12,713,267.83	4,237,755,943			2,025,417.11	4,043,798,737
1897.....	12,189,507.29	4,063,169,097			2,080,583.01	4,153,252,470
1898.....	13,626,049.71	4,505,260,517	\$ 405,676.88	\$ 405,676,880	3,599,705.16	7,753,697,908
1899.....	16,307,108.05	4,529,872,304	547,415.52	547,415,520	4,213,215.25	8,205,130,737
1900.....	19,138,584.82	5,316,273,561	646,896.82	646,896,820	3,969,191.30	2,639,899,785
1901.....	20,775,363.73	5,770,934,369	684,504.05	684,504,050	3,427,043.83	2,277,069,818
1902.....	18,311,142.25	6,103,567,265	410,903.48	760,932,370	2,687,139.55	2,651,618,797
1903.....	20,359,014.43	6,786,338,043	345,869.39	640,498,870	3,035,061.46	3,043,030,604
1904.....	20,122,415.59	6,707,471,863	376,296.25	696,844,907	3,228,599.50	3,235,103,871
1905.....	20,582,743.73	6,860,914,577	393,348.22	728,422,630	3,346,549.39	3,376,638,673
1906.....	21,524,415.67	7,174,805,223	483,768.41	895,867,426	3,757,431.04	3,792,759,903
1907.....	22,470,434.38	7,490,144,794	622,152.05	1,152,132,850	5,163,233.31	5,166,941,756
1908.....	20,714,315.84	6,904,771,947	545,049.16	1,009,350,296	5,403,960.54	5,402,345,198
1909.....	20,257,728.90	6,752,576,300	556,599.33	6,126,228.92	6,126,228.92	6,105,424,173
1910.....	21,197,795.95	7,065,931,984	580,748.13	1,075,459,499	7,979,727.51	7,874,239,863
1911.....	21,755,714.06	7,251,904,686	917,294.25	1,223,192,333	11,617,621.76	9,254,351,722
1912.....	21,769,170.91	7,256,390,303	820,296.60	1,093,728,800	14,091,513.78	11,239,536,803
1913.....	23,097,112.63	7,699,037,543	775,333.62	1,033,778,160	17,911,211.47	14,294,895,471
1914.....	23,012,496.69	7,670,832,230	777,594.75	1,036,793,000	20,574,791.89	16,427,086,016
1915.....	21,174,366.97	7,058,122,323	729,197.46	972,263,280	20,982,127.16	16,756,179,973
1916.....	22,170,549.51	7,390,183,170	710,653.02	947,537,360	26,410,363.30	21,087,677,077
1917.....	24,800,311.78	8,266,770,593	712,597.89	950,130,520	38,206,019.15	30,529,193,538
1918.....	30,155,783.07	7,300,352,192	875,727.20	937,632,944	66,370,961.45	36,951,518,625
1919.....	36,086,247.16	7,110,877,600	925,018.61	788,529,823	90,603,155.84	38,104,738,310
1920.....	55,427,617.88	8,304,618,762	992,113.89	661,409,260	151,512,415.92	50,448,641,689
1921.....	51,076,547.24	7,822,530,618	1,013,610.07	673,667,380	135,409,627.81	45,065,323,004
1922.....	41,183,505.34	6,621,298,886	968,526.71	645,655,246	150,246,982.81	50,068,203,132
Total	\$974,690,288.04	260,201,107,945	\$16,819,632.82	21,239,762,674	\$822,156,503.15	529,996,907,587

†Estimated.

*Cigarettes included with Cigars from August 1, 1866, to August 20, 1868.

‡Includes \$507,533.15 from sale of internal revenue stamps affixed to Philippine products coming into the United States under provisions of the act of August 5, 1909.

‡Small Cigars included with Cigarettes from August 1, 1866, to July 24, 1897.

‡‡Not including about 2,000,000 Cigarettes which paid an ad valorem tax in 1865 and 1866.

38,927 men and 51,253 women making cigars. Of the men 19,798 are union and 19,129 are non-union. Of the women there are 3,357 union and 47,896 non-union.

There are 4,573 cigar packers, 949 union and 3,624 non-union. This brings the total of those making and packing cigars to 94,753.

My address to the Cleveland Convention, April 1920, based upon a similar questionnaire showed a total of 111,378 people making and packing cigars. As compared with the present report this shows that there are 16,625 less people making and packing cigars now than in April, 1920. This loss as reported shows that there are 15,132 less unionists and 1,493 less non-unionists than in 1920.

The loss in the number employed in the industry is fully accounted for in the decreased number of cigars manufactured in 1922 as compared with the number manufactured in 1920. In 1920 there were 8,304,618,762 cigars manufactured; in 1922 there were 6,621,298,886 cigars manufactured, showing a loss of 1,683,319,876 cigars.

Another factor that has had much to do with the loss in the number of cigar makers is the enormous increase in the use of machinery. The rapid increase in the use of machines is proved by the reports which show that there are now 1,928 persons employed on the automatic machines as compared with 451 in 1920. There are also 15,851 employed on bunch breaking machines and 13,668 on suction tables.

Of the 996 stogie makers 749 are union and 247 are non-union and of the 18,836 strippers, banders, etc., 752 are union and 18,084 are non-union.

Classified as to methods of making the reports show there are 13,305 hand workers, 9,184 union and 4,121 non-union; 29,323 mould workers, 9,236 union and 20,087 non-union; and 47,552 bunch breakers and rollers (team workers) of which only 4,735 or less than ten per cent belong to the union.

(To this 47,552 team-workers as listed in the questionnaire should be added those working on the automatic machine, the suction table workers, and those employed on the bunch breaking machines as they are team-workers in every sense of the word.)

Hand work, the original style of making cigars, is steadily decreasing. My address to the 1920 convention showed 17,346 hand workers. We now have 13,305, a decrease of 4,041 within the past three years, while the 1912 address to the Baltimore Convention shows 21,030 hand workers.

Mould work shows an increase over the 1920 report of 11,962. Many of these mould

workers are team-workers in practice and should be so classified.

Bunch breaking and rolling (team-work) is steadily increasing, there being few if any of the large non-union or chain shops that use strictly hand or mould work methods to any extent.

The total number of shops reported by the local unions and estimated from Internal Revenue reports is 10,648. Of this number 7,228 are reported as employing one or more journeymen and 3,420 are reported as "Buckeyes" not employing a journeyman. Four thousand, nine hundred and seventy-eight of the total number of shops are reported as union and 5,770 as non-union.

The total number of trust and chain shops reported is 186, an increase of 88 over the 1920 report and the number of cigar makers and packers employed in these shops has increased from 21,383 in 1920 to 44,293 at the present time. Of this number 8,546 are men and 35,747 are women. The trust and chain shops employ all except 15,506 of the women in the industry.

With the full knowledge of the facts as to the real conditions the time has come when we must take note of facts and use all helpful methods in the interests of our organization and the wage earners, including the so-called unskilled, employed in the cigar industry.

The population of the United States from 1860 to 1920, inclusive, in ten-year periods follows:

1790	3,929,214
1800	5,308,483
1810	7,239,881
1820	9,638,453
1830	12,866,020
1840	17,069,453
1850	23,191,876
1860	31,443,321
1870	38,558,371
1880	50,155,783
1890	62,947,714
1900	75,994,575
1910	91,972,266
1920	105,710,620

This table shows that the manufacture and consumption of cigars are steadily falling off, and that the population is steadily increasing. In 1902, twenty years ago, there were manufactured 6,103,567,265 cigars. At that time the population was approximately 76,000,000. For the year ending June 30, 1921, there were manufactured 6,758,756,368 cigars at which time the population was approximately 106,000,000. Practically there was no increase in the number of cigars manufactured and yet the increase in population was approximately 30,000,000.

In 1913 there were manufactured 7,699,-037,543 cigars while for the fiscal year ending 1922 there were manufactured 6,621,298,-886 cigars. The population in 1913 was approximately 94,000,000. The population in 1922 was approximately 110,000,000. With an increase in the population of 16,000,000 in the period just cited, 1913 to 1922, there was a decrease in the manufacture of cigars of 1,077,738,657.

The steady decline in the manufacture and consumption of cigars is due to several causes, prominent among which is the steady increase in the internal revenue tax exacted by the federal government. In 1902 the aggregate tax collection on cigars was \$18,311,142.25. In 1922 this tax on the cigar industry for internal revenue alone had jumped to \$41,183,505.34, or an increase of \$22,872,363.09, an increase of about 120 per cent. These figures where comparisons are made don't include small cigars or all tobacco cigarettes. If these were included it would simply accentuate a little more the differences.

There has been a phenomenal increase in the number of tax paid cigarettes manufactured. In 1902 there were 2,651,618,795 tax paid cigarettes manufactured; in 1922 there were 50,068,203,132 tax paid cigarettes manufactured, showing an increase in 20 years of 47,416,584,337. This increase has been more pronounced in the last six years. In 1916 there were 21,087,677,077 tax paid cigarettes manufactured, which compared with the number of tax paid cigarettes manufactured in 1922 shows an increase of 28,980,526,055. The foregoing figures are official for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1922. The trade papers estimate that (on official and unofficial figures) the output for cigarettes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, was 60,000,-000,000.

In 1902 the total tax from all sources including manufactured tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff, exacted by the federal government was \$51,937,925.19, while in 1922 this had been increased to \$270,758,695.68, an increase of \$218,820,770.49 or over 400 per cent. With the heavy import duty on raw material and the excessive internal tax the tobacco industry is carrying a heavy burden, the results of which have already been portrayed in the foregoing tables and statement.

The steady increase in the price of good tobacco suitable for cigar purposes aided and abetted by the monstrous tariff law is a potential force in enabling the trusts and combinations to corner and control the market and charge whatever prices they choose for tobacco suitable for cigar pur-

poses. Through combinations of big interests and the unfair taxing system the cigar industry is struggling under a heavy burden.

In practically all foreign countries as well as our own tobacco has always been looked upon by the law-making forces as legitimate prey for the purpose of raising revenue for governmental and other purposes.

Strikes and Lockouts.

The appended tables show that since January 1, 1920 up to June 1, 1923, three years and five months, there were 555 applications, the greater number of which were for an increase of wages, against reduction of wages, and to revise the bills downward from the high peak bills adopted during and just following the world war. Of the 555 applications, 30 were disapproved, leaving a total of 525 constitutionally approved applications.

The approved applications involved 42,016 members, of which number 38,334 were beneficial, and 3,707 non-members. The 30 disapproved applications involved 9,174 members, of which number 8,958 were beneficial, and 92 non-members. Involved in all applications submitted there were 51,190 members, of which number 47,292 were beneficial, and 3,799 non-members.

During the period covered by this record, three years and five months, there was expended for strike and lockout purposes \$1,490,411.84 from the international funds. Contributions and purely local assessments in aid of these strikes and lockouts are not included in this amount. Thousands of dollars through local assessments, of which the International office has no record, were contributed in the Tampa and Porto Rico strikes. It would be interesting to know the total amount contributed from these sources.

Of the grand total \$1,490,411.84 expended for strike and lockout purposes from the International funds \$1,015,840.34 was expended in Tampa, Florida, and \$245,678.36 in Porto Rico. These difficulties involved 14,813 members of which number 12,843 were entitled to benefits. The difficulties in both these places had to be recorded in the non-successful column. In both instances a magnificent, heroic struggle was maintained by our members who struggled in the face of difficulties seldom encountered in any other part of this or any other country. Our members in Porto Rico in particular and in Tampa generally had arrayed against them employers who were entrenched behind bulwarks of privileged conditions which involved the control of those whose duty it was to enforce the law, and an intimidation,

oppression, and abuse against the workers that have seldom been surpassed in brutality and heartless application.

In Porto Rico the industry is controlled by the all-powerful American Tobacco Company, which knows no mercy and has no conscience in the pursuit of its determination to extract the most dollars at the very lowest compensation for the workers in its efforts to gain great profits. The trust maintains factories in many parts of the Island. Practically whole towns consist only of cigar makers and tobacco workers. Every factory in some given town deliberately closes and the cigar makers are thrown out of employment with no other means of obtaining work at any occupation and are driven about from place to place suffering the pangs of hunger in the vain search of the opportunity to work at their chosen vocation as union men and women.

In Tampa, Florida, during the great struggle friendly manufacturers or those who were inclined to meet and make terms with the union were prevented from exercising their right and desires in this direction, by subtle methods. Any manufacturer who desired to make an honorable settlement with the union was denied first credit, second boxes, third raw material, and fourth he was made to sacrifice the sum he had posted with the manufacturers' association. Many of these manufacturers had permitted the manufacturers' association to pay their most pressing bills and had given notes as collateral, and if any of these attempted to do business with the union these outstanding obligations or notes which were overdue would have been immediately placed in the

hands of a sheriff who would have concluded the negotiations, and the manufacturer would have found himself bankrupt.

In the successful applications 123 were for an increase of wages, 29 against a reduction of wages.

These figures don't cover the many strikes that were indulged in without taking the formality of even consulting our strike laws, and totally ignoring them. These ill-timed and ill-advised strikes have done as much perhaps as anything else to retard organization and the maintaining of union shops.

On previous occasions while discussing this important phase of our activity I have urged that fair and honorable methods be adopted whereby all of the material facts in connection with contemplated strike or lock-out difficulties can be placed before the members and voters in the strike or lockout applications. I have said and here repeat that no local union should be allowed to pay strike benefit even when their application is approved without first meeting the employers and endeavoring to settle the difficulty without a strike, by means of mediation, conciliation, and arbitration. If this principle had been adhered to it would have saved us many shops, many dollars, and much misery, want, and privation.

I regard the right to strike as one of the fundamental principles of economic activity and a right that should never be surrendered. It is labor's best friend. It should not be misused or abused. It is a two-edged sword that unless handled with discretion and vision it is very liable to cut more deeply in the direction which we did not intend than in the direction we had aimed at.

JANUARY 1, 1920, TO JUNE 1, 1923.

Union	No. of Diffi- culties.	Union Members.	Benefit Members.	Non- Members.	Shops In- volved.	Amount of Benefit Paid.
1 Baltimore	1	1	1	0	1	\$ 96.00
4 Cincinnati	4	1,165	1,135	0	170	15,022.03
5 Rochester	3	31	31	0	3	2,205.91
7 Utica	1	1	1	0	1	109.70
12 Oneida	3	250	246	0	8	18,429.41
13 .....	...	...	...	...	...	611.00
87 .....	...	...	...	...	...	247.53
90 .....	...	...	...	...	...	8,549.20
132 Greater New York	26	967	924	702	26	181.27
141 .....	...	...	...	...	...	9,763.09
144 .....	...	...	...	...	...	9,211.27
149 .....	...	...	...	...	...	425.25
213 .....	...	...	...	...	...	535.34
251 .....	...	...	...	...	...	2,879.20
389 .....	...	...	...	...	...	401.90
14 .....	...	...	...	...	...	2,342.10
15 .....	...	...	...	...	...	3,252.01
227 Chicago	7	103	102	0	7	344.00
383 .....	...	...	...	...	...	344.01
527 .....	...	...	...	...	...	186.00
16 .....	...	...	...	...	...	327.70
218 Binghamton	1	159	159	0	32	420.79
229 .....	...	...	...	...	...	126.06
17 Cleveland	2	311	311	0	45	178.00
19 Sault Ste. Marie	1	13	10	0	3	10.00
20 Decatur	2	11	11	0	2	247.35
22 Detroit	3	1,009	863	0	26	20,781.30
25 Milwaukee	8	750	739	22	22	21,042.47
27 Toronto	1	5	5	0	1	240.00

32	Louisville	1	160	160	0	17	1,273.05
33	Indianapolis	2	88	81	0	7	843.95
34	Chippewa Falls	1	17	15	0	6	37.50
44	St. Louis	3	480	464	0	163	814.80
281	St. Louis	1	...	...	...	...	35.00
361	St. Louis	1	...	...	...	...	52.45
46	Grand Rapids	1	6	6	0	1	64.00
48	Toledo	1	14	14	0	1	1,984.56
54	Evansville	1	37	32	0	9	285.80
68	Albany	1	28	26	0	1	5,631.19
73	Alton	1	1	1	0	1	45.00
77	Minneapolis	1	38	33	0	1	2,152.46
85	Eau Claire	1	12	12	0	1	316.00
94	Pawtucket	1	1	1	0	1	380.00
97	Boston	1	7	7	0	1	184.28
98	St. Paul	1	13	10	0	1	1,470.30
107	Erle	1	17	17	0	1	189.14
119	San Juan	1	...	...	...	...	18,661.75
148	Caguas	1	...	...	...	...	1,161.12
194	Cayey	1	...	...	...	...	6,590.50
333	San Lorenzo	1	...	...	...	...	14,378.32
350	Manati	1	...	...	...	...	11,774.36
376	Utua	1	...	...	...	...	7,757.88
378	Penuelas	1	...	...	...	...	17,628.26
414	Bayamon	1	...	...	...	...	20,016.85
418	Bayamon	2	3,174	2,053	0	2	6,435.85
424	Santurce	1	...	...	...	...	1,304.54
432	Ponce	1	...	...	...	...	15,218.68
446	Agua Buenas	1	...	...	...	...	6,547.43
449	Ponce	1	...	...	...	...	27,868.00
453	San Juan	1	...	...	...	...	23,416.00
460	San Juan	1	...	...	...	...	4,772.26
461	Ponce	1	...	...	...	...	14,786.01
467	Arecibo	1	...	...	...	...	1,744.50
478	Juan Diaz	1	...	...	...	...	2,537.09
481	Bayamon	1	...	...	...	...	32,123.89
485	San Juan	1	...	...	...	...	8,071.81
509	San Juan	1	...	...	...	...	3,433.21
122	Warren	2	83	79	0	2	1,935.28
129	Denver	2	510	505	0	3	16,147.85
138	Newark	1	2	2	0	1	26.64
153	Sioux Falls	1	8	8	0	1	288.00
162	Green Bay	1	22	21	0	13	25.00
165	Philadelphia	3	77	70	0	3	5,249.54
167	Owosso	1	9	9	0	1	572.00
172	Davenport	2	8	8	0	2	53.70
179	Bangor	1	14	13	0	1	585.00
192	Manchester	1	1	1	0	1	5.00
215	Logansport	1	4	4	0	1	142.67
226	Los Angeles	4	244	238	0	15	5,210.26
228	San Francisco	4	46	43	0	4	1,404.15
246	Ashland	1	13	13	0	1	1,868.98
248	Jacksonville	1	16	16	0	1	192.00
278	London	2	291	235	0	6	24,018.46
279	Plattsburg	1	24	19	0	2	502.48
280	Oswego	1	3	3	0	1	112.00
285	Ft. Worth	1	3	3	0	1	652.00
289	Miami	1	20	20	0	4	104.00
291	San Pedro	1	2	2	0	1	172.00
297	Canton	1	4	4	0	1	236.00
311	Auburn	1	5	5	0	1	829.32
313	Lima	2	8	8	0	2	117.70
314	Jackson	1	18	17	0	3	831.55
316	McSherrystown	2	385	385	0	18	11,658.19
323	Sheboygan	1	4	4	0	1	136.00
325	Spokane	2	22	21	0	7	161.00
332	San Diego	2	131	131	0	4	2,088.85
336	San Diego	1	...	...	...	...	233,270.44
462	San Diego	1	...	...	...	...	281,432.44
464	San Diego	1	...	...	...	...	156,957.97
474	Tampa	5	11,639	10,790	462	127	55,186.10
500	Tampa	1	...	...	...	...	286,337.36
506	Tampa	1	...	...	...	...	2,117.70
512	Tampa	1	...	...	...	...	117.26
514	Tampa	1	...	...	...	...	421.07
337	Key West	2	256	247	900	10	5,418.66
345	Rapid City	1	14	14	0	3	10.00
357	Vancouver	1	47	46	0	1	5,003.40
367	Ogden	1	19	19	0	6	130.95
384	St. Augustine	1	68	68	0	2	1,815.16
391	Bellingham	1	4	3	0	1	24.00
403	Marquette	1	4	4	0	1	32.99
405	Birmingham	1	1	1	0	1	164.00
466	Easton	1	5	5	0	1	703.00
469	Bakersfield	1	1	1	0	1	10.00
487	Baker	1	11	8	0	2	77.50
488	Middletown	1	10	10	0	1	648.00
493	Watertown	1	25	20	0	1	86.00
497	Kankakee	1	10	9	0	4	656.00
502	Pittsburgh	1	4	1	3	1	24.00
513	Key West	1	100	100	400	10	340.00
580	Ludington	1	73	73	0	1	3,397.30
Total		151	23,142	20,781	2,467	827	\$1,490,411.84

APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED.

	Approved.				Disapproved.			
	Number of Applications.	Members Involved.	Benefit Members.	Non-members Involved.	Number of Applications.	Members Involved.	Benefit Members.	Non-members Involved.
For increase of wages.....	147	9,446	8,916	430	13	8,060	7,956	92
Against reduction of wages.....	118	10,331	9,428	2,802	3	62	54	0
To reduce bill.....	174	9,047	9,047	11	3	101	0	0
For better stock, sanitary conditions, etc....	1	13	13	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jobs added, eliminated or changed.....	28	936	238	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
To change apprentice law.....	2	4	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victimization benefit.....	7	181	181	0	2	2	2	0
Sympathy strikes.....	1	14	13	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lockouts.....	3	3,335	3,250	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
To close shops.....	16	37	0	0	4	3	0	0
To maintain union shop.....	17	488	410	2	1	50	50	0
Against handling non-union cigars.....	1	90	90	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
To reinstate members.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	0
Against bunch-breaking and roll-up system..	1	3	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
For organized shop.....	4	4,884	4,650	352	1	735	735	0
To force firm to observe laws.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To maintain bill.....	5	3,207	2,091	0	1	6	6	0
To remove manager.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	152	152	0
TOTAL	525	42,016	38,334	3,707	30	9,174	8,958	92
Disapproved.....	30	9,174	8,958	92	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	555	51,190	47,292	3,799	80	9,174	8,958	92

FINAL RESULT OF APPROVED APPLICATIONS.

	Successful.	Compromised. Ended by mem- bers obtaining jobs elsewhere.	Lost.	Declared off.	Not inaugurated on account of trade conditions.	Forced firm out of business.	Firm moved away.	Pending.	No result reported.	Total
For increase of wages.....	123	10	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	147
Against reduction of wages.....	29	15	10	41	0	0	0	4	0	118
To reduce bill.....	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174
For better stock, sanitary conditions, etc....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Jobs added, eliminated or changed.....	27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	28
To change apprentice laws.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Victimization benefits.....	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Sympathy strikes.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Lockouts.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
To close shops.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	17
To maintain union shops.....	1	1	5	6	0	2	0	2	0	17
Against handling non-union cigars.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Against bunch-breaking and roll-up system	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
For organized shop.....	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
To maintain bill.....	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	5
TOTAL	361	26	21	55	3	17	9	7	19	525
Disapproved.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
GRAND TOTAL.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	555

Pending.....	7	148	148	0
No result reported....	19	189	152	0
Total	525	42,016	38,334	3,707
Disapproved.....	30	9,174	8,958	92
Grand total	555	51,190	47,292	3,799
*Includes 174 applications to revise bills.				
Closed Shops.				
Number of applications to close shops, sub- mitted from Jan. 1, 1920, to June 1, 1923..	39	.....	.....	.....
Number of applications disapproved.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Number of applications approved and shops closed.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Number of shops reported reopened.....	0	.....	.....	.....
Number still closed, June 1, 1923.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Apprentice Laws.				
Total number of applications since Jan. 1, 1920.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Number of applications approved.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Of the 555 strike applications submitted there were.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Successful.....	361	17,318	16,159	56
Compromised.....	26	4,549	4,464	1,591
Members obtained employment else- where.....	21	164	148	2
Lost.....	55	9,625	7,747	385
Declared off.....	3	8,093	7,775	462
Not inaugurated on account of trade conditions.....	17	1,407	1,237	1,199
Forced firm out of business.....	9	207	206	3
Firm moved away....	1	316	298	4

106 from New York.
 67 from Illinois.
 44 from Wisconsin.
 34 from Michigan.
 27 from California.
 27 from Pennsylvania.
 25 from Ohio.
 23 from Indiana.
 23 from Iowa.
 18 from Massachusetts.
 17 from Florida.
 17 from Missouri.
 13 from Minnesota.
 12 from South Dakota.
 11 from Washington.
 10 from Canada.
 9 from New Jersey.
 8 from Connecticut.
 8 from Rhode Island.
 6 from Colorado.
 6 from Kentucky.
 5 from Tennessee.
 4 from Alabama.
 4 from Oregon.

3 from Arkansas.
 3 from Maine.
 3 from Montana.
 3 from Nebraska.
 3 from Virginia.
 2 from Kansas.
 2 from New Hampshire.
 2 from Porto Rico.
 2 from Texas.
 2 from Utah.
 2 from West Virginia.
 1 from Louisiana.
 1 from Maryland.
 1 from Nevada.
 1 from Washington, D. C.

Total 555

The following statistics showing lowest prices and highest prices on mould work and hand work are based upon the figures submitted by local unions.

MOULD WORK—LOW.

Seed.	
1 Union reports.....	\$ 6.00
1 Union reports.....	6.75
3 Unions report.....	7.00
10 Unions report.....	8.00
3 Unions report.....	8.50
29 Unions report.....	9.00
4 Unions report.....	9.50
54 Unions report.....	10.00
2 Unions report.....	10.25
5 Unions report.....	10.50
52 Unions report.....	11.00
1 Union reports.....	11.25
1 Union reports.....	11.45
15 Unions report.....	11.50
45 Unions report.....	12.00
1 Union reports.....	12.10
14 Unions report.....	12.50
23 Unions report.....	13.00
2 Unions report.....	13.25
4 Unions report.....	13.50
27 Unions report.....	14.00
2 Unions report.....	14.50
8 Unions report.....	15.00
3 Unions report.....	15.50
3 Unions report.....	16.00
1 Union reports.....	17.00
1 Union reports.....	18.00

Seed and Havana.	
1 Union reports.....	\$ 7.00
3 Unions report.....	8.50
7 Unions report.....	9.00
1 Union reports.....	9.25
1 Union reports.....	9.75
12 Unions report.....	10.00
1 Union reports.....	10.50
12 Unions report.....	11.00
1 Union reports.....	11.25
3 Unions report.....	11.50
23 Unions report.....	12.00
5 Unions report.....	12.50
1 Union reports.....	12.75
17 Unions report.....	13.00
9 Unions report.....	13.50
29 Unions report.....	14.00
7 Unions report.....	14.50
36 Unions report.....	15.00
4 Unions report.....	15.50
33 Unions report.....	16.00
3 Unions report.....	16.50
21 Unions report.....	17.00
3 Unions report.....	17.50
10 Unions report.....	18.00
12 Unions report.....	19.00
6 Unions report.....	20.00

Havana.	
1 Union reports.....	\$ 9.00
2 Unions report.....	10.00
3 Unions report.....	11.00
1 Union reports.....	11.25
6 Unions report.....	12.00
1 Union reports.....	12.25
1 Union reports.....	12.50
1 Union reports.....	12.75
3 Unions report.....	13.00
1 Union reports.....	13.25
14 Unions report.....	14.00
4 Unions report.....	14.50
24 Unions report.....	15.00
1 Union reports.....	15.50
23 Unions report.....	16.00
1 Union reports.....	16.50
13 Unions report.....	17.00
1 Union reports.....	17.50
22 Unions report.....	18.00
17 Unions report.....	19.00
2 Unions report.....	19.25
2 Unions report.....	19.50
10 Unions report.....	20.00
1 Union reports.....	20.50
8 Unions report.....	21.00
1 Union reports.....	21.50
3 Unions report.....	22.00
1 Union reports.....	22.50
3 Unions report.....	23.00
3 Unions report.....	24.00

MOULD WORK—HIGH.

Seed.	
5 Unions report.....	\$ 8.00
5 Unions report.....	9.00
1 Union reports.....	9.50
11 Unions report.....	10.00
1 Union reports.....	10.75
18 Unions report.....	11.00
6 Unions report.....	11.50
1 Union reports.....	11.75
29 Unions report.....	12.00
4 Unions report.....	12.50
1 Union reports.....	12.75
49 Unions report.....	13.00
7 Unions report.....	13.50
1 Union reports.....	13.75
30 Unions report.....	14.00
13 Unions report.....	14.50
37 Unions report.....	15.00
2 Unions report.....	15.25
4 Unions report.....	15.50
25 Unions report.....	16.00
2 Unions report.....	16.50
1 Union reports.....	16.95
13 Unions report.....	17.00
2 Unions report.....	17.50
1 Union reports.....	17.75
5 Unions report.....	18.00
3 Unions report.....	19.00
2 Unions report.....	19.50
2 Unions report.....	20.00
1 Union reports.....	21.00
1 Union reports.....	22.00

Seed and Havana.	
1 Union reports.....	\$ 8.50
1 Union reports.....	9.75
3 Unions report.....	10.00
2 Unions report.....	11.00
1 Union reports.....	11.20
1 Union reports.....	11.25
1 Union reports.....	11.50
5 Unions report.....	12.00
2 Unions report.....	12.50
1 Union reports.....	12.75
8 Unions report.....	13.00
5 Unions report.....	13.50
12 Unions report.....	14.00
2 Unions report.....	14.50
19 Unions report.....	15.00
1 Union reports.....	15.50
1 Union reports.....	15.75
26 Unions report.....	16.00
5 Unions report.....	16.50
25 Unions report.....	17.00
5 Unions report.....	17.50
43 Unions report.....	18.00
7 Unions report.....	18.50
1 Union reports.....	18.75
22 Unions report.....	19.00
1 Union reports.....	19.15
2 Unions report.....	19.50
22 Unions report.....	20.00
1 Union reports.....	20.50
5 Unions report.....	21.00
1 Union reports.....	21.50

Havana.	
1 Union reports.....	\$10.00
1 Union reports.....	11.00
1 Union reports.....	11.50
2 Unions report.....	12.00
1 Union reports.....	13.50
1 Union reports.....	13.75
5 Unions report.....	14.00
1 Union reports.....	14.25
5 Unions report.....	15.00
2 Unions report.....	15.50
1 Union reports.....	15.75
3 Unions report.....	16.00
2 Unions report.....	16.50
12 Unions report.....	17.00
5 Unions report.....	17.50
16 Unions report.....	18.00
17 Unions report.....	19.00
2 Unions report.....	19.50
24 Unions report.....	20.00
1 Union reports.....	20.50
10 Unions report.....	21.00
1 Union reports.....	21.50
9 Unions report.....	22.00
2 Unions report.....	22.25
5 Unions report.....	23.00
1 Union reports.....	23.50
8 Unions report.....	24.00
2 Unions report.....	25.00
2 Unions report.....	26.00
2 Unions report.....	27.00
1 Union reports.....	28.00

Seed.			Seed and Havana.			Havana.		
1	Union reports	23.00	3	Unions report	22.00	1	Union reports	29.00
1	Union reports	26.00	1	Union reports	22.50	1	Union reports	30.00
1	Union reports	35.00	4	Unions report	23.00	1	Union reports	34.00
1	Union reports	40.00	3	Unions report	24.00	1	Union reports	38.00
			1	Union reports	25.00	2	Unions report	40.00
			1	Union reports	29.00	1	Union reports	46.00
			1	Union reports	35.00	1	Union reports	49.00
						1	Union reports	63.00
						1	Union reports	157.00

HAND WORK—LOW.

Seed.			Seed and Havana.			Havana.		
1	Union reports	\$ 8.00	1	Union reports	\$ 8.50	2	Unions report	\$11.00
1	Union reports	8.50	1	Union reports	9.00	3	Unions report	12.00
8	Unions report	9.00	1	Union reports	10.00	4	Unions report	13.00
1	Union reports	9.50	5	Unions report	11.00	2	Unions report	13.25
25	Unions report	10.00	1	Union reports	11.50	1	Union reports	13.50
1	Union reports	10.50	12	Unions report	12.00	6	Unions report	14.00
22	Unions report	11.00	2	Unions report	12.50	14	Unions report	15.00
5	Unions report	11.50	13	Unions report	13.00	2	Unions report	15.50
39	Unions report	12.00	2	Unions report	13.25	22	Unions report	16.00
6	Unions report	12.50	3	Unions report	13.50	6	Unions report	16.50
1	Union reports	12.75	23	Unions report	14.00	18	Unions report	17.00
23	Unions report	13.00	1	Union reports	14.25	1	Union reports	17.50
1	Union reports	13.25	2	Unions report	14.50	24	Unions report	18.00
6	Unions report	13.50	24	Unions report	15.00	1	Union reports	18.50
33	Unions report	14.00	5	Unions report	15.50	23	Unions report	19.00
8	Unions report	14.50	38	Unions report	16.00	1	Union reports	19.50
2	Unions report	14.75	3	Unions report	16.50	21	Unions report	20.00
38	Unions report	15.00	21	Unions report	17.00	15	Unions report	21.00
1	Union reports	15.30	1	Union reports	17.50	2	Unions report	21.50
3	Unions report	15.50	33	Unions report	18.00	10	Unions report	22.00
21	Unions report	16.00	1	Union reports	18.50	2	Unions report	22.50
3	Unions report	16.50	16	Unions report	19.00	9	Unions report	23.00
17	Unions report	17.00	2	Unions report	19.50	4	Unions report	24.00
4	Unions report	17.50	14	Unions report	20.00	1	Union reports	25.00
10	Unions report	18.00	2	Unions report	20.50	1	Union reports	25.50
4	Unions report	19.00	1	Union reports	21.00	3	Unions report	26.00
3	Unions report	20.00	2	Unions report	22.00	1	Union reports	27.50
1	Union reports	21.00	1	Union reports	23.00	1	Union reports	28.00

HAND WORK—HIGH.

Seed.			Seed and Havana.			Havana.		
5	Unions report	\$10.00	4	Unions report	\$12.00	3	Unions report	\$14.00
5	Unions report	11.00	2	Unions report	13.00	4	Unions report	15.00
13	Unions report	12.00	1	Union reports	13.25	1	Union reports	15.75
1	Union reports	12.50	1	Union reports	13.50	5	Unions report	16.00
1	Union reports	12.75	8	Unions report	14.00	3	Unions report	16.50
14	Unions report	13.00	1	Union reports	14.25	11	Unions report	17.00
2	Unions report	13.50	1	Union reports	14.75	1	Union reports	17.50
2	Unions report	13.75	14	Unions report	15.00	9	Unions report	18.00
23	Unions report	14.00	1	Union reports	15.50	3	Unions report	18.50
3	Unions report	14.50	22	Unions report	16.00	16	Unions report	19.00
30	Unions report	15.00	5	Unions report	16.50	2	Unions report	19.50
6	Unions report	15.50	22	Unions report	17.00	15	Unions report	20.00
28	Unions report	16.00	1	Union reports	17.50	16	Unions report	21.00
2	Unions report	16.50	21	Unions report	18.00	19	Unions report	22.00
1	Union reports	16.75	1	Union reports	18.50	2	Unions report	22.50
23	Unions report	17.00	27	Unions report	19.00	22	Unions report	23.00
6	Unions report	17.50	1	Union reports	19.50	15	Unions report	24.00
27	Unions report	18.00	44	Unions report	20.00	9	Unions report	25.00
1	Union reports	18.50	2	Unions report	20.50	1	Union reports	25.50
13	Unions report	19.00	21	Unions report	21.00	3	Unions report	26.00
3	Unions report	19.50	3	Unions report	21.50	2	Unions report	27.00
17	Unions report	20.00	14	Unions report	22.00	1	Union reports	27.50
1	Union reports	20.50	2	Unions report	22.50	2	Unions report	28.00
2	Unions report	21.00	10	Unions report	23.00	1	Union reports	29.00
4	Unions report	22.00	11	Unions report	24.00	5	Unions report	30.00
3	Unions report	23.00	6	Unions report	25.00	2	Unions report	32.00
3	Unions report	24.00	1	Union reports	26.00	1	Union reports	33.00
1	Union reports	24.75	1	Union reports	27.00	1	Union reports	38.00
1	Union reports	25.00	1	Union reports	27.75	2	Unions report	40.00
1	Union reports	25.00	1	Union reports	29.00	1	Union reports	42.00
2	Unions report	27.00	1	Union reports	30.00	1	Union reports	43.00
1	Union reports	30.00				1	Union reports	45.00
1	Union reports	96.00				1	Union reports	47.00

SELLING PRICE.

Seed.			Seed and Havana.			Havana.		
1	Union reports	\$26.00	1	Union reports	\$35.00	3	Unions report	\$60.00
6	Unions report	30.00	1	Union reports	39.00	1	Union reports	65.00
2	Unions report	32.00	1	Union reports	40.00	7	Unions report	70.00
1	Union reports	32.50	4	Unions report	45.00	8	Unions report	75.00
3	Unions report	33.00	4	Unions report	50.00	6	Unions report	80.00
1	Union reports	33.25	1	Union reports	52.50	7	Unions report	85.00

Seed.		Seed and Havana.		Havana.	
1	Union reports.....	34.00	4	Unions report.....	55.00
74	Unions report.....	35.00	2	Unions report.....	58.00
5	Unions report.....	36.00	20	Unions report.....	60.00
12	Unions report.....	37.00	1	Unions reports.....	62.00
10	Unions report.....	37.50	15	Unions report.....	65.00
22	Unions report.....	38.00	1	Unions reports.....	67.50
1	Unions reports.....	38.50	1	Unions reports.....	68.00
23	Unions report.....	40.00	61	Unions report.....	70.00
3	Unions report.....	42.00	2	Unions report.....	72.00
1	Unions reports.....	42.50	2	Unions report.....	72.50
3	Unions report.....	43.00	6	Unions report.....	73.00
12	Unions report.....	45.00	1	Unions reports.....	73.50
1	Unions reports.....	46.00	1	Unions reports.....	74.00
2	Unions report.....	47.00	91	Unions report.....	75.00
1	Unions reports.....	47.50	2	Unions report.....	78.00
4	Unions report.....	48.00	1	Unions reports.....	78.00
1	Unions reports.....	48.60	22	Unions report.....	80.00
19	Unions report.....	50.00	1	Unions reports.....	80.75
1	Unions reports.....	51.00	1	Unions reports.....	82.00
3	Unions report.....	52.00	1	Unions reports.....	83.00
1	Unions reports.....	52.48	14	Unions report.....	85.00
1	Unions reports.....	53.00	1	Unions reports.....	88.00
1	Unions reports.....	54.00	15	Unions report.....	90.00
30	Unions report.....	55.00	15	Unions report.....	95.00
10	Unions report.....	56.00	1	Unions reports.....	97.00
7	Unions report.....	57.00	1	Unions reports.....	98.00
2	Unions report.....	57.50	12	Unions report.....	100.00
24	Unions report.....	58.00	1	Unions reports.....	110.00
2	Unions report.....	59.00	1	Unions reports.....	115.00
16	Unions report.....	60.00			
1	Unions reports.....	62.00			
5	Unions report.....	65.00			
2	Unions report.....	68.00			
6	Unions report.....	70.00			
4	Unions report.....	75.00			

The average rate per M of 236 locals reporting on seed mould work low is\$11.39
The average rate per M of 323 locals reporting in 1920 on same class was..... 10.94

Average increase per M.....\$.49

The average rate per M of 261 locals reporting on seed and Havana mould work low is\$13.95

The average rate per M of 263 locals reporting in 1920 in same class was..... 13.12

Average increase per M.....\$.83

The average rate per M of 174 locals reporting on Havana mould work low is.....\$17.32

The average rate per M of 146 locals reporting in 1920 on same class was..... 15.39

Average increase per M.....\$ 1.93

The average rate per M of 286 locals reporting on seed mould work high is.....\$13.67

The average rate per M of 307 locals reporting in 1920 on same class was..... 13.11

Average increase per M.....\$.57

The average rate per M of 246 locals reporting on seed and Havana mould work high is\$17.10

The average rate per M of 248 locals reporting in 1920 on same class was..... 16.30

Average increase per M.....\$.80

The average rate per M of 156 locals reporting on Havana mould work high is.....\$21.39

The average rate per M of 155 locals reporting in 1920 on same class was..... 20.23

Average increase per M.....\$ 1.16

The average rate per M of 288 locals reporting on seed hand work low is.....\$13.24

The average rate per M of 314 locals reporting in 1920 on same class was..... 11.96

Average increase per M.....\$ 1.27

The average rate per M of 239 locals reporting on seed and Havana hand work low is\$16.05

The average rate per M of 291 locals reporting in 1920 on same class was..... 14.79

Average increase per M.....\$ 1.26

The average rate per M of 200 locals reporting on Havana hand work low is.....\$18.30

The average rate per M of 231 locals reporting in 1920 in same class was 17.12

Average increase per M.....\$ 1.18

The average rate per M of 244 locals reporting on seed hand work high is.....\$16.17

The average rate per M of 298 locals reporting in 1920 on same class was..... 15.02

Average increase per M.....\$ 1.15

The average rate per M of 253 locals reporting on seed and Havana hand work high is\$18.60

The average rate per M of 259 locals reporting in 1920 on same class was 18.47

Average increase per M.....\$.13

The average rate per M of 187 locals reporting on Havana hand work high is.....\$24.44

The average rate per M of 216 locals reporting in 1920 on same class was 22.25

Average increase per M.....\$ 2.19

The foregoing is a recapitulation of the prices figured on a percentage basis. The average increase is smaller when compared with the gain shown in the 1920 address. The showing made in 1920 summary covered a period in which the war peak bills were adopted. The present figures cover the period of readjustment. They show an increase based on averages over the 1920 price list.

UNIONS IN GOOD STANDING.

The number of unions in good standing
March 1, 1920466
Number of unions organized since March 1, 1920 24

Total490

Number of unions merged, dissolved, suspended, etc., since March 1, 1920 85

Number of unions in good standing June 1, 1923405

Increase since September, 1877, a period of 45½ years333

Since the last report, 1920, charters have been granted to 24 unions, as follows:

- 291 San Pedro, Calif.
- 341 San Bernardino, Calif.
- 353 Brooklyn, N. Y.
- 414 Bayamon, P. R.
- 458 Utuado, P. R.
- 461 Ponce, P. R.
- 496 Tampa, Fla.
- 503 Catano, P. R.
- 503 Ulrichsville, Ohio.
- 504 San Francisco, Calif.
- 506 Tampa, Fla.
- 507 Morovis, P. R.
- 508 Manatí, P. R.
- 509 San Juan, P. R.
- 511 Corozal, P. R.
- 512 Tampa, Fla.
- 513 Key West, Fla.
- 514 Tampa, Fla.
- 516 Shenandoah, Pa.
- 516 Wheeling, W. Va.
- 517 Key West, Fla.
- 518 Manchester, N. H.
- 519 Belmont, O.
- 520 Manchester, N. H.

Since the last report, 1920, the following 85 unions have merged, dissolved, were suspended, or had charters revoked:

- 15 Chicago, Ill.
- 30 Moberly, Mo.
- 59 Brantford, Ont.
- 82 Meadville, Pa.
- 101 Kingston, Can.
- 106 Ogdensburg, N. Y.
- 119 San Juan, P. R.
- 152 Youngstown, O.
- 164 Ft. Collins, Colo.
- 166 Defiance, O.
- 190 Gurabo, P. R.
- 197 Warsaw, Ind.
- 211 Victoria, Can.
- 214 Bluffton, Ind.
- 217 Chicago, Ill.
- 227 Chicago, Ill.
- 229 Binghamton, N. Y.
- 230 Millville, N. J.
- 234 Guttenberg, N. J.
- 244 Harrisburg, Pa.
- 249 Findlay, O.
- 254 Wapakoneta, O.
- 256 Boise, Idaho.
- 263 Adrian, Mich.
- 265 Waverly, N. Y.
- 267 Sumnerstown, Pa.
- 270 Fort Dodge, Ia.
- 275 Aberdeen, S. D.
- 281 St. Louis, Mo.
- 288 Mannheim, Pa.
- 291 San Jose, Calif.
- 307 Reno, Nev.
- 319 Waukegan, Ill.
- 334 Saratoga, N. Y.
- 340 Traverse City, Mich.
- 346 San Antonio, Tex.
- 352 Brookville, Ind.
- 356 Palatka, Fla.
- 361 E. St. Louis, Ill.
- 367 Ogden, Utah.
- 377 Webb City, Mo.
- 383 Chicago, Ill.
- 385 Portsmouth, O.
- 386 Cabo Rojo, P. R.
- 388 Yauco, P. R.
- 390 Thomasville, Ga.
- 412 Newport News, Va.
- 414 Bayamon, P. R.
- 417 Dunkirk, N. Y.
- 420 St. Thomas, Can.
- 421 Charleston, S. C.
- 424 Santurce, P. R.
- 426 Virginia, Minn.
- 427 Perth Amboy.
- 432 Ponce, P. R.
- 439 Carbondale, Pa.
- 440 Comerio, P. R.
- 442 Cape Girardeau, Mo.
- 448 Claies, P. R.
- 452 Petoskey, Mich.
- 453 San Juan, P. R.
- 458 Utuado, P. R.
- 461 Ponce, P. R.

- 478 Juana Diaz, P. R.
- 485 San Juan, P. R.
- 490 Fairfield, Ia.
- 493 Watertown, S. D.
- 494 Fall River, Mass.
- 495 Antigo, Wis.
- 496 Tampa, Fla.
- 503 Catano, P. R.
- 504 Bethesda, O.
- 506 Scranton, Pa.
- 507 Morovis, P. R.
- 508 Manatí, P. R.
- 509 San Juan, P. R.
- 511 Corozal, P. R.
- 516 Shenandoah, Pa.
- 517 Key West, Fla.
- 519 Belmont, O.
- 522 Bethlehem, Pa.
- 524 Chrome, N. J.
- 527 Chicago, Ill.
- 529 Linton, Ind.
- 530 Ludington, Mich.

Two applications for charters were rejected by the International Executive Board, for cause:—Springfield, Mass., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Union Label.

The following table shows the number of labels printed, issued, and their cost from January 1, 1920, to January 1, 1923:

Large Labels for General Use.			
	Labels Printed.	Cost of Printing.	Issued.
1920.....	21,000,000	\$2,625.00	20,650,000
1921.....	13,000,000	1,925.00	14,550,000
1922.....	11,000,000	1,650.00	11,660,000
Total	45,000,000	\$6,200.00	46,860,000
Small Labels for Packs.			
1920.....	3,300,000	\$ 412.50	2,496,500
1921.....	3,600,000	540.00	2,647,500
1922.....	1,200,000	180.00	2,205,000
Total	8,100,000	\$1,132.50	7,349,000
Stogie Labels.			
1920.....	640,000	\$ 96.00	1,050,000
1921.....	2,160,000	388.80	1,100,000
1922.....	600,000	108.00	1,200,000
Total	3,400,000	\$ 592.80	2,450,000
Grand total all labels	56,500,000	\$7,925.30	57,659,000
Label paper purchased...		2,264.85	
Total cost of printing and paper		\$11,192.15	

The total number of regular sized labels issued during the years 1917, 1918 and 1919 was 69,950,000. In the last three years, 1920, 1921 and 1922, there were issued 46,860,000. A like comparison for similar dates shows an increase of 4,350,000 in the small label (which is used for packs) and an increase in the stogie label of 560,000.

The Union Label in order to be able to justify itself and our rightful expectations of its being a potential force in organizing and maintaining union shops should be linked up with natural, workable laws. The Union Label can not function to capacity if handicapped by restrictive laws. The Union Label in itself to be successful must be free to jointly work with other broad, natural, evolutionary, progressive methods of production. A powerful weapon may be ren-

dered impotent and detrimental instead of a helpful means of organization if not properly handled.

Heretofore in this address attention has been called to changed and changing conditions in the methods of manufacturing cigars and serious attention and action has been recommended. Conditions governing the use of the label should be amended, corrected, brought up to date, and made to fit into other necessary changes that should be made in the Constitution.

The primary intent of the Union Label is to show that the product to which it is attached was made by a member of organized labor. All other unions having Union Labels hold to this view and don't burden the labels with any other meaning. The Union Label in order to be entirely successful in the purpose for which it was originally intended should be allowed to function without restrictions except that its use by any manufacturer is predicated upon the fact that the workers employed are members of the union.

Wages, hours of labor, and conditions are always predicated upon organization. The workers in any industry or factory must first be organized and that once accomplished, wages, favorable hours, and good working conditions naturally follow. This being true it brings us back to the oft-repeated statement that we must first organize and for this purpose the label should be allowed to function without burdensome restrictions. Organization being necessarily our primary purpose, elements that will hasten organization and strengthen it should be encouraged. Making conditions under which the union label shall be granted to manufacturers is of paramount importance.

All members should be treated upon an equality and in so far as it is possible precisely the same. If members or those entitled to affiliation are good enough to join and worthy of membership they in the final analysis should become entitled to elements that make for protection of any other wing or class of membership.

The label now is forced to carry the making price and the selling price of cigars. Give the workers in the industry an unrestricted opportunity to organize and become affiliated and the question of wages will rapidly take care of itself. Wages and hours are dependent upon organization and not upon the union label. The selling price of cigars, wholesale or retail, is not within the power of the union to regulate. We never were and are not now organized for that purpose. That is a proposition that belongs

to the manufacturer and the retailer, and in the regulation of this the label has not infallible force. In attempting to fix the wholesale price of cigars as a condition for the use of the label we assume a responsibility as to quality over which under present laws we have absolutely no control, and no set of rules concerning the use of the label can be perfected, for obvious reasons, that will enable us to successfully assume such responsibility.

The extent of organization furnishes the element of power which determines and regulates wages. This basic power is the one clearly within the purview and undisputed sphere of trade union activity.

Vast changes heretofore and now being made in the distribution of cigars are partly responsible for these views, chief among which is the centralization of the industry with its chain shops for making and chain stores for distribution. These are mostly non-union stores. They make a studied effort to discredit the union label and will not handle goods bearing the label if they can help it.

The years immediately following the attempted enforcement of Prohibition show a marked decrease in the use of the Union Label.

The proper action in this direction with the application of suggestions which have been made reference organization will bring the union factory and the Union Label back into the field from which its former glory and activity have been well nigh eliminated. A rounded up Constitution made to fit the present methods of production will bring back the union shop to many towns and places where it formerly existed and thrived, and to the advantage of the workers and all others directly and indirectly concerned. The union label, under present conditions and changes contemplated, perhaps can be safely left to mean that if it is displayed on the manufactured product that product was made by a member of organized labor.

For these and many other reasons I recommend that all burdensome restrictive laws concerning the use of the Union Label be properly amended and in some instances entirely removed from the Constitution.

Death Benefits.

Figures that follow will give you some idea of the cost to maintain our death benefit system. At the Cleveland Convention, 1920, steps were taken that would partially overcome the difficulties we find ourselves in reference to death benefit laws which were originally placed in our constitution in

1887. Such legislation, however, was not sufficient to meet the requirements.

If a convention had been held last year as the Cleveland convention provided, additional measures could and undoubtedly would have been taken to more easily bridge over our present difficulties. Unfortunately popular vote postponed the holding of that convention.

In the three years past we paid out \$17,080.00 for 70 mothers and 357 wives. The age of death of the mothers averaged 73 years and a fraction and of the wives 51 and a fraction.

The total deaths in the three years past of those entitled to \$50.00 death benefit on account of age limit of 50 years was 12, and their average duration as dues paying members was 13½ years. Allowing for \$26.30 per cent. to unions on the average of \$105.30 paid in dues it left a surplus of \$29.00.

During the same period we paid 19 death benefits of \$75.00 each of those who came under the same constitutional (50 years age) restrictions. These members had contributed dues for 12¼ years, or about \$116.35. Deducting the percentage allowance to unions of \$29.10 there was a favorable balance of \$12.25.

There were in addition to the above 17 deaths of members that were entitled to all benefits and the \$50.00 death benefit up to August 1, 1920. These 17 members had paid on an average \$28.60 in dues and since they were entitled to all benefits were carried at a loss.

There were 76 who were of the regular full dues paying class entitled to \$75.00. Their average duration as dues paying members, 30c and 60c dues was 3 3/10 years and they paid an average of \$89.15, and as they were entitled to all benefits we may approximately figure a loss of \$25.00 on each one in this class.

There were 47 members whose claims amounted to \$125.00 each. Their average duration as dues paying members, 30c and 60c, was 6 9/10 years, and each paid approximately \$145.35 in dues. The percentage cost of collection was about \$36.35 and the average sick benefit about \$36.00, which shows that even this benefit for which a five-year membership is required was operated at a loss.

In the \$200.00 class we had up to August 1, 1920, 23 deaths who paid on an average in 7 7/10 years \$120.05 dues and as they were entitled to all benefits we carried them at a considerable loss.

There were 43 deaths whose average membership time up to August 1, 1920, was 12 1/10 years. The dues paid were \$188.75,

and they received \$350.00 each at death. Being entitled to all benefits it clearly follows that the loss on this class was considerable.

Under the new law in force since August 1, 1920, we paid 48 death benefits of \$275.00 each. The average duration of membership was 12 years and 8 months. They paid average dues of \$217.20. Add to this death benefit the percentage allowed local unions and the other benefits and the usual loss becomes apparent. Assuming that during the 12 years and 8 months' period these members had paid 60c dues part of the time (instead of 30c and 20c), they would have paid in \$395.20 in dues and received in return \$275.00 death benefit, and an average of \$64.20 sick benefit, and the union would have received percentage allowance of \$98.80, making a total of \$438.00, leaving a loss of \$42.80 and nothing for strikes, out of work, or running expenses.

In the period from August 1, 1920 to December 31, 1922, we paid 80 death benefits each of \$475.00. The duration of membership was a fraction over 18 years. If they had paid 60c dues constantly it would have amounted to \$570.00, and for this we have paid death benefit \$475.00, percentage allowance to unions for overhead \$142.50, and at least the average sick benefit \$96.50, a total of \$714.00. Hence under the most favorable conditions permissible under the present law the loss would be \$47.50 per death, regardless of any other benefit expenses.

From January 1, 1920 to August 31, 1920 we paid 251 death claims at \$550.00 each, costing the International Union \$138,050.00. These members had paid an average of \$429.00 dues on 27 years and 6 months membership, a total of \$107,679.00. A fair average sick benefit during this period would be about \$100.00. Hence we paid in sick and death benefits about \$650.00 for \$429.00 dues paid.

However the total death benefits paid during the three-year period of the \$550.00 class was 1,025, costing the International Union \$563,750.00. Making allowances for 40c dues paid by many of these members we are liberal in saying they paid on an average \$456.00 for a 29 year and about 9 months membership. This includes 60c dues from August 1, 1920 to December 31, 1922. Their total payment was in round figures \$467,400.

If our figures were on a continuous 60c a week dues paying basis for 30 years we should receive \$948.00 in dues. From this we should pay death benefit \$550.00, collection percentage \$237.00, and the lowest average sick benefit for 30 years \$161.00, making

a total of \$948.00. This showing, the most favorable that is possible under our present law would without continued assessments leave no balance for strike or out of work benefits or general overhead expenses.

There were during the three-year period 180 \$350.00 disability claims amounting to \$63,000.00. The average duration of membership was 30 years and a fraction. The average age of the claimants was 67 years. Making allowance for 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, and 60c dues paid it is placing it high to say that these members paid an average of \$468.00 in dues. We paid each \$350.00 benefit. The collection cost was \$117.00, and we are adding a low average of sick benefit—\$109.00, making a total of \$576.00, or an approximate loss of \$108.00 on each claim paid.

It must be born in mind that there is a loss in each class except the old age members, hence we can not equalize the loss by shifting from one group of payments to another. We are paying beyond our means and income based on the specified dues. The total disabilities paid in other cases are not enumerated as these were not enough to draw conclusions from.

The following table shows briefly the ages of members who died in the past three years:

70	died between 18 and 30, average age 26 2/10.
137	died between 30 and 40, average age 35 1/10.
273	died between 40 and 50, average age 44 6/10.
416	died between 50 and 60, average age 55.
552	died between 60 and 70, average age 64 3/10.
385	died between 70 and 93, average age 77 8/10.

In the above are included all deaths and the total disability members. The combined age years of members of the 1,833 classified above was 106,509, or an average of 58 1/10 years at time of death, or payment of disability benefit.

In the three years past we paid in death benefits \$813,401.70, or an average of \$443.75 4/10 for each death. It is a liberal allowance to place the average dues paying life at 20 years. In 20 years a member paying 60c dues would pay in \$624.00 in dues. Against this the member would receive according to the average given death benefit \$443.75, sick benefit \$146.00, and the union in percentage \$156.00, making a total \$745.75. Hence under the law of averages we should operate at a loss without considering the strike or out of work privilege

amounting to \$121.75 on each death benefit paid.

Assuming that for the next 8 years the dues are on a 60c a week basis, then the 30-year collection for dues would be 20 years past at 30c a week \$312.00, and 10 years at 60c a week \$312.00, making a total of \$624.00. We are liable for total disability benefit \$350.00, percentage of local union \$156.00, sick benefit average (with probable increase) \$154.00, total \$660.00. Thus leaving out of consideration the likelihood of the member's paying part of the time 40c a week, and the possibility of strike or out-of-work benefit we shall still under the law of averages be operating at a loss of \$36.00 per disability benefit paid.

To pay all death and total disability benefits for the year 1922 it cost 18 3/10c per week per member.

The cost rate per member per week rises and falls with the fluctuation in membership. Figured on the cost per week per member for the past ten years the average was about 13 2/10c per member per week.

As already indicated in my opening remarks, organization is the paramount issue. When we agreed to pay certain benefits we assumed a moral obligation, which we should fulfill if it is possible to do so and without strangling our efforts to fully organize the industry. We shall have discharged our obligations and avoided repudiation of benefits if we shape the laws so that those members now entitled to death benefits shall pay insurance rates predicated upon American actuary figures for these benefits.

To date we have discharged all obligations in the payment of all benefits. Some definite plan should be adopted whereby we can meet the expectations and claims of the older members for death benefits. In view of the changed condition in the industry no one should object to a fair readjustment that will protect and safeguard the rights and interests of present members and meet the requirements necessary to stimulate active enrollment of new members. It has been pointed out in figures that heretofore no one has paid a sufficient rate of dues to meet our insurance obligations. In continuing the payment of death benefit or reinsuring in an insurance company we are justified and within the bounds of honorable dealing in providing that all who elect to continue to participate in the death benefit feature shall pay in addition to the regular dues for economic purposes a premium based upon actuary figures that will meet all our obligations.

There are several possible ways out of the present difficulty, among which are:

First, a continuance of the present death benefit laws with dues, predicated upon American actuary statistics, sufficient to warrant the payment of these benefits.

Second, a reduction of all death benefits to a minimum to such an extent that it will permit a reduction in the dues to a point that will be inviting to those not now affiliated to the International Union.

Third, the organization of a purely insurance department of the International Union, with its compulsory insurance up to \$100.00 death benefit and an optional clause for any sum beyond that, and that insurance rates governing under the American actuary rates be adopted.

Fourth, the reinsurance under the group plan without physical examination in a substantial insurance company under a plan that it would be compulsory for all members to become insured to the extent of at least \$100.00 for funeral benefit, and that will permit the present members voluntary insurance in any sum that will enable their beneficiaries to realize upon the sums they are now entitled to under our present laws; that dues be limited to an agreed upon amount for all those who take only the \$100.00 death benefit, and an amount to be paid by those who take the voluntary insurance to be known as insurance premium, based on American actuary rates, sufficient to cover such amounts. Under this plan all those who may hereafter become members would be entitled under fixed dues to \$100.00 funeral benefit, and under the optional plan could take out up to \$500.00 or any sum not to exceed \$1,000.00.

At the last three or four sessions of your International Executive Board the question of continuing the payment of death benefits and stimulating organization in the industry has been brought to their attention, and considerable thought and study devoted to this important question. The Board has studied the question from all angles and has unanimously endorsed a proposition, which they request me to present to you in an appendix to this report, whereby we can reinsure our death benefit members under a group insurance plan and without physical examinations, which plan contemplates a compulsory insurance on the part of all members of a funeral benefit limited to \$100.00 and an optional clause for present and prospective members on any sum above that amount up to \$500.00. Those who embrace the optional clause and desire to continue their claim on death benefit will of necessity have to pay in addition to the purely economic dues scientific actuary rates that will make the payment of the benefits sure and secure.

At the request of the International Executive Board at its recent meeting, June 17-18, 1923, I appointed a committee of four on insurance, consisting of Vice-Presidents J. M. Ornburn, E. G. Hall, Samuel Gompers, and the President. The Board also requested that the propositions of the two insurance companies be submitted to this convention and they strongly recommend that you adopt one of these plans.

Both requests have been complied with, and the Board's report and the insurance plan will be submitted in an appendix which is an official part of this address.

Sick Benefit.

The payment of sick benefit displays a fraternal spirit and helpfulness that should appeal to the minds and hearts of all mankind. I strongly urge the continuance of the payment of sick benefit under a plan that will limit it to the original purpose of paying a fair amount of sick benefit and lifting it from what it has drifted into, an annual pension in many instances.

To pay sick benefits for the year 1922 it cost a fraction over 14c per week per member. With the proper limitation through amendments based upon equity and justice, this amount can be considerably reduced.

Restrictive Laws.

Your attention is directed to a few restrictions which in view of past and present events can be safely said are hindrances to more rapid organization.

Section 67 of the constitution provides a penalty of an increase of the initiation fee from \$3 to \$5 for a suspended member and is a source of much complaint and is often used as an excuse by suspended members.

Section 79 provides "No union shall be allowed to hold a charter without having a bill of prices; a union having no bill shall adopt the bill of the nearest union." This should be amended for the reasons more clearly set forth when treating restrictive laws under Section 164.

Section 150 reference the price for making and the selling price of the finished product should be changed. Your attention has been directed to this matter under the caption of "The Union Label."

In the same section (150) is the following clause: "No union shall be allowed to furnish the labels for cigars made in whole or in part by machinery." An amendment striking the clause just quoted from the constitution recently went to popular vote and fell short of adoption, by the two-thirds vote, by only 30 votes. This matter is more fully dealt with in this address under the caption of "The Union Label."

BENEFITS PAID BY CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA IN FORTY-THREE YEARS AND TWO MONTHS.

Year	Loans to Traveling Members	Strike Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Sick Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Death and Disability Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Out of Work Benefit	Cost per Member per Year	Total Cost per Member	60c Con-tributions	40c Benefi-tary Retired Members	Special 30c Dues Pay-ers	Class B Members	Balance at Close of Fiscal Year	Year
*1878																1878
1879	\$ 2,808.15	3,668.23	\$1.34 4/10								\$1.34 4/10				124.55	1879
1880	\$ 2,808.15	4,930.36	1.11 4/10								1.11 4/10				5,066.22	1880
1881	\$ 12,747.09	21,797.68	1.49 2/10	\$ 3,987.73	\$.27 3/10	\$ 1,674.25	\$.00 5/10				1.77 4/10				11,155.52	1881
1882	20,386.64	44,850.41	3.92 3/10	17,145.28	1.50						5.56 9/10				37,740.79	1882
1883	37,123.13	2.10 3/10		22,250.56	1.68 3/10	2,690.00	.20 3/10				3.99				77,606.23	1883
1884	39,632.08	143,547.36	12.62 3/10	31,551.50	2.77 4/10	3,920.00	.34 4/10				15.74 1/10				126,783.30	1884
1885	36,683.54	61,087.28	5.09	29,397.89	2.44 9/10	4,214.00	.35 1/10				7.88 9/10				70,078.73	1885
1886	31,835.71	54,402.61	2.20	42,225.59	1.71 1/10	4,820.00	.19 5/10				4.10 6/10				85,511.46	1886
1887	49,281.04	13,871.62	6.74	63,900.88	3.10 8/10	8,850.00	.43				4.21 2/10				172,813.25	1887
1888	42,894.75	45,303.62	2.66 4/10	58,824.19	3.40	21,319.75	1.23 2/10				7.29 6/10				227,223.24	1888
1889	43,540.44	5,202.52	2.9 6/10	59,619.94	3.29 7/10	19,175.50	1.06 2/10				4.65 5/10				239,190.63	1889
1890	37,914.72	18,414.27	7.74 7/10	64,660.47	2.55 2/10	26,043.00	1.02 7/10	\$ 22,760.50	\$.92 4/10		5.25				285,136.54	1890
1891	53,535.73	33,531.78	1.38 4/10	87,472.97	3.40 7/10	38,068.35	1.51 2/10	\$ 21,233.50	\$.87 6/10		7.13				338,072.87	1891
1892	47,732.47	37,477.60	1.40 4/10	89,906.30	3.22 1/10	44,701.97	1.60 1/10	17,460.75	.65 4/10		6.88				421,950.06	1892
1893	60,475.11	18,228.15	.68	104,391.83	3.68 8/10	49,458.33	1.74 7/10	89,402.75	.33 7/10		9.45				503,329.20	1893
1894	42,154.17	44,966.76	1.61 6/10	106,758.37	3.64	42,158.71	2.11 9/10	174,517.25	.62 7/10		10.36				456,732.13	1894
1895	41,657.16	44,039.06	1.58 6/10	112,567.06	3.82 8/10	46,725.38	2.27 1/10	166,377.25	.59 8/10		13.67				340,788.66	1895
1896	33,076.22	27,446.46	1.00 4/10	109,208.62	3.74 7/10	78,768.09	2.69 8/10	175,767.25	.64 3/10		13.87				236,213.05	1896
*1897	29,067.94	12,175.09	.46	112,774.63	3.99 9/10	93,186.67	2.44 2/10	117,471.40	.44 6		11.36				177,033.12	1897
1898	25,237.43	25,118.59	9.40 2/10	111,283.60	3.90 3/10	94,938.33	3.30 6/10	70,197.70	.26 5/10		10.80				194,240.30	1898
1899	24,234.33	12,331.63	.42	117,785.07	3.44 9/10	98,993.83	3.15 4/10	38,037.00	.13 2/10		8.31				227,597.01	1899
1900	33,238.13	137,823.23	3.98 2/10	117,455.84	3.21 4/10	98,291.00	2.64 2/10	23,897.00	.70 8/10		10.54				292,407.95	1900
1901	44,652.73	105,215.71	3.02	134,614.11	3.65 4/10	138,456.38	3.67 2/10	27,083.76	.79 7/10		11.14				314,806.24	1901
1902	45,314.05	85,274.14	2.23 6/10	137,403.45	3.47 4/10	128,447.63	3.11 5/10	21,071.00	.56 9/10		9.39				321,123.19	1902
1903	53,521.41	20,858.15	.51 3/10	147,054.56	3.42 7/10	138,975.91	3.44 1/10	15,558.00	.39 5/10		7.47				361,811.29	1903
1904	55,728.71	32,888.88	.76 6/10	163,226.18	3.59 2/10	151,752.93	3.24 1/10	29,572.50	.71 9/10		8.31				495,117.81	1904
1905	55,293.33	9,850.83	.23 7/10	166,917.80	3.73 9/10	162,183.82	3.56 4/10	35,168.50	.87 7/10		8.41				589,234.20	1905
1906	50,650.21	44,735.43	1.10 2/10	162,905.82	3.69 6/10	185,514.17	4.08 4/10	23,911.00	.60 9/10		9.49				683,679.13	1906
1907	50,063.86	22,644.68	.52 3/10	173,505.67	3.72 8/10	207,558.87	4.32 8/10	19,497.50	.47 1/10		9.05				775,306.14	1907
1908	46,613.44	32,423.39	.43 8/10	184,755.69	4.02 6/10	220,979.71	4.68 9/10	101,483.50	2.51 4/10		12.00				705,960.75	1908
1909	41,589.94	19,999.58	.43 9/10	186,983.28	3.71 5/10	228,284.47	4.62 8/10	76,107.25	1.71 8/10		10.49				752,184.39	1909
1910	39,828.77	221,044.70	4.90 2/10	189,438.59	3.77 7/10	226,717.53	4.40 7/10	33,917.00	.91		13.99				672,849.10	1910
1911	38,543.47	47,671.20	1.10	201,296.03	4.13 2/10	221,677.41	5.03 6/10	36,942.50	.87		11.14				489,426.98	1911
1912	33,113.10	12,646.87	.30 4/10	204,775.61	4.33 6/10	261,910.21	5.40 5/10	49,911.05	1.06 2/10		11.10				484,384.62	1912
1913	45,264.82	8,877.02	.21 4/10	196,853.68	4.15 7/10	230,555.62	5.77	31,898.71	.79 3/10		10.93				399,474.52	1913
1914	51,077.75	50,898.56	1.23 5/10	207,579.62	4.38 4/10	279,746.15	5.76 2/10	68,198.00	.37 6/10		13.08				414,037.45	1914
1915	49,947.56	9,847.56	.25 3/10	210,427.87	4.30 8/10	278,509.64	5.76 4/10	129,954.00	.33 7/10		13.08				589,234.20	1915
1916	43,967.19	43,967.19	1.11 9/10	210,846.48	4.45 9/10	243,555.93	6.43 9/10	56,119.00	1.45 5/10		13.47				710,036.13	1916
1917	32,992.90	54,785.42	1.29 6/10	190,765.18	4.06 1/10	336,338.89	6.36 2/10	19,835.50	.51 9/10		12.82				849,035.00	1917
1918	22,512.64	121,310.12	3.48 9/10	213,993.99	5.06 5/10	331,983.63	7.45 9/10	12,616.00	.37 6/10		16.38				1,030,321.93	1918
1919	20,536.69	285,337.92	7.08 5/10	165,584.39	3.45 6/10	346,418.86	6.43	21,966.75	.56 5/10		17.53				1,366,969.09	1919
1920	17,057.70	190,970.11	9.27 4/10	186,242.76	4.99 9/10	276,783.26	7.69 7/10	9,998.55	.31 7/10		40.86				2,036,483.19	1920
1921	21,618.80	528,876.21	18.77 7/10	203,882.64	6.23 2/10	308,262.76	7.07 4/10	30,826.10	1.13 3/10		33.21				3,125,996.49	1921
1922	15,147.30	45,880.73	1.95 6/10	208,426.60	7.37 3/10	278,348.70	9.56 3/10	25,236.90	1.11 6/10		20.01				3,623,729.00	1922
Total	\$1,592,608.32	\$3,560,170.78		\$5,504,648.23		\$6,058,726.78		\$1,787,272.37								

Benefits paid during 1922, excluding loans, \$557,892.93.

Total benefits paid in 43 years and 2 months, including loans, \$18,503,426.48.

*The weekly dues were 10c. †The weekly dues were 15c. ‡The weekly dues were 20c. §The weekly dues were 25c. ¶The weekly dues were 30c. ¶The weekly dues were 30c. ¶The weekly dues were 30c.

The second paragraph of Section 155, wherein it prohibits the use of the label to manufacturers "Who sell cigars to a manufacturer who was put on the unfair list or any agent or representative of such firm." Where a manufacturer entirely retires from the field of manufacturing and continues as a jobber there seems to be no legitimate reason why other union manufacturers should not be permitted to sell their union products to him as a jobber. An unsuccessful manufacturer sometimes makes a good jobber.

The second, third, and fourth paragraphs of Section 157, relating to constitutional restrictions, no one can successfully say are not actual hindrances to organization. These three paragraphs can be eliminated and should be if we are to make necessary progress.

We ask non-unionists in the trade to become members and try in every way to induce them to, and yet in Paragraph 2 of Section 157 we say to these people that they cannot work in a label shop until they have been members of the International Union for one year.

There is a provision in Section 164 that newly organized unions shall receive the same bill of prices in force by the nearest union. This brings us back to the old fundamental economic truism that we must do first things first. The first thing is to organize the workmen. Wages and conditions follow organization. Under the present laws we say to the non-union center, "We will admit you into the International Union and give you a charter if you will get the same bill of prices established in the neighboring town or city." We must not overlook the fact that at one time in the neighboring town or city wages were low and hours of labor long and working conditions miserable. They did not first establish a bill of prices. They first organized and the bill of prices naturally followed. This law needs amendment.

Section 190 provides that fines in excess of \$10 must be submitted to the International Executive Board for approval. In all such cases the International Executive Board hears only one side of the case. The member involved is not heard by the International Executive Board. The union makes application to fine a member anywhere from \$25 to \$10,000 and states the reasons. The application is then forwarded to the International Executive Board for approval. This law should be amended so that the unfortunate member should at least be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense before a fine is approved by the Executive Board.

Section 208 reference length of term served by apprentices should be amended. The attention of the delegates to the Cleveland 1920 convention was called to this important matter. Under the present law no one is eligible to membership in the International Union unless he has served three years' apprenticeship. This law was placed in the constitution when the hand work system of making cigars was universally in force. With the introduction of different methods such as the mold, the bunch breaking machine, the suction table, and the automatic machine and the team system which have become the predominating systems by which cigars are manufactured today it naturally follows that this law should be amended. While it may have required three years' time to become proficient as a hand workman it certainly does not require three years to become proficient as a bunch breaker, a roller, a team worker, or as an operator on a bunch breaking machine, on a suction table, or on an automatic machine. I again renew the recommendation made at the last convention that the law in this respect be amended.

The General Fund.

The general fund should be maintained in so far as it is possible on our fixed income—that is, the regular dues.

RECAPITULATION.

1922.

Showing the Total Receipts and Expenditures of Local Unions During the Year 1922.

RECEIPTS—1922.

Initiation fees	\$ 6,535.50
Dues	781,439.80
International assessments	44,224.89
Out of work (due stamps)	25,234.90
International fines	831.39
Collected loans	14,620.90
Assistance from unions	123,453.00
Interest	5,259.90
Returned money, hall rent, salary, benefit label agitation, etc.	1,839.97
Deficiency replaced by members ..	399.86
Correction by local unions	298.19
Expended over percentage in 1922 ..	16,323.60
Due on account of financier's examination, etc.	2,005.84

Total receipts during 1922

Balance January 1, 1922

Grand total

EXPENDITURES—1922.

Loans granted	\$ 15,147.30
Sick benefit	208,426.60
Strike benefit	45,820.73
Out of work (due stamps)	25,234.90
Death benefit	273,348.70
Hall rent	22,902.72
Salaries and committee expenses (local unions)	136,011.30
Stationery and postage	6,672.87
Label agitation expense	18,247.74
Tax to International Union	60,150.00
Sundries	14,013.05
Returned label deposit	100.00
Attorney fees, etc.	1,167.04
Returned funds by dissolved unions	7,457.61
Expense by local unions authorized on account of International Union	669.70

Returned dues, etc.	552.15
Assistance to unions	122,908.00
Financier's examination, etc.	2,221.53
Due on account of dissolved unions	5,238.00
Total expenses during 1922.....	\$ 971,311.96
Balance on hand January 1, 1923..	363,729.00
Grand total	\$ 1,335,040.96
Number of members paying 60-cent dues January 1, 1923 (this does not include members who were traveling December 31, 1922)....	21,462
Number of 40-cent beneficiary retired members	5,653
Number of special 30-cent members	847
Number of Class B members.....	1,142
Total dues-paying members	29,104
Loans outstanding January 1, 1923 (this amount is not included in funds reported on hand)	\$ 103,951.32
Benefits paid in 1922, excluding loans	557,892.93
Total benefits paid in forty-three years and two months, including loans	\$18,503,426.48

(For Comparison.)

RECAPITULATION.

1921.

Showing the Total Receipts and Expenditures of Local Unions During the Year 1921.

RECEIPTS—1921.

Initiation fees	\$ 10,465.70
Dues	899,105.65
International assessments	289,712.65
Out of work (due stamps)	30,826.10
International fines	1,988.80
Collected loans	14,097.05
Assistance from unions	363,347.82
Interest	6,284.28
Returned money, hall rent, salary, benefit, label agitation, etc.....	4,297.01
Deficiency replaced by members	158.00
Correction by local unions	425.43
Expended over percentage in 1921.	14,414.02
Due on account of financier's examination, etc.	8,783.90

Total receipts during 1921	\$ 1,643,906.41
Balance January 1, 1921	396,290.05

Grand total \$ 2,040,196.46

EXPENDITURES—1921.

Loans granted	\$ 21,618.80
Sick benefit	203,882.64
Strike benefit	528,876.21
Out of work (due stamps)	30,826.10
Death Benefit	238,269.74
Hall rent	26,056.59
Salaries and committee expenses (local unions)	175,499.77
Stationery and postage	8,714.93
Label agitation expense	26,849.32
Tax to International Union.....	78,425.00
Sundries	23,462.26
Attorney fees, etc.	3,577.90
Returned funds by dissolved unions	2,327.58
Loss account defunct bank	632.25
Expense by local union authorized on account of International Union	1,205.50
International election expense.....	3,476.26
Returned dues, etc.	1,275.48
Assistance to unions	349,625.00
Financier's examination, etc.....	1,277.56
Due on account of dissolved unions	1,720.98

Total expense during 1921.....	\$ 1,727,599.97
Balance on hand January 1, 1922..	312,596.49

Grand total \$ 2,040,196.46

Number of members paying 60-cent January 1, 1922	25,624
(This does not include members who were traveling December 31, 1921.)	
Number of 40-cent beneficiary retired members	5,516

Number of special 30-cent members	969
Number of Class B members	1,572

Total dues paying members	33,681
Loans outstanding January 1, 1922. \$	103,424.92
(This amount is not included in funds reported on hand.)	
Benefits paid in 1921, excluding loans	1,001,854.69
Total benefits paid in forty-two years and two months, including loans	\$17,930,386.25

The foregoing shows a balance on hand January 1, 1923, of \$363,729.00, which is an increase of \$51,132.51 over the corresponding balance of January 1, 1922. It should be noted that constitutional international strike assessments amounted to \$44,284.80. If the dues had not been increased at the Cleveland Convention the record would have shown that it would have required additional assessments.

During 1920, 1921, 1922 we collected in dues	\$2,461,496.35
And in assessments	1,515,916.80

Making a total of	\$3,977,413.15
Receipts from all sources in same period were	\$5,400,291.80
Balance on hand January 1, 1920, was	290,483.19

Total	\$5,690,774.99
Expenses for all purposes were	\$5,327,045.99
Balance January 1, 1923	363,729.00

Total	\$5,690,774.99
Receipts from all sources in 1922 show	\$1,022,444.27
Balance on hand January 1, 1922...	312,596.49

Total	\$1,335,040.76
Expense in 1922 show	\$ 971,311.96
Balance on hand January 1, 1923...	363,729.00
Total	\$1,335,040.96

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, INT'L OFFICE,
FOR FISCAL YEAR, JULY 1, 1922,
TO JULY 1, 1923.

Receipts.

Tax from local unions	\$63,950.00
For supplies	1,246.62
Returned funds from dissolved unions	3,819.22
Charter fees	15.00
Returned shortage account of dissolved unions	311.46
Interest on liberty bonds	51.02

Total receipts	\$69,393.42
Balance July 1, 1922	4,822.28
Total	\$74,215.70

Expenditures.

Office rent	\$ 2,400.00
Salary to International President	3,180.00
Salary to clerks and stenographers ..	10,871.52
Salary to regular and special financiers ..	3,543.88
Salary to regular and special organizers and agents	26,069.27
Salary and expense of delegate to A. F. of L.	120.00
Salary and expense of International Auditors	255.82
Traveling expense of International President for organization purposes ..	879.67
Attorney fees	572.27
Expense for International Vice Presidents	423.19
Printing Official Journals	4,198.88
Printing union labels	2,952.00
Printing strike applications, circular letters, amendments, voting blanks, etc.	524.29

Printing report blanks of various kind	419.25
Printing stationery for International Office	256.85
Printing ledgers, day books, due books, etc., for local unions	1,579.50
Printing postal card receipts and notices	21.75
Printing dues and assessment stamps	318.00
Printing stationery for local unions	332.80
Annual report ledger	50.00
Cost of Official Journal paper	2,314.65
Cost of blue label paper	734.27
Presses and seals for local unions	102.70
Binding Official Journals	17.00
Wrapping paper and twine	22.44
Insurance, tax and storage	106.63
Tax to A. F. of L.	3,680.00
Tax to Union Label Trades Department	1,840.00
Postage on Official Journals	231.69
Postage on letters and supplies	778.49
Express charges on labels, supplies and returned packages	201.66
Repairs on adding machine, addressograph and typewriter	24.82
Towel supplies	38.07
Translation	6.62
Exchange on checks	29.83
Electric light	25.83
Telephone service	71.03
Telegrams	193.47
Expense for International Executive Board meetings	43.65
Office supplies	104.13
Carting union labels to Union 14	5.20
Laber News and Press	40.76
Miscellaneous items	58.52
Total expenditures	\$69,640.39
Balance on hand July 1, 1923	4,575.31
Total	\$74,215.70

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the total expense of the International Office for the year ending July 1, 1923, was \$69,640.39. The average membership of the International Union for this period was 29,069, thus making the average cost per member for maintaining the International Office aside from the organizers and financiers for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1923, \$1.50.

The amount expended for regular and special organizers and agents was \$26,069.27 for the same period, making the cost per member \$0.89 6/10 for maintaining the organizers of the International Union.

The cost, including that of organizers and financiers as well as all other expenses for maintaining the International Office for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1923, is \$2.39 6/10. Practically all of the expenses are fixed charges regulated by organic law, over which the administration has no control.

I am fully conscious of the profound duties with which you are met. You are placed in a position in reference to past legislation in which you are only as individual members remotely responsible. You are in no wise responsible for conditions imposed and policies pursued by the employers and managers in the cigar and tobacco industry.

You have my unqualified assurance of any

helpfulness and assistance I may be able to render to you in reaching a just and effectual solution of the perplexing problems that are forced upon us at this time and place. I am sure the remedy to meet and overcome all serious difficulties can be found and applied. The time is ripe, the occasion and opportunity is here and yours.

The answer will be reflected in your action. The defenseless wage earners are in a receptive mood; they are looking for a message from this convention such as will revive and rekindle the spirits of our members and convey a ray of hope and encouragement to the great army of the unorganized in the industry. To successfully meet the situation and these expectations requires vision, courage and determination, and the sacrifice of any and all prejudices that may stand in the way of successful accomplishments. With full knowledge and belief that our cause is right and just, let us go forward undaunted and determined to fully discharge the obligations resting upon us.

Fraternally and respectfully submitted,

G. W. PERKINS.

International President.

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Chicago, August, 1923.

To the Officers and Delegates,

24th Convention, Cigar Makers' Int'l Union:

At nearly every meeting of your Executive Board the question of organization, benefits and dues received considerable attention, thought and study. At the last regular meeting of the Executive Board held in Chicago, June 17 and 18, your Board agreed with the International President and unanimously endorsed a proposition to re-insure under the group plan without physical examination, under a compulsory plan up to \$100.00 death benefit and a voluntary plan for the members who desired to take additional insurance or to maintain that which they would be now entitled to under our present laws.

We agreed with the President that one of four things should be done:

First, a continuance of the present death benefit laws with dues, predicated upon American actuary statistics, sufficient to

warrant the payment of these death benefits.

(In view of the facts and figures presented to us by the International President as they relate to the cigar and tobacco industry we deem it inadvisable to endorse such a plan.)

Second, a reduction of all death benefits to a minimum to such an extent that it will permit a reduction in the dues to a point that would be inviting to those not now affiliated to the International Union.

(This proposition was unanimously rejected as not being the best way out of our present difficulties.)

Third, the organization of a purely insurance department of the International Union, with its compulsory insurance up to \$100.00 death benefit and an optional clause for any sum beyond that, and that insurance rates governing under the American actuary rates be adopted.

(To do this we should have to incorporate and operate under the federal and state insurance laws. It would mean the hiring of at least a manager who is a competent insurance man fully versed in insurance matters, for a time at least, and the maintenance of the required federal and state reserve fund. This plan your Board also holds is not the best method of procedure.)

Fourth, the reinsurance under the group plan without physical examination in a substantial insurance company under a plan that it would be compulsory for all members to become insured to the extent of at least \$100.00 for death benefit, and that will permit the present members voluntary insurance in any sum that will enable their beneficiaries to realize upon the sums they are now entitled to under our present laws; that dues be limited to an agreed upon amount for all those who take only the \$100.00 death benefit, and an amount to be paid by those who take the voluntary insurance to be known as insurance premium, based on American actuary rates, sufficient to cover such amounts.

Under this plan all those who may hereafter become members would be entitled under fixed dues to \$100.00 death benefit, and under the optional plan could take out any sum not to exceed \$500.00.

(This latter plan your Board in principle unanimously endorsed, and they recommend its adoption. Two insurance companies have submitted plans and rates for reinsurance under the group plan without physical examination. Representatives of these companies have been invited by the president to address this convention in explanation of their propositions. The plans and contracts submitted by these companies follow:)

As already stated your Board has unani-

mously endorsed in principle the contract submitted by the International Life and Trust Company, Moline, Illinois.

Fraternally yours,

G. W. PERKINS,

President.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

1st Vice-President.

I. M. ORNBURN,

2d Vice-President.

A. GARIEPY,

3d Vice-President.

E. G. HALL,

4th Vice-President.

MANUEL GONZALEZ,

5th Vice-President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS,

6th Vice-President.

E. J. STACK,

7th Vice-President.

GIBSON WEBER,

Int'l Treasurer.

Int'l Executive Board.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE & TRUST COMPANY AND THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

THIS AGREEMENT made this day of, A. D. 1923, in two parts by and between the International Life & Trust Company, an Illinois corporation with its principal place of business in the City of Moline, County of Rock Island, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and for brevity hereinafter referred to as the Company, and: The Cigar Makers' International Union of America, a volunteer association with its headquarters in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the second part, and for brevity hereinafter referred to as the Union.

WITNESSETH: That WHEREAS, the party of the first part is agreeable to granting an insurance service to the party of the second part for its benefit as Trustee upon the lives of the membership of the said party of the second part, as well as those who may become members in the future upon the same terms and conditions as to the present members, and;

WHEREAS, the party of the second part desires to place with the party of the first part, insurance upon the lives of its members, as well as upon the lives of the future members upon the same terms and conditions as its old members received;

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH:

(1) The Company agrees on its part to issue to the Union a Group Policy covering its entire membership in the amount of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) of insurance upon the life of each member and not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) of insurance upon the life of any member without Medical Examination. The Policy Contract is hereto attached and made a part of this Agreement and marked "Exhibit A."

(2) The plan of insurance is to be a Group Annual Renewable Term Policy based upon American Experience Table of Mortality Three and One-half per cent (3½%) Illinois Standard of Valuation.

(3) The sheet hereto attached showing quarterly, semi-annual and annual rates for each age group from Fifteen (15) to Seventy (70) years per One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) insurance, marked "Exhibit B," is made a part of the contract, and shall constitute the consideration, with this exception: that

in the event the actual current expected mortality shall exceed one hundred per cent (100%) of the American Experience Table of Mortality, three and one-half per cent (3½%), it is mutually agreed between the parties hereto that the liability of the Company shall cease at One Hundred per cent (100%) current mortality, as heretofore stated; and the Union agrees and binds itself to accept such liability in excess of One Hundred per cent (100%) mortality, and to pay all claims arising during any current year after the said Company has paid out One Hundred per cent mortality on the whole group insured under this contract. With this exception the Company, on its part, agrees that this contract shall be irrevocable. However, granting to the Union the right and privilege to convert the plan of insurance hereunder to that known as the whole life plan, based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality, Three and One-Half Per Cent (3½%) Illinois Standard of Valuation, first year term insurance.

(4) The Company shall name a Chicago Bank as Depository to receive payments or premium from the Union for its convenience. The said payments shall be paid quarterly, semi-annually or annually, in advance.

(5) This contract will become effective at the time the same shall be executed by the President and Secretary of the Company, and the President and First Vice President of the Union, and the payment of the premium as heretofore stated.

(6) The Union on its part agrees to all of the foregoing and in addition thereto to supply the Company with the name, address, and date of birth of each member of the Union as of the date of the execution of this agreement and further to report to the Company on the first day of each month thereafter, the name, address, and date of birth of each new member admitted into the Union of the previous month in order that a Certificate may be made up to cover the said new members.

(7) It is further mutually agreed between the Company and the Union that the Company will issue Group Insurance on new members on the first day of each month after the first Group Policy is issued.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day of A. D. 1923.

INTERNATIONAL LIFE & TRUST COMPANY.

By
President.

By
Secretary.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

By
President.

By
First Vice Pres.

EXHIBIT B.

The International Life & Trust Company of Illinois, Moline, Illinois. Group Annual Renewable Term, Participating Rates per \$100.00.

Age.	Annual.	Semi-Annual.	Quarterly.
15.....	\$0.92	\$0.48	\$0.24
16.....	.93	.48	.25
17.....	.93	.48	.25
18.....	.93	.48	.25
19.....	.94	.49	.25
20.....	.94	.49	.25
21.....	.95	.49	.25
22.....	.96	.50	.25
23.....	.96	.50	.25
24.....	.97	.50	.26
25.....	.97	.50	.26
26.....	.98	.51	.26
27.....	.99	.51	.26
28.....	1.00	.52	.27

29.....	1.01	.53	.27
30.....	1.02	.53	.27
31.....	1.03	.54	.27
32.....	1.04	.54	.28
33.....	1.05	.55	.28
34.....	1.07	.56	.28
35.....	1.08	.56	.29
36.....	1.10	.57	.29
37.....	1.12	.58	.30
38.....	1.14	.59	.30
39.....	1.16	.60	.31
40.....	1.18	.61	.31
41.....	1.21	.63	.32
42.....	1.24	.64	.33
43.....	1.27	.66	.34
44.....	1.31	.68	.35
45.....	1.35	.70	.36
46.....	1.40	.73	.37
47.....	1.45	.75	.38
48.....	1.51	.78	.40
49.....	1.58	.82	.42
50.....	1.66	.86	.44
51.....	1.76	.92	.47
52.....	1.86	.97	.49
53.....	1.97	1.02	.52
54.....	2.10	1.09	.56
55.....	2.24	1.16	.59
56.....	2.40	1.25	.64
57.....	2.58	1.34	.68
58.....	2.77	1.44	.73
59.....	2.99	1.55	.79
60.....	3.22	1.67	.85
61.....	3.49	1.81	.92
62.....	3.78	1.97	1.00
63.....	4.10	2.13	1.09
64.....	4.45	2.31	1.18
65.....	4.85	2.52	1.29
66.....	5.28	2.75	1.40
67.....	5.76	3.00	1.53
68.....	6.28	3.27	1.66
69.....	6.86	3.57	1.82
70.....	7.49	3.89	1.98

EXHIBIT A.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE & TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, MOLINE, ILLINOIS. GROUP LIFE INSURANCE POLICY FORM.

Participating.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE & TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, MOLINE, ILLINOIS, hereby insures the lives of those members of the Union (hereinafter referred to as the Union), in consideration of the covenants hereinafter mentioned, agrees to pay to the CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, the sum of ONE HUNDRED (\$100.00) DOLLARS not to exceed a maximum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, as Trustee for its members who are insured under this contract.

This insurance is granted in consideration of the payment by the Union to the Company on the execution of this Contract, of a quarterly premium in advance for the group of lives insured hereunder whose names appear on the schedule certified to by the International President of the Union, and is issued in consideration of the application hereof by the CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, and the payment in advance of a quarterly premium of on each member insured for the sum of ONE HUNDRED (\$100.00) DOLLARS.

The initial amount of insurance to each member between ages 15 to 70 inclusive shall be compulsory in the sum of ONE HUNDRED (\$100.00) DOLLARS on each life.

It is understood and agreed, however, that the Union has the right to allow any of its members who are in good standing to purchase additional insurance in multiples of ONE HUNDRED (\$100.00) DOLLARS up to FIVE HUNDRED (\$500.00) DOLLARS so that the entire insurance on each member's life shall not exceed FIVE HUNDRED (\$500.00) DOLLARS. Any member who applies and pays his premium and whose application is accepted and approved by the International President of the CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

OF AMERICA is eligible, subject to the regulations of the Union.

Contract.

This Policy together with the application therefor shall constitute the entire contract between the parties hereto. All statements made in the application for this Policy shall in the absence of fraud be deemed representations and not warranties and no such statements shall void this Policy or be used as a defense to a claim thereunder unless they are contained in the written application, a copy of which is endorsed upon or attached to this Policy when issued. No modification of this contract shall be valid unless endorsed hereon and signed by the President, Vice-President or Secretary of the Company.

PREMIUMS: The premiums payable by the Union shall be determined by the total amount of insurance upon the members of the Union included within the terms hereof, according to the schedule of Rates, Formula and Provisions for Premium Computation herein contained. Quarterly premiums in advance computed by the Company upon the basis aforesaid shall be payable on or before the _____ day of the month.

GRACE: A grace period of thirty-one (31) days reckoned from the day any premium is payable shall be granted for the payment of each premium after the first, during which time the insurance herein provided for shall remain in force; providing, however, that during any period of grace the Union shall pay to the Company all premiums due received by the Union on account of the insurance contemplated hereby.

DATE EFFECTIVE: This contract shall be effective from noon, Central Standard Time _____, 1923, on all the lives of the members whose names appear on the schedule furnished by the International President of the Union to the Insurance Company and signed by him, and quarterly periods shall be computed from that date.

MEMBERS COVERED: This contract, shall, during its continuance embrace all members of the Union included in the Schedule according to the terms thereof.

TERMINATION OF INSURANCE: The liability of the Company in respect to the insurance of any member included in the Schedule shall end when such member terminates membership in the Union, or is suspended from benefits or membership or expelled; in any case of suspension, such liability shall revive if and when the member shall be reinstated.

PREMIUM COMPUTATIONS: Statement of premiums computed by the Company shall be rendered to the Union quarterly as of the first day of each quarter, taking into account changes in ages and in the coverage, by reason of additions, terminations, suspensions and increases, if any, which have been reported to the Company prior thereto.

MODIFICATIONS: This contract cannot be varied or altered or its conditions waived or extended in any respect except by the written agreement of the Company, witnessed by the signature of its President or one of its Vice-Presidents and its Secretary.

Control of Benefits.

The Insured Members hereunder are entitled to receive the benefits, exercise the rights and enjoy the privileges conferred upon them by this Policy in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Union pertaining thereto and the Company shall be governed in the fulfillment of the terms of this Policy by the requests, orders and instructions of the _____ of the Union.

Incontestability.

All insurance hereunder is free from conditions and restrictions as to residence, travel and place of death from the date it becomes effective, except as herein provided, and shall be incontestable for the amount due after one year except for non-payment of premiums; but in case the age of the Insured Member shall have been misstated the amount in force

shall be such as the premiums actually paid would have purchased at the true age of such Insured Member. If within one year from the date the Insured Member shall die in consequence of violation of law or an aerial voyage or shall, whether sane or insane, die by his own hand, the amount payable under such Certificate shall be limited to the amount of premiums actually paid thereon.

Valuation.

The reserve shall be calculated according to the American Experience Table of Mortality with interest at the rate of 3½% per annum.

Change of Beneficiary.

Change of beneficiary shall be made whenever desired in compliance with the laws of the International Union.

General Provisions.

The Union may continue the insurance under this contract for successive quarterly periods, the premium therefor to be paid quarterly in advance on or before the _____ day of each calendar month.

This Contract of insurance is made with the Union as Trustee for the member and not with any individual member thereof. The Company assumes no liability other than specifically stated herein.

This Contract may be renewed from year to year at the option of the said second party, by paying the quarterly premium for the then attained age of the Insured as per schedule of rates herewith attached.

The Union agrees to remit the quarterly premiums for its membership with a schedule showing the full name and age of the member insured.

This policy will be automatically renewed annually, upon due payment of premiums or installments thereof in consideration of which the Union agrees and by acceptance of this contract, binds itself to give the company one month's written notice that it does not desire an automatic annual renewal thereof.

INSURED MEMBERS: After _____, 1923, the Union shall furnish to the Company lists containing the name and date of birth of all new members who have been added for insurance, with the dates of their admission and acceptance, and also lists showing those insured members who shall have defaulted in payment of premiums, retired or been expelled or suspended from benefits or membership, with the exact date thereof, together with such other data as the Company may deem necessary to determine the amount of insurance hereunder and the amount of premiums payable in respect thereto.

The Company shall have the right once a year to inspect the records and books of the Union with reference to insurance only, so as to determine the amount of insurance hereunder and to compute the premiums thereon.

PLACE OF CONTRACT: This contract is made and delivered and is to be performed by the Company in Moline, Ill., and payment of all premiums herein provided for is to be made to and received by the Company, at its Home Office in said city; and this contract shall in all respects be governed by, performed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Company has, by its President and Secretary, and under its seal executed this policy at its Executive Office this _____ day _____, A. D. 19____.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE & TRUST COMPANY.

.....
President.

ATTEST:

.....
Secretary.

Delegate Chapp: In view of the fact that in previous conventions a record of the attendance of delegates has been kept, I move that the same procedure prevail in this convention. (Seconded and carried.)

Delegate Rhine suggested that the convention adjourn in order to allow the delegates an opportunity to study the reports that had been presented.

Delegate Gonzales, Local 336, announced that one of the delegates had lost the amount of money he had with him for his expenses, and moved that a committee be appointed to take up a collection of twenty-five cents from each delegate to supply the loss.

The chairman appointed Delegate Gonzales a committee of one, with authority to appoint two assistants, to take up a collection for the benefit of the delegate who had suffered the loss.

President Perkins announced that until the appointment of a Committee on Rules and Order, and the submission of a report by that committee, the convention would work under the rules of the Cleveland Convention.

At 4:45 o'clock p. m. the convention was adjourned until 9 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, August 14th.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Chicago, Ill., August 14, 1923.

The convention was called to order at nine o'clock a. m. on the above date, President Perkins in the chair.

The Chairman announced that delegates would be allowed to sign attendance cards until 9:30, and no cards would be received that were presented after that time.

A representative of the International Life & Trust Company of Moline, Illinois, was introduced by President Perkins to speak on the subject of group insurance for the members of the Cigar Makers' Union. Mr. Wright, the representative, spoke in a most interesting manner on life insurance, and with the aid of a blackboard illustrated many points in his address and gave the delegates a vast amount of information and statistics on the subject. He explained in detail the plan of insurance proposed by his company, an outline of which and the proposed contract with the Union had been printed with the minutes of the preceding day and was at that time in the hands of the delegates.

At the close of the address numerous questions were asked by the delegates, all of which were answered by President Perkins and Mr. Wright. The chairman stated that the questions would be printed, together with the answers, if the delegates wished that done. Later the delegates were advised to prepare their questions and submit them to the Committee on Constitution which had the subject under consideration, and the members of the committee and Mr. Wright would give the delegates the information in their possession with regard to the insurance proposition.

Delegates Gunlock, Rhine, Burns, Brey, Stack, Josephson, Lowy, Hilfers, Hetzner, Van Horn, Sheehan, Morkin, Martinez, Listerman and Wagener, discussed the subject

of re-insurance during and following the address of Mr. Wright and asked a number of questions with regard to the details of the proposition.

Several questions were asked by Delegate Gompers and President Perkins. The answers to these questions conveyed to the delegates valuable information with regard to the proposed plan of the International Life and Trust Company.

At the close of the discussion Delegate Gompers moved that the convention express its gratitude to Mr. Wright for the intelligent and masterful manner in which he had presented the subject of re-insurance to the convention. The motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

President Perkins added his individual thanks to the speaker for the information he had submitted and also for his offer to meet with the committee having the subject in charge.

Mr. Wright expressed his appreciation of the vote of thanks and stated that he felt it was given with deep sincerity on the part of the delegates.

Delegate Asch, Secretary of the Committee on Credentials, reported that A. E. Higgs, Orlando, Florida, had been delayed by a train wreck, and that Charles Emmert, Erie, Pa., had been delayed by illness in his family.

The report was received and made a matter of record.

The Chairman of the Local Committee on Arrangements, Mr. Bose, announced that the delegates were invited to take a trip over the boulevards at four o'clock, that a group photograph would be taken at Grant's Monument, and upon their return to the hall that refreshments would be served.

A motion was made to accept the invitation and to suspend the rules to allow for adjournment at four o'clock. The motion was seconded and carried.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the convention was adjourned to reconvene at 1:30 o'clock p. m. of the same day.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 1:30 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, August 14th, by President Perkins.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

Chairman Van Horn: I believe the report we will submit is comprehensive in what has been done with the several amendments that have been submitted by various local unions. It might appear at a first glance that the committee embodied but a few of the amendments in their report. The reason for that is largely that in attempting to present a comprehensive plan embodying the group insurance idea on the annual renewal basis we felt it was necessary for the committee, in order to get it correctly before the convention, to present the whole plan, covering all the sections dealing with

or pertinent to the death benefit portion of our constitution. In order to do that we were forced to lay over—not nonconcur in—many of the amendments pertinent to various clauses of the constitution.

President Perkins: This report will not be acted upon today. The report will be read to you at this time in order that it may appear in the proceedings of today's session, which will be distributed tomorrow morning. We will start amending the constitution at Section 1, regardless of whether the committee has any amendments or not. Any delegate may offer any amendments he chooses to the section.

Delegate Hilfers, Secretary of the Committee, read the following report:

Your Committee on Constitutions, appointed in accordance with Section 10 of the constitution, met in Chicago, Monday, August 6, 1923.

Chairman Van Horn called the committee to order and it proceeded to elect permanent officers as follows: Chairman, R. E. Van Horn; Secretaries E. B. Hanson and Henry Hilfers.

The committee then proceeded to take up the work of offering amendments to the constitution for consideration of the convention and to act upon the amendments submitted by the various local unions.

Your committee herewith submits the following report which is unanimous, with the exception of Delegate Hilfers, who desires to be recorded as voting in favor of amendment to Section 56 as offered by No. 138, Newark.

Amendments before the committee for consideration are enumerated as follows:

- To Section 2—By Tampa unions.
- To Section 5—By No. 14 and Tampa unions.
- To Section 7—By Tampa unions.
- To Section 10—By Tampa unions.
- To Section 40—By Tampa unions.
- To Section 54—By Tampa unions.
- To Section 56—By 133, 138, Tampa unions and stogie makers.
- To Section 57—By No. 2.
- To Section 61—By No. 2, No. 32, and Tampa unions.
- To Section 61a—By No. 2.
- To Section 64—By Tampa unions.
- To Section 76—By No. 32 and Tampa unions.
- To Section 77—By No. 32.
- To Section 79—By No. 53 and Tampa unions.
- To Section 80—By Tampa unions.
- To Section 88—By Tampa unions.
- To Section 104—By No. 2.
- To Section 117—By Tampa unions.
- To Section 118—By Tampa unions.
- To Section 137—By Tampa unions.
- To Section 140—By No. 2.
- To Section 146—By No. 32.
- To Section 147—By No. 32 and 431.
- To Section 157—By No. 2.
- To Section 159—By No. 2.

To Section 164—By Tampa unions.

To Section 172—By No. 2.

To Section 173—By No. 32.

To Section 202—By Tampa unions.

To Section 213—By No. 133 and Tampa unions.

To Section 214—By No. 133.

All amendments submitted to the committee were carefully considered and acted upon as in the judgment of the committee the subject matter merited.

Amendments upon which no action is hereinafter reported are in possession of the chairman of the committee and are at the disposal of the delegates from the unions submitting same.

Section 2.—Amend Section 2 by striking out (1922) and inserting 1925 and inserting

"After two years have elapsed from the date of that convention, a majority of the members voting on the question shall decide when the next convention shall be held.

Any amendment to postpone or delay or do away with the holding of a convention previously provided for shall not be entertained by the International President unless submitted at least six months previous to the time set in the amendment already carried."

Sec. 8. Amend Section 8 by adding after the word "delegate" on line 5, the words "the law governing the election of International officers shall apply to the election of delegates."

Sec. 11. Amend Section 11, by striking out on line 3, after the words "Vice-President," ("and Treasurer"), strike out on line 4 after the words "Executive Board" (The Treasurer to have vote on all questions with the exception of appeals taken from the decision of the President.)

Sec. 24. Amend Section 24 by striking out on line 4 the figures (55) and inserting "75."

Sec. 56. Amend Section 56 by striking out in line 2 after the words "Executive Board" the words (at least six) and inserting the words "one or more."

Strike out all of second paragraph of Sec. 56.

Strike out all of fourth paragraph of Sec. 56.

Sec. 61. Amend Sec. 61 by striking out the last three lines in first paragraph. Strike out all of Sec. "61, A. Special."

Sec. 64. Amend Sec. 64 by striking out entire sub-sections B, C, D, and last paragraph of Sec. 64.

Sec. 66. Amend Sec. 66 by inserting in the "Obligation" on line 3, after the word "union," the following: "that are now in force, or may hereafter be enacted." Section to read according.

Class B. Amend Class B by striking out in second paragraph on lines one and two after the word "fee" (one half of the regular) and insert in lieu thereof, "25 cents."

Amend seventh paragraph on line 1 by striking out the words (one-half of) and in-

sert on line 3 after the word "member" the following: "and additional death benefit as provided for in Section 139, on payment of 5 cents per week additional dues for every 100 dollars death benefit."

Sec. 65. Amend Section 65 by striking out the entire section, and inserting new section, to read:

"Sec. 65. The International President shall furnish in duplicate suitable application blanks with space for necessary questions to be truthfully answered by the applicant. For making false statements, and in consequence thereof having been admitted to membership, the applicant shall be fined or suspended, or both, as the Union may deem fit. The original application shall be forwarded to the International President and the duplicate kept on file by the local union."

Sec. 67. Amend Section 67 by striking out on line 2 all after the word "of" up to and including the word "union" on line 3, and inserting, "\$3.00, which sum must accompany the application."

Sec. 79. Amend Section 79 by striking out on line 8, after the word "discharged" (within fourteen days) and by striking out on line 9 after the word "discharged" the words (should he however lose his employment after the above specified time, he shall not be entitled to any further strike benefit.)

Strike out at end of first paragraph, after the word "prices," (A union having no bill shall adopt the bill of the nearest union.)

Sec. 93. Amend Sec. 93. by adding on line 3 after the word "work," "or accept a reduction in the bill of prices," and by striking out on next to last line after the word "section," the words ("This section does not apply to a reduction of wages.")

Sec. 101. Amend Section 101, by striking out the word ("twenty") and inserting the word "thirty" and by striking out on line 2 the words ("two dollars") after the word "and" and inserting the figures \$3.50.

Sec. 70. Amend Sec. 70 by striking out on line 2 the figure "60" and insert "40."

Sec. 77. Amend Sec. 77 by striking out on line 6 the figure "40" and inserting "20"; by striking out on line 15 the figure "60" and inserting "40" and by striking out on line 16 the figure "40" and inserting "20."

Sec. 87. Amend Sec. 87 by adding after the last line the following paragraph:

"Any member of the International who goes on strike or ceases work pending approval of any strike application made by the local union under whose jurisdiction he or she is working shall not be entitled to any strike benefits even though the application to strike may afterward be approved."

Sec. 135. Amend Sec. 135 by inserting on line 9 after the word "more" the following: "Such sick certificates to be signed by a physician designated by the International President. The physician so designated shall be paid from the funds of the International Union."

Sec. 139. Amend Sec. 139 by striking out the entire section and inserting new section to read:

"Section 139. Upon the death of a member who has been such continuously for three months or longer period next preceding his death, the sum of one hundred dollars shall be paid toward defraying his funeral or cremation expenses. Said sum of one hundred dollars shall be paid to such person or persons as shall have paid or become liable for such funeral or cremation expenses, and if such expenses have not been paid it shall be the duty of the officer paying such benefit to see that it is applied to the purpose for which it is intended.

However, any member of the International Union has the right to purchase additional death benefits in multiples of one hundred dollars up to four hundred dollars, so that the total death benefit on each member's life shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

"Provided, however, that this shall not apply to new members who are affected with chronic diseases or are over 50 years of age.

"Members purchasing additional death benefits in multiples of one hundred dollars shall pay five cents a week additional dues for each one hundred dollars.

"For example:

"For one hundred dollars additional—45 cents a week.

"For two hundred dollars additional—50 cents a week.

"For three hundred dollars additional—55 cents a week.

"For four hundred dollars additional—60 cents a week."

Sec. 140. Amend by striking out entire section.

Sec. 140A. Amend by striking out entire section.

Sec. 140B. Amend by striking out entire section.

Sec. 140D. Amend by striking out entire section.

Sec. 140E. Amend Section 140E by striking out on lines 1 and 7 the words ("funeral or cremation").

Sec. 141. Amend by striking out the entire section.

Sec. 143. Amend Sec. 143 by inserting on line 3 after the word "duties" the words "in time of war."

Sec. 144. Amend by striking out the entire section.

Sec. 145. Amend Sec. 145 by striking out on lines 1 and 2 after the word "to" on line 1 the words ("more than \$75.00") and by striking out on line 7 after the word "findings" the balance of the section and inserting in lieu thereof, the following: "The International President shall pay the benefit to the local union of which the deceased was a member."

Sec. 145 to read:

"Sec. 145. Upon the death of any member entitled to death benefit, the Secretary

of the local union shall at once notify the International President, giving a full record of the membership of such member, as far as can be obtained from the books of such local union. The International President shall compare such record with the records of the International office and notify the local union of his findings. The International President shall pay the benefit to the local union of which the deceased was a member."

Sec. 150. In conformity with amendments proposed by Unions 2, Buffalo, and 138, Newark, your committee on constitution recommends the following:

Amend Sec. 150 by striking out in the first paragraph of that section all after the word "with" on line 10 and by striking out all of second paragraph of Sec. 150.

Section as amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 150. Each local union shall furnish through the shop collectors or committeemen (as the case may be) to all strictly union shops, free of charge, as many of the labels as may be required from week to week for all cigars actually made by members of the union and persons holding retiring cards. All label orders shall be signed by the shop collector; the label order blanks shall be furnished by the International President at cost. No shop shall be considered a strictly union shop unless the packers of the shop are members of the International Union, and the apprentice law of the local union be complied with.

"All labels must be pasted upon the boxes before the boxes leave the factory."

Sec. 151. Amend Sec. 151 by striking out all of second paragraph.

Sec. 152. Amend Sec. 152 by striking out at the end of line 6 the word ("five") and inserting the word "one."

Sec. 153. Amend Sec. 153 by striking out on line 4 all after the word "writing" up to and including the word "convict" on line 8, page 42, and inserting the words "to the local Executive Board."

Section as amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 153. No employer or member of the union who is a manufacturer shall be deprived of the use of the label prior to a regular trial, with an opportunity to present his case personally, or by any member of the union, or in writing to the local Executive Board. In places where more than one charter is in force, the joint label committee shall be the trial board; each union to have at least one representative on the same.

"All charges must be submitted in writing."

Sec. 155. Amend Sec. 155 by striking out the entire section and inserting new section, to read:

"Sec. 155. Manufacturers operating more than one shop shall not be allowed the use of the union label unless all shops operated by such manufacturers are strictly union shops.

"Manufacturers removing their shop to another locality in time of difficulty shall not be allowed the use of the union label without the consent of the union where the original shop was located. Provided, however, that the local union under whose jurisdiction the shop has located may, in accordance with section 213, appeal the question of re-opening said shop to a popular vote of the local unions, stating the reasons therefor; a majority of all votes cast shall decide the question.

"No brands of cigars made in both union and non-union shops shall be allowed to bear the Union Label.

"Should a manufacturer lay off part or the whole force of his employes on account of lack of work, all former employes must be given preference when work is resumed."

Sec. 156. Amend Sec. 156 by striking out on lines 3 and 4 the words ("district") and inserting the word "Union" in place thereof.

Strike out all of second paragraph of Sec. 156.

Sec. 157. In conformity to an amendment proposed by Union 2, Buffalo, Sec. 157 is amended as follows:

Amend Sec. 157 by striking out on line 7 all after the word "time."

Sec. 172. In conformity to an amendment proposed by Union 2, Buffalo, Sec. 172 is amended as follows:

Amend Sec. 172 by adding on next to last line after the word "thereafter" the following: "The financial secretary and treasurer of each local union shall be bonded in a responsible bonding company in an amount sufficient to protect the International Union from loss, the local union shall require such bond to be renewed annually. The premium for such bond shall not be a charge against the local union's percentage allowance. Any union violating this section shall be suspended.

Sec. 190. Amend Sec. 190 by inserting after the word "approval" on line 4, the following: "At which time the member fined may submit a statement of his case."

Sec. 208. Amend Sec. 208 by striking out the entire section and inserting new section, to read:

"Sec. 208. All persons learning cigar making or packing shall serve an apprenticeship, the time such an apprentice shall serve to be determined by the style of work learned. Those learning strictly hand work and packing shall serve not more than (3) three years; mold work not more than (2) two years; bunch-making or rolling not more than (1) one year; machine workers not more than six months.

"Local unions shall judge the qualifications of apprentices who may make application for membership and pass upon same before maximum time has expired.

"The secretary of each local union shall keep a record of all apprentices serving in strictly union shops, and other shops in the jurisdiction of the local union as far as pos-

sible. All apprentices shall be honorary members of the union until their term of apprenticeship has ended, when they must become dues paying members."

Sec. 213. In conformity with amendments proposed by Union 138, Newark, Sec. 213 is amended as follows: Amend Sec. 213 by adding on line 1 after the word "union" the words "or the International Executive Board." Strike out on line 11 after the word "union" the words "within thirty days" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "In the months of January, April, July and October of each year."

Sec. 213 to read:

Amendment to Sec. 213 of the constitution of Cigar Makers' International Union, proposed by Local No. 138 of Newark, N. J.

"Referendum Amendments."

"Sec. 213. Each local union or the International Executive Board shall have the right to propose, through the columns of the Official Journal, amendments to the International Constitution. Each union is required to act upon every amendment at their meeting next following the receipt of the Journal containing such amendments, and report to the International President. Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be fined \$5.00. But no union shall be fined for not taking action on a proposed amendment unless the same has been submitted by the International President by circular. Any amendment receiving the endorsement of at least twenty unions shall be submitted to a vote of local unions in the months of January, April, July and October of each year, and if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

Sec. 213½. New section to read as follows:

"Sec. 213½. Every local union shall designate a meeting to be held in the months of January, April, July and October of each year for the purpose of voting on amendments proposed to the constitution through the Official Journal, and shall notify all members to be present at that stated meeting (retiring card holders to only vote on sick and death benefit amendments); members failing to attend such meeting shall be fined the sum of fifty cents, the same to be paid within eight (8) weeks, or failing in which, the member shall be suspended.

"Members who have reported sick (or jurisdiction members) and who have been placed on the sick list shall be exempt from the fine."

Sec. 219. Amend Sec. 219 by striking out on line 2 the word ("August") and inserting the word "December" by striking out in the second paragraph, last line, the word ("June") and inserting the word "October"; also by striking out in the last paragraph, last line, the words ("June and July") and

inserting therefor the words "October and November."

Committee on Constitution.

R. E. VAN HORN, Chairman.

H. HILFERS, Secretary.

E. J. STACK,

E. B. HANSON, Asst. Secy.,

M. GONZALEZ.

Chairman Van Horn: You will notice in reading the report we have read some sections prior to others that preceded them in the constitution. We have not omitted anything; these sections will be read later.

President Perkins: The report will be received and will appear in the proceedings tomorrow morning.

The election of five members as a committee on Officers' Reports is provided for in the constitution. The nomination and election of that committee is now in order.

The following delegates were nominated for membership on the Committee on Officers' Reports:

Delegates F. F. Wunderlich, Des Moines, Iowa; H. R. Chapp, Chicago; J. H. Riley, Danbury, Conn.; Joseph Cermack, New York City; H. M. Good, Philadelphia; William Collins, Boston; P. R. Martinez, Porto Rico; Alexander Rosenthal, Utica, N. Y.; T. F. Burns, Tacoma, Wash.; Phil Wagaman, McSherrystown, Pa.; Jack Rhine, New York City; Joseph Bauer, Cincinnati; Jack Melhado, New York City; Emma Wagener, Wheeling, W. Va.; Frank Marchand, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. W. Russell, Springfield, Mass.; Sam Riefkin, Denver, Colo.

The election was proceeded with in the usual way.

President Perkins appointed the following delegates to serve as tellers and to count the vote: Delegates A. P. Abel, Sioux Falls, S. D.; J. Braham, Brooklyn; W. W. Bowen, Dallas, Tex.; S. E. Duncan, Coney Island.

The tellers later announced the result of the election as follows:

Total number of votes cast, 208. Of these votes J. F. Wunderlich received 45; H. R. Chapp, 89; J. H. Riley, 93; Joseph Cermack, 21; H. M. Good, 96; William Collins, 130; P. R. Martinez, 96; Alex. Rosenthal, 25; T. F. Burns, 60; Phil Wagaman, 14; Jack Rhine, 59; Joseph Bauer, 51; Jack Melhado, 31; Mrs. Emma Wagener, 48; Frank Marchand, 6; J. W. Russell, 45; Sam Riefkin, 35.

Delegates Chapp, Riley, Good, Collins and Martinez, having received the highest number of votes, were declared elected to serve as a Committee on Officers' Reports.

Mr. Harry E. Scheck, President of the Chicago Trades Union League, and also a representative of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, was introduced by the chairman.

Mr. Scheck gave a very interesting account of the work done by Trades Union Label League and by the Department. He

emphasized the necessity of a campaign for promoting the sale of goods bearing the union label in every locality where labor is organized. He called attention to the fact that in the past two years an effort was made to establish the so-called American Plan or non union shop in Chicago, and one of the means adopted as a protest against the establishment of the plan was a campaign to induce the members of organized labor to use their purchasing power in the right way; that is, to purchase only goods bearing the union label when they could be obtained.

Mr. Scheck spoke briefly of the manner in which Col. W. T. Axton, of Louisville, Ky., a manufacturer of cigarettes, had assisted in the work of the League in promoting the sale of union label tobacco products. He stated that Mr. Axton had paid him a salary equal to that he had been getting in the press room where he had been employed in order that he might be able to hold meetings during the day and visit merchants in the interest of the work of the League.

Mr. Thomas Kelley, a Vice-President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, addressed the convention in behalf of the striking members of organized labor in Streator, Illinois. He stated that the strike has been in progress for more than two and one-half years; that the members as a whole have remained loyal to their organizations and refused to return to work without contracts.

Mr. Kelley stated that the strike was begun by the Brickmakers when the manufacturers proposed to run the plants open shop, have the men work ten hours a day and reduce the wages to 37½ cents per hour, although they had been working under signed closed shop contracts for seven years, with an eight-hour day, and at very much higher wages. Other locals were afterwards drawn into the struggle and increased the number of men on strike to more than 1,500. He spoke of the splendid help that had been extended the federal unions involved by the American Federation of Labor, and of the generous assistance given by other labor organizations. He assured the delegates that more assistance was needed to carry on the fight against the manufacturers in Streator, who have up to this time been forced to expend a fund of more than three million dollars tax in their efforts to establish the non-union shop in that city.

In closing Mr. Kelley asked the delegates to provide for some donation to assist the strikers and their suffering families, and to report on conditions in Streator to their locals upon their return to their homes.

Absentees—Louis Anderson, Local 387, Yankton; J. G. Beckman, 302, Tecumseh; Clark Bailly, 488, Middletown; V. S. Cuesta, 462, Tampa; Mrs. Lola Carstens, 513, Key West; J. Daily, 50, Terre Haute; Simon Eliam, 375, Spokane; August Otto, 331,

Watertown, Wis.; Jessie Traub, 296, Washington.

At 4 o'clock p. m. the convention was adjourned to reconvene at 9 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, August 15th.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Thursday, August 15th, by President Perkins.

Absent—J. O. Cochran.

Appointment of Committees.

President Perkins: In compliance with Rule 7 of the Order of Business I desire to announce the appointment of a Committee on Strike, as follows:

Delegates R. S. Sexton, A. G. Gariepy, Otto Buch, Harry Koller, F. R. Walker.

Committee on Resolutions: Delegates Samuel Gompers, J. F. Wunderlich, T. J. Griffin, George F. Hitz, J. S. Josephson.

Committee on Rules: J. Hayford, T. F. Garvey, George Wilton, J. Cermack, J. Bauer.

Committee on Mileage: J. Rhine, T. E. Welch, George Apholt, Louis Ziebell, Phil Benjamin.

Delegate Sollenberger, Decatur, Ill.: I would like to move that the convention authorize taking up a collection for the striking people in Streator, Ill.

No objection was offered to the introduction of the motion, and Delegate Sollenberger moved: That a collection be taken in the convention for the Streator strikers, and that the suggestion of Vice-President Kelley of the State Federation be carried out, that is, that the delegates report the facts to their locals and urge them to make donations. The motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

The Committee on Credentials reported progress.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

Section 1. No amendments were offered by the committee or the delegates and the section was readopted.

Section 2. Amendment by the Committee.

Strike out the figures 1922 and insert 1925; also reinsert the two following paragraphs that are now printed in the constitution, which were taken out by a referendum vote.

The amendment of the Committee was adopted.

Sections 3 and 4. No change.

Section 5. Amendment by Delegate H. C. Traeger, Brooklyn.

Strike out all to the word "member," inclusive, and insert the following: "Each member shall be entitled to as many votes as his union has members."

Amendment by Delegate Frank Andrien, Tampa, Fla.

Strike out the figure 100 in lines 2 and 3 and insert 25 in lieu thereof.

Delegate Owen, No. 133, stated that delegates had amendments they wished to offer from the floor, but they were not in written form.

The chairman announced that the amendments would have to be presented in written form.

The amendments were discussed by Delegates Traeger, No. 149; Vincent, No. 278; Brey, No. 97; Goldstein, No. 231; Chairman Van Horn; Wolf, No. 90; Collins, No. 97; Hanson, No. 266; Gunlock, No. 201; Hilfers, No. 138; Bartels, No. 97; Emmert, No. 107; McGregor, No. 415; Grabenstein, No. 141; Martin, No. 27; Sheehan, No. 25; Stacey, No. 118; Cueto, No. 474; Rhine, No. 90; Braham, No. 87; Owen, No. 133; Good, No. 165; Martinez, No. 460; Stack, No. 202; Riley, No. 180; Merhoff, No. 332; Fales, No. 462; Burns, No. 113; Koster, No. 507; President Perkins.

Delegate Brey: When we come to vote on this I am going to demand a roll call.

President Perkins: It will require 40 delegates to call for an aye and nay vote. Are there forty delegates who desire a roll call?

Forty-six delegates announced that they desired a roll call on the amendment proposed by Delegate Andrien, to strike out 100 in lines 2 and 3, Section 5, and insert 25 in lieu thereof.

The following delegates voted in the affirmative on the question of giving each delegate one vote for each 25 members he represents:

J. Brady, Jas. Sheehan, J. Murren, James Peters, Jno. E. Renier, F. J. W. Alt-heide, John W. Russell, F. F. Lang, C. Kemmerer, Jacob Rhine, Elias Wolf, Albert S. Horne, Wm. Collins, A. Bartels, C. J. Blockland, C. G. Brey, T. F. Burns, A. E. Wagner, Sam Riefkin, Frank Marchand, J. S. Owen, Warren Taylor, Jack Melhado, H. C. Traeger, E. J. Menard, H. W. Skinner, W. C. Hoverter, Ed. Burtch, Andrew Butcher, Jose Bustillo, Chas. E. Thies, Phil Sullivan, Frank Bartholomew, Frank Gutheil, Elias Gonzales, Manuel Marrero, Frank Brown, Manuel La Rosa, Andrew Schessler, L. E. Fales, G. P. Bianco, Francisco Chillura, Maximo Cueto, Manuel De Diego, Frank Andrien, Sergio F. Cuervo, Agnes Koster, John Cullity.

The following delegates voted against the amendment to strike out 100 in lines 2 and 3, Section 5, and insert 25:

Henry E. Wurach, Charles H. Stevens, John J. Guinan, Joseph Bauer, Eli Polack, John L. Gilliam, Louis Belanger, J. B. Sigel, Alex Rosenthal, Chas. Weaver, T. J. Griffin, Peter Rogers, R. E. Van Horn, Harry Chapp, E. J. O'Neil, James Dundon, J. Hetzner, J. L. Kaupp, Frank Lamora, Roy Sollenberger, Harry Koller, M. H. Grant, Frank Wierda, Wm. F. Korn, N. J. Martin, A. E. Higgs, Otto Beissman, Edw. Schmitt, Wm. Schneberger, W. J. Schneider, Wm. L. Morken, Phil Montis, Frank Assell, Jas. T.

Manee, W. T. Batty, A. P. Lombard, Jas. Moran, John B. Hering, Jos. Schwable, Adam Withman, Joseph Herman, A. R. Theoret, John Siems, A. Garipey, John McKinzie, Frank Houska, R. S. Stauffer, John M. Hayford, F. R. Walker, Henry Wegener, George F. Hitz, James Kearns, Otto Buch, Henry Gerow, Wm. F. Horlacher, Sterling B. Ford, Jess Jones, J. Braham, C. W. Cawley, J. J. Treichel, George Apholt, J. B. Schupp, Geo. Medroes, I. N. Weills, Christ Freudeman, Gust E. Erickson, Otto Ludwig, A. B. Abel, J. H. Riley, E. G. Kotzwinkle, Robert Dickson, Chas. Emmert, R. S. Sexton, J. F. Wunderlich, S. E. Dunham, Henry Linderman, W. E. Stacy, M. F. Nolan, Chas. F. Meyers, Jas. M. Krick, W. W. Bowen, J. H. Vandeloo, Lewis Goldstein, Jos. Gaekle, E. A. Heideman, Henry F. Hilfers, J. C. Gosselin, Jos. Cermak, Max Grabenstein, H. C. Nolte, Robt. M. Hartman, M. J. Stone, Chas. Northcutt, Chas. A. Smith, Wm. Gunlock, Philio Benjamin, John Listerman, H. M. Good, Ed. Keichhafer, T. E. Delaney, Sidney Saville, Leo Green, Gus Goldstein, J. P. La Muska, George F. Watson, Fred E. Gregory, Henry Torger, George Wilton, N. J. LaSalle, E. J. Stack, John Fitzpatrick, John VanDewelee, Jos. S. Josephson, Chas. Lowy, Clarence Cramer, Jos. D. Palmer, Albert Laland, W. E. Morial, B. B. Davis, Henry Weiland, T. F. Garvey, Henry Knobel, Jno. McGregor, Peter Hollinger, Fred A. Wolff, Henry Mueller, B. M. Asch, J. L. Glick, P. C. Haley, C. A. Girod, E. B. Hanson, J. M. Scharenbroich, Wm. Herbig, E. J. Vincent, Frank Organ, Louis Ziebel, D. C. Stroup, John Oakes, F. E. Corbeille, Thos. Nicholson, Phil Wagaman, Jno. Schurman, Jos. Koenig, John Merhoff, S. T. Leonard, C. L. Milliken, H. T. Barnes, Wm. Westendorff, Chas. Rinker, Jos. Turtle, T. E. Welch, Thos. M. Coffery, G. A. Ohm, P. Rivera Martinez, F. C. Bugby, Geo. B. Graham, Jno. H. Emery, Emma Wagener, Jno. F. Howe, Elizabeth A. Foley.

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 48 delegates representing 86½ votes in the affirmative and 161 delegates representing 192 votes in the negative.

Delegate Traeger: What has become of my amendment?

President Perkins: The convention voted against the Tampa amendment which was to strike out 100 and insert 25. You do not suppose the delegates would vote for your amendment which would allow you to cast the full vote of your membership.

Sections 6 and 7. No change.

Section 8. Amendment by the committee.

Add after the word "delegate," line 5, the words "The law governing the election of international officers shall apply to the election of delegates."

Delegate Van Horn: The constitution we are working under now does not specifically provide for the rule we are working under. The question has been raised in

locals where several delegates were running. If they were electing three delegates and two received an absolute majority and there were five or six candidates left out, the question was whether they should take the highest or whether all of them shall continue to be candidates. The amendment is perhaps the law as it would be interpreted, but we insert it to avoid confusion.

President Perkins: The law provides that the majority must prevail. If there is no specific law parliamentary law provides that the lowest candidate shall be dropped. If there are four to be elected and twenty have been nominated, the eight highest go on the second ballot, so there is bound to be an election on the second ballot.

Delegate Burns, Tacoma: If that amendment is adopted will it make it necessary for each local union to have ballots printed in conformity with the laws governing the election of international officers?

President Perkins: Absolutely not. It applies only to the method insofar as the number of votes and ballots to be taken. It applies in no other respect so far as printed ballots and the appointment of tellers is concerned.

The amendment of the committee was adopted.

Sections 9 and 10. No change.

Amendment by Delegate Martinez, Porto Rica, to be known as Section 10-a.

Special Conferences.

Section 10a. Special conferences called by the International President should be held yearly on the first of May of every year. At these conferences all the local unions of every state, territory or possession of the United States will be represented by only one delegate, same to be elected by all the unions of the state, territory or possession duly combined and according to the rules, regulations and instructions as issued by the International Executive Board. The International Executive Board is hereby authorized and empowered to issue such rules, regulations and instructions as they may deem fit and convenient to carry out the purposes of this law.

The expenses of each delegate to be borne in proportion by the local union electing him. Every delegate to be entitled to only one vote, regardless of the number of union members he represents.

At these conferences general conditions of the trade and cigar and tobacco industries will be discussed as well as the organization thereof.

Any plans, resolutions or amendments adopted by these conferences will become operative and into effect as soon as published in the official journal after due ratification by a majority vote of the membership.

The International Executive Board should attend these special conferences and should

render a special report on conditions and work performed during the previous year.

P. RIVERA MARTINEZ,
Delegate Union 460.

Delegate Martinez moved that action on the amendment be deferred until it could be printed in the daily proceedings, in order to allow the delegates to study it. The motion was seconded and carried.

Section 11. Amendment by committee.

Amend Section 11 by striking out the words "and treasurer," line 3, and striking out of line 4 the following: "the treasurer to have a vote on all questions, with the exception of appeals taken from the decision of the President."

Chairman Van Horn: We have an officer now known as treasurer, but he has no duties to perform as treasurer; his power on the Executive Board has been limited to a great extent, and the committee simply proposes to eliminate an appendage that seemingly has no value and no connection with the necessities of the Cigar Makers International Union.

President Perkins: For a number of years after the constitution was framed the officers consisted of president, secretary and treasurer. They first struck out the secretary and then the treasurer, but this was left in this section. It really has no meaning; there is no treasury of the International Union; the International President acts as treasurer; the funds are held in trust by the local unions for the International. The only funds that come to the International are for running expenses from month to month.

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Hayford, No. 68, Rhine No. 90, and Van Horn, 14.

President Perkins stated that the reinsurance plan would not change the fact that the locals would hold the money in their treasuries.

The amendment of the committee was adopted.

Sections 12 to 23, both inclusive, were re-adopted without changes or amendments.

Section 24. Amendment by the committee.

Strike out 55 from line 4 and insert 75.

The amendment was discussed by Delegate Braham and President Perkins.

The amendment offered by the committee was adopted.

Sections 25 to 47, both inclusive, were adopted without changes or amendments.

The following resolutions were introduced by various delegates:

Resolution No. 1.

Submitted by Delegate Henry F. Hilfers, No. 138, of Newark, N. J.

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the Cigar Makers International Union are hereby instructed to devise ways and means to procure advertisements to be placed in the Official Journal.

Resolution No. 2.

Submitted by Delegate Gus Goldstein, No. 292, of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

That all International Vice Presidents be delegates to all conventions of the C. M. I. V. of A., by virtue of their office.

Resolution No. 3.

Whereas, Section 159, page 43 of the Constitution reads:

"Local unions shall be allowed \$1.00 per capita on all 30-cent and 60-cent contributing members per annum out of the general fund for label agitation by circulars, newspaper advertising, committee, etc., in their respective districts, the per capita tax to be based on class of members named above in local unions on May 31st," and

Whereas, There are a great many locals who draw and use the said fund for other purposes than label agitation which is an injustice to our local unions that use the fund as it should be used, and

Whereas, The local unions that draw the one dollar per capita for label agitation and put on local label assessment besides, are paying the bill that other locals should be paying; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we amend Section 159, page 43, by striking out the entire paragraph and substitute the following:

"That \$1.00 per capita on all 30-cent and 60-cent contributing members per annum out of the general fund, be set aside for two years to create an advertising fund to be known as a universal advertising fund, same to be under the supervision of the International Executive Board to contract for permanent advertisement and distribution of same, but this does not debar any local from assessing themselves for local label advertisement."

Endorsed by Local 335 of Hammond, and introduced by Delegate S. T. Leonard.

Resolution No. 4.

Whereas, The Cigar Industry is badly in need of organization, and

Whereas, The C. M. I. U. of A. is ever willing to organize the unorganized; therefore be it

Resolved, That the C. M. I. U. of A., suspend the initiation fee for one year from the date of adoption of this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge and use every endeavor to have the unorganized workers of the cigar industry join the C. M. I. U. of A.

J. BRAHAM, No. 87.

Resolution No. 5.

During the administration of Ex-President Taft Congress enacted a law allowing an unlimited importation of cigars containing not more than 20 per cent of foreign tobaccos from the Philippine Islands, thereby depriving of employment at least 3,500 cigarmakers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the International President

in conjunction with the Executive Board be authorized to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the A. F. of L., also seek the aid of other bodies whose interests are identical with our own so as to induce Congress either to repeal or modify the above Act so as to control the importation to a minimum.

LEWIS GOLDSTEIN,
Nos. 131 and 147.

Resolution No. 6.

Whereas, The dumping grounds for non-union cigars are to a great extent in the places where there are no union cigar factories, and in places where the shops are small. In order to aid the good union cigar maker, and to aid in fighting the non-union people, I submit the following amendment:

That we strike out all of Section 211 and insert the following:

"Union cigarmakers operating a cigar factory, and employing no journeymen cigar makers, be allowed one apprentice."

Submitted by William Gunlock, Union No. 201, Rock Island, Ill.

Resolution No. 7.

Whereas, Believing that the trade union movement is about to advance rapidly again and believing that we should endeavor to do all in our power to help it, we are of the opinion that steps should be taken to bring about more solidarity among the different union bodies. The union label button, and shop card should be our guiding light, and

Whereas, There are in existence 54 different union labels, buttons, and shop cards. We are of the opinion that this is an obstacle in our path of progress, as so many different labels, buttons and shop cards are confusing to the rank and file of the trade union movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the label department of the A. F. of L. that they promote a "Universal" label button and shop card.

And we suggest that label be the A. F. of L. union label, or any other design they may decide upon.

Trusting the convention will give this resolution their most earnest consideration, we remain,

Fraternally,
UNION 27, Toronto, Ont.
A. McDonald, Secretary.
N. J. Martin, President.

Resolution No. 8.

Whereas: Sec. 11 of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor provides that the representation of local unions in central labor unions shall be as follows: 50 members or less, 2 delegates; 100 or less, 3 delegates; 250 or less, 4 delegates; 500 or less, 5 delegates; and 1 additional delegate for each additional 500 or majority fraction thereof; and

Whereas, In many places this causes a condition detrimental to the best interests

of the general labor movement, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates of the Cigar-makers' Union to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to submit an amendment to Section 11 allowing central labor unions to determine what the representation shall be in their respective organizations.

CHARLES EMMERT, No. 107.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the convention adjourned to reconvene at 1:30 o'clock p. m. of the same day.

THIRD DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 1:30 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, August 15th, by President Perkins.

Report of Committee on Rules.

Delegate Harford, Chairman, reported as follows:

Your Committee begs leave to submit for your consideration the following rules:

Rule No. 1.—That the morning session be from 9 o'clock until 12, and the afternoon session from 1:30 o'clock until 5 p. m.

Rule No. 2.—That no delegates be allowed to leave the hall without permission from the chair, and for violation of this rule the respective union represented shall be notified.

Rule No. 3.—That all resolutions and amendments to the Convention be submitted to the Secretary in writing, and in duplicate.

Rule No. 4.—That no delegates shall speak more than once on the same question until all who wish have had an opportunity, nor more than ten minutes the first time and five minutes the second time, unless permission be given by a majority vote of the convention.

Rule No. 5.—No document shall be read more than once except by consent of the majority of the convention. This shall not be so construed as to apply to reports of Committee.

Rule No. 6.—It shall require forty delegates to call for the Ayes and Nays.

Rule No. 7.—Any amendment or resolution properly introduced cannot be laid on the table until the introducer of such amendment or resolution has had an opportunity to speak. No motion to lay on the table shall be entertained unless seconded by twenty-five delegates.

Rule No. 8.—Upon the call of a question by twenty-five delegates the President shall inquire, shall the question now be put, and if decided by a majority of votes the President shall place the various resolutions and amendments in their respective order without further debate before the convention. If a majority is not secured for the question it shall not again be put until other business has intervened.

Rule No. 9.—All resolutions to be numbered in rotation as introduced. The number to be announced by the clerk.

Rule No. 10.—That the convention shall not adjourn while a delegate has the floor.

Rule No. 11.—That no motion to lay on the table to postpone or for the previous question shall be accepted from any delegate at close of his argument on any pending motion.

Rule No. 12.—Resolutions shall be introduced 15 minutes before the hours fixed for adjournment.

Rule No. 13.—Members on entering the hall for the morning or afternoon sessions shall deposit a card furnished by the clerk of the Convention with his name and number of the union he represents with the Sergeant at Arms. No card shall be accepted by the Sergeant at Arms after 9:30 a. m. or 2:15 p. m. Delegates failing to comply with Rule 13 shall be marked absent.

Rule No. 14.—Debate shall not begin on any question unless the mover has had the opportunity to preface the same.

Rule No. 15.—That no Rule adopted can be altered except by two-third vote of the Convention.

Rule No. 16.—All questions not provided for in these Rules shall be decided in accordance to the American Parliamentary Procedure as provided in Cushing's Manual.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN M. HAYFORD, Chairman.
JOSEPH CERMAK,
JOSEPH BAUER,
GEO. WILTON,
T. F. GARVEY, Secretary.

Delegate Brey, Boston, moved to amend Rule 6 by striking out 40 as the number required to demand a roll call and inserting 25. The amendment was defeated.

Delegate Hetzner, Cleveland, moved to amend Rule 1 by providing that three night sessions of two hours each be held during the second week of the convention.

The Chairman announced that a motion could be made to suspend the rule and hold a night session at any time it became necessary to do so. The amendment was withdrawn.

Report of Committee on Constitution (Continued).

Section 48. No change.

Section 49. Amendment by Delegate Butcher, No. 248.

Amend by striking out the words: "The decision on appeal rendered by the International President shall be published in the official journal within four months from date of receipt of appeal," and insert in place thereof the following:

"The decision on appeal rendered by the International President shall be made known, and published in the Official Journal within four months from date of receipt of appeal. In the event of an appeal to the International Executive Board against any decision rendered by the International President, the decision of the International Executive Board shall be made known, and

published in the Official Journal within six months from date of receipt of appeal."

Also amend by striking out the words, "Before taking an appeal, members shall be compelled to submit their grievance to the local union of which they are members, which shall investigate the same, and if the decision of said local union is unsatisfactory to such member, then appeal can be made to the International President," and insert in place thereof the following:

"Before taking an appeal, members shall be compelled to submit their grievance to the local union of which they are members, which shall investigate the same, and if the decision of said local union is unsatisfactory to such member, then appeal can be made to the International President, but this shall in nowise apply to members who may be penalized for strike-breaking. The right to rescind penalties imposed on strike-breakers shall be vested solely in the local union which imposes the penalty."

Delegate Brey moved to amend the second amendment by striking out the words "four months" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "thirty days."

The question was discussed by Delegates Brey, No. 97; Butcher, No. 248; President Perkins, Delegates Gompers and Vincent, No. 278.

The first amendment was defeated.

Delegate Butcher asked to have action on the second amendment deferred so that he might include in it some things that had been omitted.

President Perkins: You can do that when we go over the constitution the second time. If there is no objection your amendment and Delegate Brey's will be held in abeyance.

Section 50. Amendment by Delegate Braham, No. 87.

Add after the word "rules," line 3, the words, "advertise the union label in different localities."

President Perkins: The amendment is out of order; it is not germane to the question. That should be offered when we reach page 39. There was a provision in the constitution authorizing the president to advertise the union label up until the Milwaukee convention, and there was an assessment of 25 cents a year by which this advertising could be liquidated. This provision was removed from the constitution and it now provides that local unions shall be allowed the sum of one dollar per annum for the purpose of advertising the union label.

Section 50 was adopted without change.

Section 51. Amendment by Delegate Butcher, No. 248.

Amend by striking out the words, "The president shall publish monthly in the official journal the names of new applicants for membership in the International Union through the local unions."

The amendment was adopted, and the section as amended was adopted.

Sections 52, 53, 54 and 55. No change.

President Perkins announced that the first vice-president was prepared to submit his report, as required by the constitution, and suggested that it be heard at this time in order that it might be printed in the daily proceedings.

The following report was submitted:

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 13, 1923.

To the Officers and Delegates of the 24th Convention of the Cigar Makers International Union of America.

Fellow Delegates:

I have the honor of submitting the following report for your consideration:

Since the last convention there have been 20 appeals to the Executive Board against decisions of the International President. In 14 of these the decision of the International President was sustained by a unanimous vote of the Board and in one case by a vote of 6 to 1. Five cases are still pending, no votes having been received thereon.

One of these cases was appealed to the membership against the decision of the board. No report has been received as to the result of the vote thereon.

When appeals are taken from any decision rendered by our International President the Executive Board becomes an Appellate Board and the Vice President is the recipient of the votes of the members of the Executive Board upon the appeals. Of course when appeals are received by the First Vice President it is his duty to communicate with the International President, transmitting a copy of the appeal and requesting from him such answer to the appeal as he deems it his duty to make.

It then becomes the duty of the First Vice President, upon receipt of said answer, to transmit the appeal, the International President's answer and all documents in the case to the Second Vice President by mail, and requesting him to transmit the entire correspondence to the Third Vice President, and by him to the Fourth Vice President, and so on, until all the correspondence and all the votes are received by the First Vice President, whose duty it is to submit a report of the decision of the Executive Board upon the appeal for publication in the then forthcoming issue of our Official Journal.

My experience in the position of First Vice President, and therefore as Chairman of the Board of Appeals, and covering a period of years, suggests itself that I submit the fact that whether these appeals are important or relatively unimportant, the appellants feel a deep interest in a decision being reached as early a period as physically possible. However, it can be realized that when the appeals are made and then submitted to all the members of the Executive Board for their consideration and vote, it is not possible that a decision upon the appeal shall have been reached within a period of three months; even though every member of the Executive Board shall vote promptly upon the appeal and transmit promptly the documents in the case, the members of the Executive Board are located at widely distant points, and though the decisions reached by the Executive Board are in my

judgment just and fair, it is a cause for disquietude and anxiety on the part of the appellants that their appeals are not decided more promptly.

In nearly every appeal received by me letters have reached me from appellants inquiring why decisions has not reached them upon their appeal, to all of which answers were necessarily made advising them that the First Vice President had no control over the situation and that the only further indication of the decision reached will be found in the Official Journal immediately upon receipt of the last vote of the members of the Executive Board.

Of course it is seldom possible that copies of all of the appeals and answers and all the documents submitted in evidence in the case can be made, but frequently the evidence submitted is voluminous and in printed form and this cannot be duplicated without great expense, so it seems that this avenue of relief is not open to us.

In recent years, however, our International President has convened the Executive Board upon several occasions, and I am submitting the suggestion, not necessarily for actual adoption, but at least for consideration, whether the appeals might not be taken to the Executive Board at such periodical meetings of the Executive Board as our International President might convene.

Fraternally submitted,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
First Vice-President.

The report was received, made part of the daily proceedings and referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, except the suggestion as to time, and that was referred to the Committee on Constitution.

Delegate Gompers presiding.

The Committee on Constitution continued its report, as follows:

Section 56. Amendment by committee.

Strike out after the words "Executive Board," line 2, the words, "at least six," and insert the words "one or more."

Amendment to Section 56 by Delegate A. E. Wagner, No. 210. After the words "Executive Board," line 2, strike out the words "at least six," and insert "not to exceed three," the balance of section to remain unchanged.

Amendment to Section 56 by Delegate Burns, No. 113.

Strike out paragraph 2 of said section. No other change in section.

Amendment to Section 56 by Delegate Emery, No. 501.

Strike out the word "six," line 2, and insert the word "seven." Also in same section, line 3, after the word "organizers," insert the following: "one of whom shall be a stogie maker;" also after the word "located," line 7, insert the words "except the stogie makers' organizer, who shall be located in what is known as the Stogie District."

The amendment was signed by Emma Wagner, No. 516; George B. Graham, No. 501; Henry C. Nolte, No. 479; J. H. Emery, No. 501.

Amendment to Section 56 by F. F. Lang, No. 53.

"Two general organizers shall be elected to office, to be known as label Advocates and Organizers, at the same time as International Officers, whose duties shall be to organize and instruct Local Unions in the discharge of their duties. They shall visit such towns and cities as the International President may direct. Organizers elected shall be located in such places as in the judgment of the International President, it will be considered practical, provided also that the funds of the International Union would permit of the execution of these provisions. That the International President shall have the power to transfer one or both Organizers to assist other Organizers."

Chairman VanHorn: The committee felt that any intensive campaign might require more than six, that it might require more than ten, and the idea was that whatever district was being organized, if it became necessary to make an intensive campaign, the executive board has power to do these things. The amendment of the stogie makers was considered, and under our provision they would be taken care of.

The various amendments to Section 56 were discussed by Delegates Collins, No. 97; Brey, No. 97; Good, No. 165; Grabenstein, No. 141; Rhine, No. 90.

Further consideration of Section 56 and the various amendments was deferred until Thursday morning.

Section 57. Action deferred.

Sections 58, 59, 60. No change.

Section 61. Amendment by Committee.

Strike out last three lines of the first paragraph, which read: "It shall be optional with the local unions to permit the introduction of the roller and bunch breaking system under their respective jurisdictions, wherever this system does not exist at the present time."

The amendments were discussed by Delegates Brey, No. 97; Van Horn, No. 14; Gunlock, No. 201; Owen, No. 133; Sheehan, No. 25; Lowy, No. 213; Collins, No. 97; Hilfers, No. 138; Rhine, No. 90; Gompers, No. 13.

Further discussion on Section 56 was deferred until Thursday.

At 5 o'clock p. m. the convention was adjourned to reconvene at 9 o'clock a. m., Thursday, August 16.

FOURTH DAY—MORNING SESSION

Chicago, Ill., August 16, 1923.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., on the above date by President Perkins.

Absentees—Delegates James M. Krick and J. J. Trejchel.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

Discussion was resumed on the report of the committee on Section 61 and on the various resolutions submitted by the committee and the delegates.

The discussion was participated in by Delegates Gilliam, No. 4; Chapp, No. 14; Gregory, No. 205; Melhado, No. 144; Manee, No.

42; Braham, No. 87; Wolf, No. 90; Goldstein, No. 131; Cullity, No. 192.

Delegate Riefkin, No. 129, moved to recommit the section to the committee for further consideration.

Delegates from other sections of the country urged that there be no barrier raised against the acceptance of any cigarmaker to membership in the union. The conditions in many organized and partially organized districts were described by these delegates, and they urged that the adoption of the amendment offered by the committee would remove a great deal of the prejudice now existing in the minds of unorganized cigar makers toward the union.

The motion to refer to the committee for further consideration was defeated.

The amendment was discussed by President Perkins, Delegates Hayford, No. 68; Taylor, No. 429; Sigel, Syracuse, No. 6; Lang, No. 53; Bartels, No. 97; Cermack, No. 141; Grabenstein, No. 141; Collins, No. 97; Sexton, No. 110; Stevens, No. 2; Good, No. 165; Stack, No. 202.

Delegate Collins, Boston, requested a roll call on the motion to adopt the amendment offered by the committee. More than forty delegates supported the request, and clerk Hopp proceeded to call the roll.

Roll call on amendment of Committee on Constitution to Section 61 to eliminate the clause providing that "It shall be optional with local unions to permit the introduction of the bunch breaker and roller system under their respective jurisdictions wherever this system does not exist at the present time."

The following delegates voted in the affirmative on the amendment offered by the committee:

Henry E. Wurach, Chas. H. Stevens, Ell Polack, John L. Gilliam, Louis Belanger, Alex Rosenthal, Chas. Weaver, S. Gompers, R. E. Van Horn, Harry Chapp, E. J. O'Neil, James Dundon, Hetzner, J. L. Kaupp, Frank Lamora, Roy Sollenberger, Harry Koller, M. H. Grant, Frank Wierda, Jas. Sheehan, Wm. F. Korn, N. J. Martin, A. E. Higgs, Otto Belssman, E. Schmitt, James Peters, Wm. Schneberger, W. J. Schneider, Wm. L. Morken, Phil Montis, Frank Assel, W. T. Batty, F. J. W. Altheide, A. P. Lombard, Jas. Moran, John B. Hering, Jos. Schwable, Adam Withman, F. F. Lang, Joseph Herman, A. R. Theoret, John Siems, A. Garlepy, John McKinzie, Frank Houska, R. S. Stauffer, John M. Hayford, F. R. Walker, Henry Wegener, George F. Hitz, Otto Buch, Henry Gerow, Wm. F. Horlacher, Sterling B. Ford, Jess Jones, J. Braham, J. J. Treichel, J. B. Schupp, Christ Freudeman, Gust E. Erickson, Otto Ludwig, A. B. Abel, J. H. Riley, E. G. Kotzwinkle, Robert Dickson, R. S. Sexton, J. F. Wunderlich, S. E. Dunham, W. E. Stacy, M. F. Nolan, Chas. F. Meyers, A. E. Wagner, W. W. Bowen, Sam Riefkin, J. H. Vandeloo, Lewis Goldstein, Frank Marchand, Jos. Gaekle, E. A. Heldeman, Henry F. Hillers, J. C. Gosselin, Jos. Cermak, Max Grabenstein, H. C. Nolte, Robt. M. Hartman, M. J. Stone, Chas. Northcutt, John Listerman, H. M. Good, Ed. Keichhafer, T. E. Delaney, Sidney Saville, Leo Green, Gus. Goldstein, J. P. La Muska, George F. Watson, Fred E. Gregory, E. J. Stack, John Fitzpatrick, Jos. S. Josephson, Chas. Lowy, Jos. D. Palmer, Albert Laland, W. E. Morial, B. B. Davis, Henry Knobel, Jno. McGregor, Peter Hollinger, Fred A. Wolff, Henry Mueller, B. M. Ash, J. L. Glick, P. C. Haley, C. A. Gird, E. B. Hanson, J. M. Scharen-

broich, Wm. Herbig, E. J. Vincent, Frank Organ, Louis Ziebel, Phil Sullivan, D. C. Stroup, John Oakes, F. E. Corbelle, Thos. Nicholson, Phil Wagaman, Frank Guthell, John Merhoff, S. T. Leonard, Manuel Gonzalez, Manuel Marrero, H. T. Barnes, Wm. Westendorff, Chas. Rinker, Jos. Turtle, T. E. Welch, G. A. Ohm, P. Rivera Martinez, L. E. Fales, G. P. Blanco, Maximo Cueto, Geo. B. Graham, Jno. H. Emery, J. O. Cochran, Emma Wagener.

The following delegates voted in the negative:

John J. Gulnan, Joseph Bauer, J. B. Sigel, J. Brady, T. J. Griffin, Peter Rogers, J. Murren, Jno. E. Renler, Jas. T. Manee, John W. Russell, Christian Kemmerer, James Kearns, C. W. Cawley, Jacob Rhine, E. Wolfe, Albert S. Horne, George Apholt, Geo. Medroes, I. N. Weills, Wm. Collins, A. Bartels, C. J. Blockland, C. D. Brey, Chas. Emmert, T. F. Burns, Henry Linderman, Jas. M. Krick, J. S. Owen, Warren Taylor, Jack Melhado, H. C. Traeger, Chas. A. Smith, Wm. Gunlock, Phillip Benjamin, E. J. Menard, Henry Torger, George Wilton, John Cullity, N. J. La Salle, John Vandewelee, Clarence Cramer, Henry Welland, F. Brophy, T. F. Garvey, W. C. Hoverter, Ed. Burtch, Andrew Butcher, W. H. Donahue, Chas. E. Thies, Frank Bartholomew, Jno. Schurman, Manuel Marrero, Ch. Milliken, Frank Brown, Manuel La Rosa, Thom. M. Coffery, Andrew Schessler, Francisco Chillura, Manuel De Diego, Frank Andrien, Sergio F. Cuervo, Agnes Koster, Jno. F. Howe, Elizabeth A. Foley.

145 delegates, representing 180 votes, voted in the affirmative.

64 delegates, representing 99 votes, voted in the negative.

President Perkins: The amendment of the committee is adopted.

Delegates Chapp, No. 14, and Haley, No. 258, were designated by the chairman as a committee to receive donations for the men on strike against open shop conditions in Streator, Ill.

Delegate O'Neil, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made a final report and announced that all the delegates present had the required number of labels in their wearing apparel to entitle them to seats in the convention.

Signed: E. J. O'NEIL, Chairman,
E. M. POLACK,
B. M. ASCH,

Committee on Credentials.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Riley, No. 180, announced that since the Cleveland convention the following members of the International Union had died: Henry Abrahams, Boston; Sol Sontheimer, Morris Brown, New York; Jerry Kain, Chicago; Wm. J. Cannon, Karl Rausburg, No. 141; William Gaul, No. 118; Chas. Meyer and M. J. Averill, No. 24, and moved as a tribute to their memory that the delegates arise and remain standing in silence for one minute.

Delegate Gompers moved as an addition to the motion: "That there be included in the motion every member of the Cigar Makers' International Union who has passed since the last convention."

Delegate Riley accepted the addition to his motion, and the motion was then adopted by all the delegates arising and remaining standing with bowed heads for one minute.

The following resolution was introduced and referred to the proper committee:

Resolution No. 9.

Submitted by Delegates P. Rivera Martinez, No. 460, and Manual LaRosa, No. 389:

Whereas, It is universally known that the Fascisti reaction has wantonly and traitorously murdered thousands of men, women and children of the working class; that it has burned, sacked and ravaged millions of dollars worth of the workers' property, such as union buildings, co-operatives, libraries, printing plants, trade schools and even sanatoria, as well as countless private homes; that it has thrown into filthy medieval dungeons over 60,000 union men and women without charges or legal indictments; that it has outlawed all labor unions that do not subscribe to its nefarious creed; that it has substituted its own mercenary army of marauders and strikebreakers to the police power of the State; that it has debauched the judiciary to the extent that self-confessed assassins of labor leaders are acquitted without trial "for the good and welfare of the nation"; and that it has all but completely obliterated the very last vestige of the workers' civilization in Italy; and

Whereas, This dastardly movement is no longer confined to Italy alone, but it has become international in scope and action and is now attempting to send Italian scabs into Germany by direct orders from Mussolini, and is busily engaged in assaulting and terrorizing the workers, destroying labor unions and breaking strikes in Bavaria, Hungary, Jugo-Slovakia and elsewhere in Europe, and has even broken out with extreme virulence in Mexico, at the very threshold of the United States, encouraged and supported by the exploiters of every land; and

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this body, through the reports of the daily press and direct information from the Italian Chamber of Labor of New York that Fascisti bands are now being organized throughout the United States under the direct orders of Benito Mussolini, the self-appointed dictator of Italy, acting through his diplomatic and consular representatives, the subsidized Italian press and aided and abetted by the bitterest foes of organized labor; and

Whereas, Though claiming to be combating Bolshevism and bootlegging by constitutional means, it is in reality the aim of the Fascisti bands to discredit, weaken, belittle, assault and eventually destroy the Italian labor movement in the United States and all that our Italian fellow-workers have patiently and painfully built during long years of struggle and sacrifice; meaning to deal thereby a heavy blow to the entire American trade union movement which Fascism hates and despises as much as any other movement for the advancement of the toilers the world over; be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Cigarmakers' Int'l Union Convention do now

express our horror and abhorrence of the Fascisti domination of Italy and do signify our deepest and most ardent solidarity to our Italian fellow workers whose cause is our cause, while we solemnly assure them that we shall neither rest nor relax in our efforts to assist them in this black hour of their most terrible trial until their great movement has been restored to its full strength and power; be it

Resolved, That we earnestly urge the great American press to investigate conditions in Italy, not only in the large cities, but more especially in the small towns and the country, where millions of human beings are held prostrate in the most brutal and inhuman form of slavery, to the end that American citizens and American public opinion may fully apprehend what a hideous mockery of "popular" government rules now in Italy and; be it

Resolved, That we vehemently protest against any attempt to transplant Fascism in the United States, under any guise, form or mode of operation whatever, pledging ourselves to use every legitimate means at the disposal of our organization to combat and dispel it before it gains root in American soil; and that accordingly we hereby call upon the president and executive council of the American Federation of Labor to take immediate and adequate steps in order that the Fascisti infamy not only be kept out of the United States, but with the direct assistance of American labor, be also blotted out of Italy and the world; and be it finally

Resolved, That the Cigarmakers' Int'l Union grant its fullest moral support to the Italian Chamber of Labor of New York in its present unrelenting campaign against the Fascisti menace for the preservation of the unity, the solidarity, the standards and moral integrity of the American labor movement of which our Italian speaking brother trade unionists are an honored and indissoluble part, while we urge all other labor organizations to do likewise without stint or delay.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the convention was adjourned until 1:30 o'clock p. m. of the same day.

**FOURTH DAY—
AFTERNOON SESSION.**

The convention was called to order at 1:30 o'clock p. m., Thursday, August 16th, by President Perkins.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

The committee continued the report, as follows:

Section 61-a, adopted by referendum but not included in the constitution.

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61-a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted herein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and

which does not pay the regular established bill of prices may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such members shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter, in the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments and be entitled to the full benefits.

Four—Any member initiated under Section 61-a securing employment in a factory using the label or which pays the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under 61-a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and

be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61-a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

The committee recommended eliminating the entire section, 61-a. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Sections 62 and 63. No change.

Section 64. Amendment by committee.

Strike out sub-sections (b), (c) and (d) and last paragraph of Section 64; also strike out \$75.00 and insert \$100 in paragraph 1; also strike out the words "the name shall also be printed in the Official Journal," line 16.

President Perkins: Sub-section (b) was put in the constitution for a good and sufficient reason, which certain unions located in the eastern part of the country know full well. I think that should be left in. If you want to modify it you can do so. The reason it was put in exists today.

The question was discussed by Delegates Brey and Van Horn. The committee then agreed to withdraw the recommendation to eliminate sub-section (b).

Amendment to Section 64 by Delegate Good, Philadelphia: Insert after the word "installment," Line 3, the words "at the request of any local union where an organization campaign is being conducted, the International Executive Board is empowered to allow the local union one-half of the initiation fee, same to be expended for organization purposes only."

Amendment to Section 64 by Delegate Butcher, Jacksonville: Strike from line 11 the words "out of work."

President Perkins: The vote will first come on the report of the committee; then on the amendment of Delegate Good and then on the amendment of Delegate Butcher.

The amendment of the committee was discussed by Delegate Theis, No. 282, and Van Horn, No. 14.

The amendment offered by the committee was adopted by unanimous vote.

The remaining amendments were discussed by Delegates Good, No. 165; Rhine, No. 90; Stacy, No. 118; Sexton, No. 110; Brey, No. 97.

The amendment offered by Delegate Good was adopted.

The amendment offered by Delegate Butcher was adopted.

Delegate Martinez moved to amend by rearranging the sub-sections as made necessary by striking out sub-sections (c) and (d).

Stogie Makers. No change.

Class B. Amendment by committee.

Strike out the words "one half of the regular," lines 1 and 2, first paragraph, and insert in lieu thereof "twenty-five cents."

Amend paragraph 7 to read: "Third: Class B members shall be entitled to the death benefit provided for by the constitution for the regular full dues-paying members, and additional benefits as provided for in Section 139 on payment of five cents a week additional dues for every \$100 additional death benefit, and one-half of the sick benefit."

The chairman suggested that consideration of all matters connected with dues be postponed until such time as reinsurance and payment of death benefits was disposed of.

Delegate Stack moved that the convention take up Section 139 and related sections concerning death benefits. The motion was adopted.

Delegate Gompers: The Committee on Resolutions met yesterday. Eight resolutions were handed to us. We are informed that one resolution was introduced this morning. It has not been turned over to us. However, upon those resolutions upon which we have acted we are ready to report through the secretary. Inasmuch as there are a number of matters in these resolutions which propose changes in the constitution, it is necessary for us to report to you in the best way we know how so that proper reference can be made of these matters in the report of the Committee on Constitution.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Hitz, Secretary of the committee, reported as follows:

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 1 introduced by Delegate Hilfers, No. 138, when amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the C. M. I. U. of America is hereby instructed and authorized to devise ways and means to procure advertisements pertaining to union-made products to be placed in our Official Journal.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 2, introduced by Delegate Goldstein, No. 292, Brooklyn, N. Y., when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 2. That all International Vice-Presidents be delegates to all International Union conventions of the C. M. I. U. of America by virtue of their office, but they shall not be entitled to vote on any question unless they are duly elected delegates to the convention.

The resolution as amended by the committee was referred to the Committee on Constitution.

Resolution No. 3.

Whereas, Section 159, page 43 of the Constitution reads:

"Local unions shall be allowed \$1.00 per capita on all 30-cent and 60-cent contributing members per annum out of the general fund for label agitation by circulars, newspaper advertising, committee, etc., in their respective districts, the per capita tax to be based on class of members named above in local unions on May 31st," and

Whereas, There are a great many locals who draw and use the said fund for other purposes than label agitation which is an injustice to our local unions that use the fund as it should be used, and

Whereas, The local unions that draw the one dollar per capita for label agitation and put on local label assessment besides, are paying the bill that other locals should be paying; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we amend Section 159, page 43, by striking out the entire paragraph and substitute the following:

"That \$1.00 per capita on all 30-cent and 60-cent contributing members per annum out of the general fund, be set aside for two years to create an advertising fund to be known as the universal advertising fund, same to be under the supervision of the International Executive Board to contract for permanent advertisement and distribution of same, but this does not debar any local from assessing themselves for local label advertisement."

Endorsed by Local 335 of Hammond, and introduced by Delegate S. T. Leonard.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Constitution. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 4.

Whereas, The Cigar Industry is badly in need of organization, and

Whereas, The C. M. I. U. of A. is ever willing to organize the unorganized; therefore be it

Resolved, That the C. M. I. U. of A., suspend the initiation fee for one year from the date of adoption of this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That we urge and use every endeavor to have the unorganized workers of the cigar industry join the C. M. I. U. of A.

J. BRAHAM, No. 87.

The committee recommended nonconcurrent in Resolution No. 4.

Delegate Braham spoke briefly in support of the resolution.

President Perkins: Your resolution is an amendment to the constitution. The only things binding upon members of the International Union are the things embodied in the laws. This convention has already passed upon the question of initiation and decided to give one-half of it to the local union. If your resolution is adopted it will

not mean anything unless you bring it on the floor as an amendment to the constitution. The Chair will have to rule that the whole question is not germane at this time.

Resolution No. 5.

During the administration of Ex-President Taft Congress enacted a law allowing an unlimited importation of cigars containing not more than 20 per cent of foreign tobaccos from the Philippine Islands, thereby depriving of employment at least 3,500 cigar-makers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the International President in conjunction with the Executive Board be authorized to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the A. F. of L., also seek the aid of other bodies whose interests are identical with our own so as to induce Congress either to repeal or modify the above Act so as to control the importation to a minimum.

LEWIS GOLDSTEIN,
Nos. 131 and 147.

The committee referred the resolution to the convention without recommendation.

Delegate Brey moved the adoption of the resolution. The motion was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 6.

Whereas, The dumping grounds for non-union cigars are to a great extent in the places where there are no union cigar factories, and in places where the shops are small. In order to aid the good union cigar maker, and to aid in fighting the non-union people, I submit the following amendment:

That we strike out all of Section 211 and insert the following:

"Union cigarmakers operating a cigar factory, and employing no journeymen cigar makers, be allowed one apprentice."

Submitted by William Gunlock, Union No. 201, Rock Island, Ill.

Referred to Committee on Constitution.

Resolution No. 7.

Whereas, Believing that the trade union movement is about to advance rapidly again and believing that we should endeavor to do all in our power to help it, we are of the opinion that steps should be taken to bring about more solidarity among the different union bodies. The union label button, and shop card should be our guiding light, and

Whereas, There are in existence 54 different union labels, buttons, and shop cards. We are of the opinion that this is an obstacle in our path of progress, as so many different labels, buttons and shop cards are confusing to the rank and file of the trade union movement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the label department of the A. F. of L. that they promote a "Universal" label button and shop card.

And we suggest that label be the A. F. of L. union label, or any other design they may decide upon.

Trusting this convention will give this

resolution their most earnest consideration, we remain,

N. J. MARTIN, Delegate.

The committee recommended nonconcurrency in Resolution No. 7.

The question was discussed by Delegates Martin, Toronto, and Gompers, Chairman of the Committee.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 8.

Whereas, Sec. 11 of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor provides that the representation of local unions in central labor unions shall be as follows: 50 members or less, 2 delegates; 100 or less, 3 delegates; 250 or less, 4 delegates; 500 or less, 5 delegates; and 1 additional delegate for each additional 500 or majority fraction thereof; and

Whereas, In many places this causes a condition detrimental to the best interests of the general labor movement, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates of the Cigar-makers' Union to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to submit an amendment to Section 11 allowing central labor unions to determine what the representation shall be in their respective organizations.

CHARLES EMMERT, No. 107.

The committee recommended nonconcurrency.

The question was discussed by Delegates Stack, No. 202; Emmert, No. 107; Gompers, No. 13; Brey, No. 97.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

Section 139. Amendment by Committee.

The committee recommends striking out the entire section and inserting the following new section:

"Section 139. Upon the death of a member who has been such continuously for three months or longer period next preceding his death, the sum of one hundred dollars shall be paid toward defraying his funeral or cremation expenses. Said sum of one hundred dollars shall be paid to such person or persons as shall have paid or become liable for such funeral or cremation expenses, and if such expenses have not been paid it shall be the duty of the officer paying such benefit to see that it is applied to the purpose for which it is intended.

"However, any member of the International Union has the right to purchase additional death benefits in multiples of one hundred dollars up to four hundred dollars, so that the total death benefit on each member's life shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

This shall not apply to new members who are affected with chronic diseases or are over 50 years of age.

"Members purchasing additional death

benefits in multiples of one hundred dollars shall pay five cents a week additional dues for each one hundred dollars.

"For example:

"For one hundred dollars additional—45 cents a week.

"For two hundred dollars additional—50 cents a week.

"For three hundred dollars additional—55 cents a week.

"For four hundred dollars additional—60 cents a week."

The question was discussed by Delegates Agnes Koster, No. 507; Emma Wagener, No. 516; Rhine, No. 90; Brey, No. 97; Cermack, No. 141; Van Horn, No. 14.

President Perkins: It has been said we ought to take up the question of "Shall we agree to reinsure under the group plan without physical examination? Shall we agree on that principle? A motion to that effect might be made.

Delegate Gompers: I move that this convention now declare in favor of the principle of reinsurance in regard to our death benefit. (Seconded.)

President Perkins: That we agree in principle with the plan submitted. The vote on that will have no amount of force, except that it would indicate whether the convention wants to adopt that plan in principle. We would then have to take a vote to adopt it.

Delegate Gompers: This would free us from a discussion of all the details contained in the committee's report.

The motion offered by Delegate Gompers was carried unanimously.

President Perkins: It is understood the motion is not binding, but that the convention is in favor of reinsuring under the group plan. Now you can go into the details in connection with the proposition.

The reinsurance plan was discussed by Delegates Hanson, No. 266; Sexton, No. 110; Altheide, No. 44; Brey, No. 97; Gompers, No. 13; Van Horn, No. 14, and Pres. Perkins.

Further discussion was postponed until a later session.

The committee having in charge the collection of money for the striking members of organized labor in Streator, Ill., announced that up to that time \$54.45 had been donated.

At five o'clock p. m., the convention was adjourned to reconvene at nine o'clock a. m., Friday, August 17th.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Chicago, Illinois, August 17, 1923.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Friday, August 17, by President Perkins.

All delegates present except those excused on account of illness.

An error was made in reporting Delegate Krick absent on Thursday.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

Discussion was resumed on the report of the Committee on Section 139.

The report was discussed by Delegates Braham, No. 87; Collins, No. 97; Riefkin, No. 129.

Delegate Braham stated that he wished to offer a new section to the report, providing that when a man reaches the age of 70 years, if he has been a continuous member for 30 years, by paying 25 cents dues in addition to the dues set by the convention, his nearest relatives are entitled to \$500.

Delegate Hilfers: The committee has arranged to take care of the members who are 70 and over. We offer a new paragraph to Section 139, to read:

"It is understood and agreed that death benefits of all members who are at the adoption of this over 70 years of age shall be paid by the Cigar Makers' International Union instead of by the insurance company."

Delegate Braham: How much insurance?

Delegate Hilfers: What they are entitled to.

Amendment by Delegate Braham, No. 87: (New Section) "Upon the death of any member who has been a contributing member for more than 30 years, and who at the time of the adoption of this section of the constitution is more than 70 years of age, the C. M. I. U. of America shall pay to his next of kin or designated beneficiary the sum of \$500.

"To participate in the death benefit the member shall pay an additional dues of 25 cents a week above the regular dues."

Amendment by Delegate Emery, No. 501:

Amend Section 139 by inserting in line 5, after the word "his" the words "or her." The balance of the section to the section to remain unchanged.

President Perkins: It is generally understood that wherever the word "he" is used it refers to a person of either sex. So there will be no misunderstanding about it, a line can be put at the end of the section stating that wherever the word "he" is used it refers to both men and women.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Delegate Asch: If a man goes into the \$500 class and pays 60 cents a week, if he finds after some years he cannot pay it, can he drop from the payment of 60 cents to 40 cents and be entitled to \$100 insurance?

President Perkins: Any member of the International Union can stop paying the premium on his insurance, except on the \$100. If you are entitled to \$500 and you want to drop it you can do so at any time you please. Is that your understanding, Chairman VanHorn?

Chairman VanHorn: It is, and it is the understanding of the committee.

President Perkins: If you drop that and afterwards change your mind and want to come back, you can come back, and you will be entitled to the benefit. Under the present plan if you drop the death benefit

and want to come back you would come back in as a new member and you would have to be in twenty years before you would get the \$550. Is that your understanding, Chairman VanHorn?

Chairman VanHorn: It is.

Delegate Emery: If I should take out \$400 besides the \$100 that is compulsory and then go to some other work and take an absolute retiring card, I lose the \$100, of course, but how about the \$400? Could I continue that?

Delegate Van Horn: You could not.

President Perkins: The Chairman of the Committee is substantially correct, but this insurance company is insuring under the group plan the International Union and not the individual. You can continue to pay your premium under any circumstances, providing you do nothing in violation of trade union ethics and principles. Our constitution says that any member of the International Union joining a dual organization of cigarmakers is suspended, he is automatically suspended and out of the organization. He can come right back and resume his former place and take all this insurance he wants so long as he goes along with the International Union, which is the party the company is insuring under the group plan. He would not be entitled to an absolute retiring card unless left under honorable circumstances.

The question was discussed by Delegates Brey, No. 97; Emery, No. 501; Fales, No. 462; Stacy, No. 118; Gunlock, No. 201; Grabenstein, No. 141; Sheehan, No. 25; Merhoff, No. 332; Stack, No. 202.

Delegate Garipey, No. 58: If a member goes out of the organization the company will continue his insurance providing he pays the rates of the company according to the table, not our rate, but theirs.

President Perkins: He must pay the American Mortuary rate after he leaves us. So long as he remains in the organization he is entitled to the group rate.

Delegates Abel, No. 153; Rhine, No. 90; Skinner, No. 305; Burns, No. 113; Knobel, No. 228; Chapp, No. 14; Listerman, No. 306; Lowy, No. 213; Goldstein, No. 131; Benjamin, No. 396; Hilfers, No. 138; Laland, No. 219; Hayford, No. 68, discussed the report of the committee and the various amendments.

Delegate Burns: The amount specified in the contract is limited to \$500?

President Perkins: Your Committee on Constitution proposes that, insofar as we are concerned, it be limited to \$500. The company agrees, and still under the group plan, to carry it to \$1,000.

Delegate Van Horn: The committee went over this matter before we saw the contract of the International Life and Trust Company. Mr. Wright now tells us the same rate will apply if you want to change it to \$1,000. Speaking of the man who takes an absolute retiring card Mr. Wright said: "Here is

what this fellow has the advantage of. He has the advantage of getting old line insurance without a physical examination; he has that advantage because he has been a member of the Cigar Makers' International Union."

Delegate Knobel: I understand if we want to take additional insurance above the \$100 that is compulsory there is something said in the contract about three months.

Secretary Hilfers: That applies to new members.

Delegate Skinner: Is there any time limit put upon this insurance proposition, in regard to the member taking out the additional \$400 above the \$100 which is compulsory?

Chairman VanHorn: The only limit is that he cannot take it out after he is seventy years of age. We took the proposition up with Mr. Wright and said: "Will these rates carry the man who goes along now and takes \$100, for we will say ten years, then decided to jump it to \$400?" He said: "You are charging your boys and girls of fifteen years of age \$1.51, and that excess, if you are going to organize younger members, will be adequate and above what will be necessary to carry those above forty-eight."

President Perkins explained that all limitations will be fixed and set by the constitution as finally adopted by this convention and the referendum.

The contract of the insurance company was read by the Clerk, Mr. Hopp, and the report of the committee was read by Secretary Hilfers.

Secretary Hilfers: The committee proposes to further amend Section 139 by adding a new paragraph, following the words "or over fifty years of age," at the end of the third paragraph, as follows:

"All death benefits that members over seventy years of age, who have joined the union before they had reached the age of fifty years, are entitled to on the adoption of this amendment, shall be paid by the C. M. I. U. instead of by the insurance company; provided, that members over seventy years of age shall have paid the amount of dues provided for death benefit in excess of \$100."

Members securing additional death benefits in multiples of \$100 shall pay five cents a week additional dues for each \$100. For example, for \$100 additional, 45 cents a week; for \$200 additional, 50 cents a week; for \$300 additional, 55 cents a week, and for \$400 additional, 60 cents a week.

Delegate Sexton suggested some changes in the phraseology of the original section presented by the committee. The changes were accepted by the committee.

Delegate Brey suggested that the words "Provided, However, that," be eliminated from the fourth paragraph of Section 139 as amended by the committee, the paragraph to read: "This shall not apply to new mem-

bers who are affected with chronic diseases or are over fifty years of age."

The suggested amendment was accepted by the committee.

Delegate Martinez suggested that \$500 as the limit for insurance be stricken out and \$1,000 inserted. The chairman stated that members could go above \$500 if they wished under the present section.

Delegate Braham, No. 87, offered the following as a new section:

"Upon the death of any member who has been a contributing member for more than 30 years and who, at the time of the adoption of this section of the constitution is more than 70 years of age, the C. M. I. U. of A. shall pay to his next of kin or designated beneficiary the sum of \$500. To participate in his death benefit the member shall pay an additional dues of 25 cents a week above his regular dues."

The amendment was voted on and lost.

The committee's amendment providing for the members of 70 years of age was adopted.

Delegate Rhine: There are two provisions in the recommendation of the committee, that we adopt the insurance plan and that the dues be fixed from 40 cents up to 60 cents. Do we vote on the two propositions together?

President Perkins: The basic dues are 40 cents, and that included the \$100 insurance. For an additional \$100 it is 45 cents. You are right in bringing to our attention that we are fixing the dues as well as voting on the insurance plan. The economic dues are fixed at 35 cents; 5 cents is added to cover the insurance of \$100, which is compulsory; for \$100 additional, 45 cents, and so on.

Delegate Rhine: I move that we vote on the insurance plan and the five cents additional for each additional \$100, but leave the economic dues out of consideration at the present time.

Secretary Hilfers stated that if the convention adopted the insurance plan the basic dues to be paid would also have to be adopted; that the committee had set the basic dues to meet the liability that would be incurred by the insurance plan, and it would be absolutely necessary to adopt the plan as a whole as presented.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee as amended was carried by unanimous vote.

Section 140. The committee recommended striking out the entire section. The recommendation was adopted.

Section 140-a. The committee recommended striking out the entire section.

The recommendation was discussed by Delegate Brey, No. 97, and Van Horn, No. 14.

Consideration of Sections 140-a, 140-b and 140-c was deferred until a further session.

At 12 o'clock noon, the convention was adjourned until 1:30 p. m. of the same day.

FIFTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 1:30 o'clock p. m., Friday, August 17th, by President Perkins.

Mr. David Weinstein, representing the World War Veterans, addressed the convention. He gave a brief account of the activities of the association, and emphasized the friendship of the World War Veterans toward organized labor.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

Secretary Hilfers continued the report of the committee, as follows:

Section 140-e. The committee recommended striking out the words "funeral or cremation," lines 1 and 7.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Sections 140-f and 140-g. Action deferred.

Section 141. The committee recommended striking out the entire section. The recommendation was adopted.

Section 142. No change.

Section 143. Amended by the committee by after the word "duties," line 3, the words "in time of war."

The amendment was adopted.

Section 144. The committee recommended striking out the entire section. The recommendation was adopted.

Section 145. The committee amended by striking out, after the word "to," line 1, the words "more than \$75." Also strike out after the word "findings," line 7, the balance of the section and insert "The International Union shall pay the benefit to the local union of which deceased was a member."

Chairman VanHorn suggested that action on the amendment be deferred until the committee had a further meeting with the representative of the insurance company.

The suggestion was accepted by the convention.

Secretary Hilfers: The committee will now go back and report on Section 56, action on which was deferred.

Section 56. Amendment by committee.

Strike out the words "at least," line 2, and insert "one or more." Also strike out paragraph 2 and paragraph 4 of the section.

When the section was first reported on by the committee the following amendments were submitted:

Amendment to Section 56 by Delegate A. E. Wagner, No. 210. After the words "Executive Board," line 2, strike out the words "at least six," and insert "not to exceed three," the balance of section to remain unchanged.

Amendment to Section 56 by Delegate Burns, No. 113.

Strike out paragraph 2 of said section. No other change in section.

Amendment to Section 56 by Delegate Emery, No. 501.

Strike out the word "six," line 2, and insert the word "seven." Also in same section, line 3, after the word "organizers," insert the following: "One of whom shall be a stogie

maker"; also after the word "located," line 7, insert the words "except the stogie makers' organizer, who shall be located in what is known as the Stogie District."

Amendment by Delegates Wagner, No. 516; Graharr, No. 501; Nolte, No. 479; Emery, No. 501.

Amendment to Section 56 by F. F. Lang, No. 53.

"Two general organizers shall be elected to office, to be known as Label Advocates and Organizers, at the same time as International Officers, whose duties shall be to organize and instruct Local Unions in the discharge of their duties. They shall visit such towns and cities as the International President may direct. Organizers elected shall be located in such places as in the judgment of the International President, it will be considered practical, provided also that the funds of the International Union would permit of the execution of these provisions. That the International President shall have the power to transfer one or both Organizers to assist other Organizers."

Delegate Collins submitted an additional amendment, as follows:

Strike out the first three paragraphs and insert the following: "The president shall appoint, with the confirmation of the Executive Board, a general organizer whose duty it shall be to supervise and direct the organization campaign, instruct the organizers in their duties, and generally supervise all work performed by the organizers."

The chairman stated that the vote would come on the amendment of Delegate Collins, inasmuch as it provided for eliminating the first three sections, and the committee's amendments dealt with that section.

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Collins, No. 97; Fales, No. 462; Sexton, No. 110; VanHorn, No. 14; President Perkins; Gompers, No. 13; Meyers, No. 122; Hoverter, No. 236; Brey, No. 97; Hanson, No. 266; Hilfers, No. 138.

The amendment offered by Delegate Collins was declared lost on viva voce vote. A count was requested. The clerk announced, after counting, that 61 votes were cast in the affirmative and 127 in the negative.

The recommendation of the committee to strike out words "at least six," and insert "one or more," line 2, first paragraph, was adopted.

The recommendation of the committee to strike out the second paragraph of Section 56 was adopted.

The recommendation of the committee to strike out the fourth paragraph of Section 56 was discussed by Delegates Collins, No. 97, and Van Horn, No. 14.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The amendment to 56 submitted by Delegate Lang was withdrawn.

Section 57. No change.

Class B. This section had also been discussed at a former session and action de-

ferred. The committee again offered the following amendment:

Second paragraph, (section marked "First.") Strike out the words "one-half of the regular," lines 1 and 2, and insert "25 cents."

The amendment was discussed by Delegate Koster, No. 507, who later moved to defer action until the convention had acted on Section 70. The motion was seconded and carried.

Section 70. The committee recommended striking out "60," line 2, and inserting "40."

Section 70. Amendment by Delegates Rhine and Wolf, No. 90, and Melhado, No. 144.

Strike out "60," line 2 and insert "40 or 30 cents dues per week," and add the following: "30 cent members will not be entitled to death benefits and shall pay strike assessments only."

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Rhine, No. 90; Gompers, No. 13; Brey, No. 97.

The chairman stated that the amendment did not apply to Section 70, but Section 130, and advised the delegate to offer it when Section 130 was under consideration.

The amendment to Section 70 proposed by the committee was adopted.

Section 71. No change.

Section 72. No change.

Section 73: Amendment by Delegate Braham, No. 87.

Strike out the word "eight," line 2, line 4 and line 6, and insert "four" in lieu thereof.

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Erickson, No. 98; Brey, No. 97, and Braham, No. 87.

The amendment offered by Delegate Braham was defeated.

Delegate Braham submitted the following amendment to Section 73: Strike out "eight weeks" and insert "one month."

Delegate Erickson moved to amend by striking out "four" and inserting "five."

Neither amendment was adopted and Section 73 was not changed. (Note: Change later.)

Sections 74, 75 and 76. No change.

Section 77. Amended by the committee as follows:

Strike out the word "forty," line 6, and insert "twenty." Also strike out "sixty," line 15, and insert "forty." Also strike out "forty," line 16, and insert "twenty."

The committee recommended further that the following be added after the word "assessment," line 7: "And additional death benefit in multiples of one hundred dollars by paying five cents per week additional dues for each one hundred dollars death benefit."

Amendment by Delegate Brey: Strike out "40," line 6 and insert "30," strike out "60," line 15 and insert "40," and strike out "40," line 16 and insert "30."

The committee accepted the amendment offered by Delegate Brey.

The report of the committee as amended was adopted.

Section 78. No change.

Section 79. Amendment by committee.

After the word "discharged," line 8, insert the words "within 14 days." After the word "benefits," line 9, strike out the words, "should, however, he lose his employment after the above specified time, he shall not be entitled to any further strike benefit." Strike out at the end of the first paragraph the words: "A union having no bill shall adopt the bill of the nearest union."

The amendments were discussed by Delegates Gompers, No. 13, and Gonzales (Elias), No. 336.

The hour for the introduction of resolutions having arrived, discussion on Section 79 was discontinued until the following session.

The following resolutions were introduced:

Resolution No. 10.

By Delegate J. F. Waltheide, No. 44, of St. Louis, Mo.

Whereas, The enactment of the Volstead act into the organic law of the United States had for its purpose the establishment of prohibition, and

Whereas, This law is becoming more unpopular and repulsive to the people in general, as evidenced by the general disregard and contempt held, therefore, and

Whereas, Experience has proven that prohibition only prohibits the workers from enjoying the indulgence of a beverage which has become a part of his daily food and has caused bootleggers, moonshiners and government enforcement agents to flourish on the graft and profits of the illicit sale of harmful liquors, and

Whereas, To secure the enforcement of temperance, a reasonable and rational interpretation of the law must be made, by permitting the manufacture of light wines and beer, and

Whereas, There are now operating, under various titles, so-called reform leagues having for their purpose the prohibition of the use of tobacco in all forms, therefore

Resolved, By the Cigarmakers International Union in convention assembled this 17th day of August, 1923, that we hereby declare our opposition to all sumptuary prohibition laws under any guise whatsoever, be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the C. M. I. U. of A. be and are hereby instructed to use their official position to combat the enactment of all laws seeking to abridge the rights and privileges granted by the Constitution of the United States, further be it

Resolved, That the delegates be instructed to avail themselves of every opportunity to oppose the enactment into law, any measure, which in any manner whatsoever permits

of the invasion of the private rights and the sanctum of the house.

Resolution No. 11.

Submitted by Delegate Henry Knobel, No. 228, San Francisco, California:

Whereas, The Volstead act has been greatly misinterpreted by the judges and other officers of our country and thereby caused great inconvenience to the laboring people, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Cigar Makers' Int. Union of America, urge upon the Congress of the United States, to amend said act, so as to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

At 5 o'clock p. m. the convention was adjourned to reconvene at 9 o'clock a. m., Saturday, August 18th.

SIXTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Chicago, Illinois, August 18, 1923.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m. on the above date, by President Perkins.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

Secretary Hilfers continued the report of the committee as follows:

We recommend Section 79, which was pending at the time of adjournment Friday afternoon, be recommitted to the committee for further consideration.

The recommendation was adopted.

Sections 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85 and 86. No change.

Section 87. Amendment by committee.

Amend by adding after the last line the following paragraph: "Any member of the International Union who goes on strike or ceases work pending approval of any strike application made by the local union under which he or she is working shall not be entitled to any strike benefits, even though the application to strike made afterwards be approved."

The amendment of the committee was adopted.

Section 88. Action deferred.

Sections 89, 90, 91, 92, 92-a, 92-b. No change.

Section 93. Amendment by committee.

Amend by adding after line 3, after the word "work," "or accept a reduction in bill of prices," and strike out at end of paragraph the words: "This section does not apply to a reduction of wages."

The amendment was discussed by President Perkins, Delegates Stack, No. 202; Riefkin, No. 129; Sexton, No. 110; Marchand, No. 132; Braham, No. 87; Emery, No. 501; Good, No. 165; Brey, No. 97; Sheehan, No. 25; Owen, No. 133; Erickson, No. 98; Gonzales (Elias), No. 336; Gonzales (Manuel), No. 336.

The amendment of the committee to Section 93 was adopted, 112 delegates voting in the affirmative and 60 in the negative.

Delegate Garvey, No. 255, moved that the rules be suspended and that when the con-

vention adjourned at noon it adjourn to convene at nine o'clock a. m., Monday, August 20th. The motion was seconded and carried.

Section 88, upon which action had been deferred, was reported on by the committee. No change was recommended by the committee.

Delegate Blockland, No. 97, offered the following amendment:

Strike out the present section and insert in lieu thereof the following: "The vote of local unions on difficulties shall be in proportion to their membership, one vote for each 10 members. All voting upon questions of strike, local or otherwise, shall take place by secret ballot, and all votes taken contrary to this method shall not be counted."

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Blockland, No. 97; Brey, No. 97; Schneider, No. 36; Hilfers, No. 138; Gunlock, No. 201, and President Perkins.

The amendment was defeated.

Sections 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. No change.

Section 101. Amendment by Committee. Strike out "twenty," and insert "thirty." Strike out "two dollars," line 2, after the word "and," and insert "three dollars fifty cents."

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Sections 102 and 103. No change.

Section 104. Amendment by Delegate Altheide, No. 44.

Insert in line 14, after the figures "\$20.00," the following: "On all loans so issued there shall be charged a sum equal to 5%, which shall be repaid as provided for in this section."

Amendment by Delegate Owen, No. 133 and No. 240.

Amend, by striking out the words after the word "unions" on line two, up to and including the word "employment," and by striking out words after the word "route" on line six, up to and including the word "loan" on line seven, and by striking out the words after the word "employment" on line fifteen, up to and including the word "working," and by striking out the words after the word "until" on line nineteen, up to and including the word "repaid" on line twenty-one.

Amended Section to Read

Section 104: Any member in good standing for one year in the International Union, wishing to leave the jurisdiction under which he is, to seek employment elsewhere, shall be entitled to a loan sufficient for transportation to the nearest union in whatever direction he desires to travel by the shortest route. If the fare to such nearest union is less than \$1.00, then \$1.00 may be granted; if between \$1.00 and \$2.00, then \$2.00 may be granted; and in like manner if between \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00, the highest sum may be granted, and the

same entered in figures and letters in his loan card, but in no case shall the aggregate sum exceed \$20. No member shall receive a second loan from the same union until he has received a loan from some other union. Any member wishing to draw his card during an authorized strike or lockout in which he is involved, shall be granted a loan amount to his indebtedness for stamps and assessments and two dollars, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. A suspended member owing loans must on reinstatement pay all old loans before being entitled to a new loan card.

The amendments were discussed by Delegates Altheide, No. 44; Wolf, No. 90; Owen, No. 133.

Both amendments were defeated.

Mr. John J. Manning, secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, was introduced by President Perkins.

Mr. Manning, in conveying to the delegates the greetings of the department, and discussing the organizations affiliated therewith, said: "I do this for our Executive Board and the forty-four unions affiliated, with their nearly 800,000 members. Last year at this time we had 710,000 members in these affiliated organizations. I point to this increase of nearly 90,000 members as proof that the peak of the flood of the so-called open shop attack has passed; that it is now on the ebb, and the growth of our membership shows that the confidence taken away from our members during two years of struggle is returning. I told you in Cleveland that when the recession of that attack began we would have a rich harvest; I pointed out that though they broke up organizations and drove men and women out of the unions they could not take away from those men and women the knowledge they had gained of organization."

"I know of no organization in the entire American Federation of Labor that has had so many difficult problems to solve during the last five years as the Cigar Makers' International Union. You have been harrassed continually by changes brought about by the evolution of the trade and you have been assailed by fanatical legislation. The wonder is that you have any organization at all."

"I have talked to cigar makers and to members of other trades in all parts of the country, and if I had been foolish enough to believe all the talk I heard about your union going out of business I would have gone into the undertaking business. The assurance that I was right in my judgment that the International Union was very much alive is here this morning. The cigar makers were not dead, they were thinking, and thinking to themselves, not out loud. The action you have taken here to further the interests of your organization is something the Cigar Makers' Union has needed for years. Now that you have closed so many doors of egress that your members cannot go out and opened

so many doors of ingress for others, your organization will grow. The Cigar Makers' International Union was a pioneer organization. Had we not profited by the aid and counsel of the cigar makers many years ago our movement would not have reached the position it is in today.

"I addressed the convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees yesterday. Their organization is as vitally affected by fanatical legislation as your organization is. I said to them, and I repeat it here, that no one can do your job for you but yourselves, and if we are going to have a restoration of the field we had for your work, you are the men and women who must carry on that task, in conjunction, of course, with the rest of us. We cannot sit down and let the other fellow tell us how to do it."

Secretary Manning gave an interesting account of some of the work carried on by the department, and in closing assured the delegates that the Union Label Trades Department and the other affiliated organizations were ready at all times to assist the cigar makers' organization in extending the influence of its label and bettering the conditions of its members.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolution No. 11.

Submitted by Committee on Constitution:

Resolved, That the International President and the International Executive Board, with the aid of counsel, are hereby authorized and instructed to make such changes or alterations, not changing the intent or purpose, as the changes made in the constitution may necessitate.

Resolution No. 12.

Submitted by Delegate E. J. Menard, No. 179, Bangor, Me.

Whereas, Only a small percentage of the great working masses are as yet members of the trade unions, great numbers being still unorganized in nearly all the industries; and

Whereas, This state of affairs not only militates against the unorganized, who are helpless, but against the organized as well, who find themselves severely handicapped in their struggle for better conditions by the ever-present army of unorganized; and

Whereas, The present temporary spurt of prosperity offers a splendid opportunity to bring these unorganized masses into the unions and thus enormously strengthen our ranks against the bitter onslaughts that are bound to come from the employers at the first slackening up of industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, in convention assembled, call upon the American Federation of Labor to unite all its affiliated organizations for a great organization drive in all localities and industries, in order to finally bring within the protecting folds of Organized Labor the masses who still remain outside.

Resolution No. 13.

Submitted by Delegates of No. 97, Boston, Mass.

Whereas, We believe that the International Union should be reorganized upon the basis of districts, actuated by a desire to enable the local unions in a given district as best suited to their needs, without retarding the development, by the International Union, of the other districts in accordance with their respective needs and conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 24th convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union hereby instructs the International President to appoint a committee to draft a plan to reorganize the International Union on a district basis, such committee to be appointed not later than 60 days after the adoption of this resolution by the referendum vote of a majority of the membership; such plan to be submitted to a popular vote within 30 days after the convention reports its plan to the International President.

Resolution No. 14.

Submitted by Committee on Constitution.

Resolved, That the proposition of reducing the dues and the proposition of reinsurance under the group plan be coupled and submitted jointly as one question.

Resolution No. 15.

Submitted by Delegate Braham, No. 87.

Whereas, There is a law on the statute books of the United States, known as the Volstead Act, and

Whereas, We believe it is against the best interests of and works a hardship on the masses of the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Cigar Makers' International Union, in convention assembled, protest against its further enactment and urge its immediate repeal or modification.

At 12 o'clock noon the convention was adjourned to reconvene at 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, August 20th.

SEVENTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Chicago, Illinois, August 20, 1923.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, August 20th, by President Perkins.

Absentees: Delegates Haley, Stacy, Weills, Taylor.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

Delegate Hilfers, Secretary of the committee, reported as follows:

Sections 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112. No change. Section 113. Amendment by Delegate Burtch, No. 298:

Insert new section, to be known as Section 113-A, to read: "Any local union refusing to accept a card of the C. M. I. U. of A. shall be fined ten dollars, such fine to be paid to the International President; but this shall not apply while there is a strike or lockout under the jurisdiction of such local."

President Perkins: The amendment would really defeat the purpose you have in mind. A local union now has no right to refuse to recognize an international card except when there is a strike. If you put this in the constitution it would mean by implication that

simply by paying the ten dollars fine that would be the only punishment.

The amendment was defeated.

Sections 114, 115, 116. No change.

Sections 117 and 118. Amendment by Delegate Butcher, No. 248:

Amended by striking out all of sections 117 and 118, and insert in lieu thereof a new section to read as follows:

"Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of four months shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the demnomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of employment for at least two weeks. No out of work stamp shall be granted for the first week of such unemployment. An out of work stamp shall be granted for the second week of such unemployment, and every week thereafter while the member is unemployed, but no member shall receive more than forty-seven out of work stamps during the period of one year, commencing from July of each year. Members out of employment from Dec. 15th to Jan. 15th of any year shall not be entitled to an out of work stamp for such period."

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Wolf, No. 90, and Butcher, No. 248.

The amendment was defeated.

Sections 119 to 128, both inclusive. No change.

Section 129. Amendment by Delegate Butcher, No. 248:

Amend by striking out Section 129 and insert in place thereof the following:

"Any member about to apply for out of work stamp and who has been employed in a union shop, shall obtain from the shop collector a certificate stating that he or she has been laid off or discharged. Any member who has been employed in any shop where there is no shop collector shall furnish the Financial Secretary with satisfactory proof that he or she has been laid off or discharged, before being allowed to register."

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Gonzales (Manuel), No. 336, and Butcher, No. 248.

The original copy of the amendment contained the words, "non union shop." This was amended at the suggestion of the President to read "any shop."

The amendment as amended was adopted.

Section 130, Sick Benefit. No change by the committee.

The following amendments were submitted by various delegates:

By Delegate Frank Brown, No. 357, Vancouver, Can.

Strike out on line 9 the words "one week or seven days" and insert "two weeks or fourteen days, and shall not receive sick benefits for the first week or seven days."

By Delegates Rhine and Wolf, No. 90, New York; Goldstein, No. 292; Traeger, No. 149, and Melhado, No. 144:

Amend Section 130 by adding after the word "periodical," line 14, the following: "No member shall be entitled to more than \$420.00 sick benefit after having drawn \$420.00 from the funds of the International Union, but shall be entitled to \$1.00 per week for fifteen weeks in the year."

By Delegate E. J. Stack, No. 202: Amend Section 130 by striking out the word "ten" in line 12 and inserting the word "eight."

By Delegates Wolf, Rhine and Melhado. Amend Section 130 by adding after the word

"absence," line 17, the following: "It shall be optional with new members to belong to the sick benefit. Members not availing themselves of this benefit shall pay 30 cents a week dues and strike assessments only."

The amendment of Delegate Brown was discussed by Delegates Brown, No. 357; Melhado, No. 144; Traeger, No. 148; Butcher, No. 248; Meyers, No. 122; Goldstein, No. 131; Brey, No. 97; Grabenstein, No. 141; Lowy, No. 213; Wurach, No. 1; Gunlock, No. 201; Emmert, No. 107; Donahue, No. 407; Wolf, No. 90; Merhoff, No. 332; Martin, No. 27; Emery, No. 501; Martinez, No. 460; Bartels, No. 97; Rhine, No. 90; Fitzpatrick, No. 206; Benjamin, No. 396; Van Horn, No. 14.

Delegate LaSalle, No. 192, requested a roll call on the amendment. More than forty delegates supported the request and the roll was called, as follows:

Roll call on amendment by Delegate Brown to prohibit the payment of sick benefits for the first seven days of sickness.

Ayes—Delegates Wurach, Stevens, Bauer, Gillingham, Belanger, Sigel, Van Horn, Chapp, O'Neil, Dundon, Dawson, Kaupp, Sollenberger, Koller, Grant, Korn, Martin, Murren, Beltsman, Schmitt, Peters, Schneeberger, Montis, Assell, Lombard, Moran, Withman, Hersman, Theoret, Siems, Houska, Kemmerer, Hayford, Walker, Wegener, Hitz, Buch, Horlacher, Ford, Jones, Braham, Horne, Schupp, Freudeman, Bartels, Blockland, Brey, Erickson, Sexton, Wunderlich, Burns, Nolan, Meyers, Bowen, Riefkin, Vandelo, Owen, Gaeke, Hilfers, Cermak, Grabenstein, Taylor, Melhado, Nolte, Hartman, Stone, Northcutt, Gunlock, Benjamin, Good, Keichhafer, Delaney, Saville, Menard, Gregory, Torgler, Cullity, Van Deweele, Josephson, Lowy, Palmer, Davis, Brophy, Knobel, Hoverter, Burtch, Asch, Hanson, Scharenbroich, Donahue, Organ, Thies, Ziebel, Sullivan, Stroup, Oakes, Schurman, Guthell, Gonzales, Milliken, Brown, Welch, Graham, Emery, Cochran, Wagener.

Nays—Delegates Guinan, Polack, Rosenthal, Weaver, Brady, Griffin, Rogers, Lamore, Wierda, Sheehan, Higgs, Schneider, Morken, Manee, Altheide, Hering, Schwable, Russell, McKinzie, Stauffer, Kearns, Gerow, Cowley, Treichel, Rhine, Modest, Apolt, Medroes, Ludwig, Abel, Riley, Kotzwinkle, Dickson, Emmert, Dunham, Linderman, Wagner, Krick, Goldstein, Marchand, Heldeman, Gossell, Traeger, Smith, Listerman, Green, Goldstein, La Muska, Watson, Wilton, La Salle, Stack, Fitzpatrick, Cramer, Leland, Morial, Welland, Brophy, Garvey, Hollinger, Wolf, Butcher, Mueller, Glick, Haley, Grod, Bustillo, Herbig, Vincent, Corbelle, Nicholson, Wagaman, Koenig, Merhoff, Leonard, E. Gonzalez, Marrero, Barnes, Westendorff, Rinker, Turtle, La Rosa, Coffery, Schessler, Martinez, Fales, Bianco, Chillum, Bugby, Cueto, De Diego, Andrien, Cuervo, Howe, Foley.

The amendment of Delegate Brown was adopted by a vote of 147½ affirmative to 124½ negative votes.

The amendment of Delegate Stack, to strike out "ten" and insert "eight," line 12, was discussed by Delegates Riefkin, No. 129; Rhine, No. 90.

The amendment of Delegate Stack was lost.

The amendment to provide that no member shall draw more than \$420 sick benefits etc., was discussed by Delegates Rhine, No. 90; Melhado, No. 144; Traeger, No. 149; Owens, No. 143; Wolf, No. 90.

Delegate Hilfers moved to further amend the amendment by striking out \$420 and inserting \$350.

The question was discussed by Delegate Linderman, No. 114

The amendment to strike out \$420 and insert \$350 was lost.

The amendment to limit payment of sick benefits to \$420 was lost. 70 delegates voting in the affirmative and 94 in the negative.

The amendment permitting new members the option of belonging to the sick benefit fund was discussed by the following delegates:

Delegates Rhine, No. 90; Horne, No. 171; Chapp, No. 14; Hilfers, No. 138; Asch, No. 251; Koster, No. 507; Van Horn, No. 14.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the convention was adjourned until 1:30 p. m. of the same day.

SEVENTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 1:30 o'clock p. m., Monday, August 20th, by President Perkins.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

President Perkins: The amendment of Delegates Rhine, Melhado and Wolf to Section 130 was pending.

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Melhado, No. 144; Braham, No. 87; Blockland, No. 97; Emmert, No. 107; Knobel, No. 228; Wagener, No. 516; Sexton, No. 110; Stack, No. 202; Bartels, No. 97; President Perkins; Gompers, No. 13; Listerman, No. 306; Good, 165; Garipey, No. 58; Lowy, No. 213; Rhine, No. 90.

Delegate Rhine requested a roll call on the amendment. The request was supported by more than forty delegates, and the roll was called, as follows:

Roll call on amendment of Delegates of No. 90 and No. 144 to make the sick benefit for new members optional.

Ayes—Delegates Altheide, Russell, Kemmerer, Rhine, Wolf, Horne, Collins, Bartels, Blockland, Brey, Emmert, Riefkin, Marchand, Owen, Melhado, Traeger, Watson, Cullity, Knobel, Hoverter, Mueller, Bustillo, Thies, Ziebel, Bartholomew, Wagaman, Schurman, La Rosa, Schessler Chillum, Cueto, De Diego, Andrien, Ceurvo, Koster.

Nays—Delegates Wurach, Stevens, Gulnan, Bauer, Polack, Gilliam, Bellanger, Sigel, Rosenthal, Weaver, Brady, Griffin, Rogers, Gompers, Van Horn, Chapp, O'Neil, Dundon, Hatzner, Kaupp, Lamora, Sollenberger, Koller, Grant, Wierda, Sheehan, Korn, Martin, Murren, Higgs, Belssman, Schmitt, Peters, Schneberger, Scheider, Renier, Morken, Montis, Assell, Manee, Batty, A. P. Lombard, Moran, Hering, Schwable, Lang, Herman, Theoret, Siems, Garipey, McKinzie, Houska, Stauffer, Hayford, Walker, Wegener, Hitz, Kearns, Buch, Gerow, Horlacher, Ford, Jones, Braham, Cowley, Greichel, Apholt, Schupp, Medroes, Freudeman, Erickson, Ludwig, Abel, Riley, Kotzwinkle, Dickson, Sexton, Wunderlich, Dunham, Burns, Listerman, Nolan, Meyers, Wagner, Krick, Bowen, Vandeloo, Goldstein, Gaekle, Heideman, Hilfers, Gosselin, Cermak, Grabenstein, Nolte, Hartman, Stone, Northcutt, Smith, Gunlock, Benjamin, Listerman, Good, Kelchhafer, Delaney, Saville, Green, Goldstein, Menard, La Muska, Gregory, Torger, Wilton, La Salle, Skinner, Stack, Fitzpatrick, VanDeweese, Josephson, Lowy, Cramer, Palmer, Laland, Morial, Davis, Welland, Brophy, Garvey, McGregor, Burtch, Hollinger,

Wolff, Butcher, Ash, Glick, Hanson, Scharenbroich, Donahue, Herbig, Vincent, Organ, Sullivan, Stroup, Oakes, Corbelle, Nicholson, Gutheil, Merhoff, Leonard, Gonzalez, Gonzalez, Marrero, Milliken, Barnes, Brown, Westendorf, Rinker, Turtle, Welch, Coffey, Ohm, Martinez, Fales, Blanco, Bugby, Graham, Emery, Cochran, Wagener, Howe, Foley.

The amendment was defeated.

Report of Committee on Officers Reports.

The report was read by Delegate Martinez, No. 460, Secretary of the committee.

Delegate Montis, No. 39, presided while the report was under consideration.

Chicago, Ill., August 20, 1923.
To the Twenty-fourth Convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America:

Your Committee on Officers' Reports, after thorough and careful consideration of the address of our International President to this Convention, beg leave to submit the following:

The Committee as a whole, after going in details over the address of our International President believes that his laborious task as President of our International Union, unfailing devotion to our cause and the splendid manner in which he has presented facts and conditions prevailing in our trade and industry, as well as the reasons for the existence of such conditions and remedies suggested, are unquestionably worthy of praise and mention and deserve our unreserved commendation and hearty approval.

Conscious of the great responsibilities placed upon his mind, heart and shoulders by our laws and our previous conventions, and actuated by his own convictions, undivided faith and unequalled experience acquired by uninterrupted study, careful consideration and analysis of all our problems, he has told this convention unflinchingly and clearly enough all what in his opinion should be done to remedy actual conditions and bring about those changes which are necessary to facilitate a thorough and strong organization of our trade and industry and to safeguard and protect our chain of benefits.

And although it is up to you to decide upon the declarations and recommendations of our International President, we believe that it is our duty not only to voice the opinion of this Committee, but, if need be, to join the strength of our own convictions and suggestions to that of our International President on the necessity of providing such means as are adequate to reach the summit of the ideals we have been cherishing for so many years.

1.—Organization. We fully agree with and approve the declarations of our International President in that:

"The outstanding issues demanding solution rank among the most important that have heretofore confronted and perplexed and now challenge our combined judgment and wisdom to the limit. Overshadowing all other questions and of paramount importance is organization of the wage earners in the cigar and tobacco industry.

"By our presence here we have voluntarily accepted a tremendous responsibility. A stern sense of duty coupled with a true spirit of constructive trade unionism, loyalty to and faith in our organization as well as in ourselves will, I trust, through combined wisdom and judgment blossom into fruitful accomplishment by the enactment of amendments, benefiting and fully meeting existing conditions.

"Any movement state, fraternal, or economic, to be entirely successful must be fundamentally right. In our economic organizations our laws must conform to existing conditions if we hope to be entirely successful. Our constitution needs amendments.

"The primary, fundamental, original purposes organizing cigar makers into local unions and finally the International Union were to increase wages, shorten hours of labor, and improve working conditions, and for the mutual protection and advancement of all those engaged in the industry.

"As our union developed we added to the original primary objects of the union the pay-

ment of benefits—strike benefit, sick benefit, death benefit and out-of-work benefit. These are incidental to the fundamental cause and fronting us today under an entirely changed reason for organization. The real object condition and methods of manufacturing is how to effectively and permanently bring about more rapid enrollment in a stable organization. That is the more outstanding issue. Anything that interferes, regardless of how much that any one thing or things may be cherished in our hearts and memories, must not stand in the way of the complete organization of the industry. That is a duty imposed upon us. Unless we work for its fulfillment we shall fail to fully meet the situation and the hopeful expectations of our fellow workers.

And we again recommend these sound declarations and thoughts for your consideration and approval.

2.—Wages. We further agree with our International President in that:

"Regular, uninterrupted employment is predicated upon the wage earners' ability to consume. Unemployment is caused by under-consumption and not over production, hence wages are of basic importance. Unless the rate of wages is raised to a point that will enable the workers to consume the bulk of what they produce our economic system will crumble and fall to pieces."

3.—Trade Unions. We further agree with our International President in that:

"The trade union movement is the greatest living potential factor in the regulation of our economic well-being. That it cannot properly function unless predicated upon a solid foundation with broad and rational operating lines."

4.—Strikes and Lockouts. Due notice has been taken by this committee on this most important subject and we hope all the delegates will do the same. The number of strikes (151) as recorded from Jan. 1, 1920, to June 1, 1923, and the amount of money (\$1,490,411.84) paid in benefits by our International Union covering the same period, is an open rebuke to those who have been always charging and continue to charge our International Union with conservatism and niggardly in the expenditure of money and payment of benefits. Your committee is in the belief that the foregoing figures credit our International Union as one of the most generous and liberal organizations of labor in the world and it is not only our duty but our pleasure also to so express.

It is the desire of this Committee also, in dealing with this part of the report of the International President, not to overlook conditions as reported generally in Tampa and very particularly in Porto Rico, where, as stated by the President, "Our members had arrayed against them employers who were entrenched behind bulwarks of privileged conditions which involved the control of those whose duty it was to enforce the law, and an intimidation, oppression, and abuse against the workers that have seldom been surpassed in brutality and heartless application."

Conditions at these places must be changed in order that the workers may enjoy, in their legal efforts to better their living and working conditions, freely and unhampered, all the same privileges, rights and franchises as are granted by the Constitution of the United States to all the American citizens, and so that organization may be effected by the same methods and legal means the trade union movement stands for in America.

Such deplorable conditions as these command not only our attention but should also stimulate us to redouble our best efforts in organizing Tampa and Porto Rico as well as all the other sections of the United States lacking organization and very particularly those cheapest districts among which Porto Rico is at this time, and Tampa is very near to be if not already.

This is a very important question of greatest concern to all for it is beyond all doubts that no matter how well organized there is any given section of the country, as long as there is any section of the United States where cigars are made at low wages and under poor working

conditions, there is no place safe and secure for any bill of prices of any local union now holding it.

Being under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Constitution those other recommendations of the President which refer to the subject matter, "Strikes and Lockouts," this Committee believes to be unnecessary for it to take any action on such recommendations.

5.—The Union Label. As this portion of the report of the International President is intended to recommend changes in the use of the "Union Label" and granting of same to the manufacturers; and as such changes if effected meeting the views of our International President or otherwise have to be shaped in the form of amendments to our Constitution; and there being in active work the Committee on Constitution of this Convention, your Committee recommends that all matters relating to changes in the law governing the use and granting of the "Union Label" be referred to the Committee on Constitution.

6.—Death Benefit. By the simple reading of that part of the address of the International President which comes under the heading "Death Benefit," we come to the conclusion that his painstaking study, profound interest and determination have been responsible for the magnificent plan which—to take care of our beneficiary system—has been submitted to this Convention.

We feel that our International Union and members thereof are indebted to our International President for having succeeded in finding the way that will lead us to more progress and success, and the Convention having expressed its hearty and unanimous approval of the plan as recommended by the International President, we believe that any recommendation suggested by this Committee at this time would be of no effect after the most significant expression of full endorsement and approval of the Convention to the recommendations of the President and by unanimous vote in the afternoon session of our fourth day and the 16th of August, 1923.

Conclusion. Your Committee on Officers' Reports has gone also over those portions of our President's address which are placed under the headings "Sick Benefit," "Restrictive Laws" and "General Fund." As the first two enumerated should be carefully studied and considered by the Committee on Constitution on account of the fact that any change required should be shaped into law, your Committee believes to be unnecessary for it to make any recommendation.

With reference to the General Fund we agree with the recommendation of the President in that "it should be maintained in so far as possible on our fixed income—that is, the regular dues," and so we gladly recommend to this Convention.

Fraternally and respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM COLLINS, Chairman,
J. H. RILEY,
H. M. GOOD,
HARRY CHAPP,
P. RIVERA MARTINEZ, Secretary.

Being a member of the Committee on Officers' Reports, and there being in the Report of the International President certain portions upon which my position should be made clear and consistent with the stand I have ever taken whenever any matters as the above referred to have been discussed, I want to go on record with the following statement:

I recognize the imperative need for greater organization activity but cannot subscribe to the belief that the optional clause as adopted at Cleveland has been a barrier or hindrance to organizing the unorganized, being of the opinion that our beneficiary

system as previously and at present practiced has been the real deterrent in organizing the unorganized.

Neither do I believe that by placing the Union Label on the product of the automatic machine will we add one single member to our union.

WM. COLLINS.

Delegate Goldstein moved that the report be adopted and the recommendations contained therein complied with.

The motion was seconded and adopted unanimously.

Delegate Collins, Chairman of the Committee: We have considered the report of First Vice-President Gompers, but can only report progress.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Hitz, Secretary of the Committee, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 9.

The committee submitted the following as a substitute for the original resolution introduced by Delegate P. Rivera Martinez, No. 460, and Manual LaRosa, No. 389:

Your Committee on Resolutions is in full accord with much that the Resolution No. 9 contains, but in some respects we are of the opinion that some of the charges made therein are not yet verified, even though they may be true.

Your Committee therefore submits the following substitute for Resolution No. 9:

Whereas, the Fascist movement in Italy has in the words of its leader, Benito Mussolini, declared that the liberties of the people of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries must be obliterated, and that in our time power and force strides over the decomposed body of liberty.

Whereas, the Fascist, under the dictatorship of Mussolini, has by force, violence and tyrannous oppression taken possession of the Government of Italy, and taken from the people the rights of freedom of assemblage, freedom of press, freedom of speech, and the denial of workmen to cease work (strike) in defense of any furtherance of their rights and interests as wage earners, and in the process of such force countless outrages have been committed upon the lives of the Italian wage earners, and

Whereas attempts have been made to transplant the Fascist movement in the Republic of the United States.

Whereas, the American people, while striving to eliminate any wrong or injustice which may prevail in America, yet holding that under our democratic form of government we have in our own hands the means and the power to eliminate the wrong and injustice and establish right and justice;

Therefore, be it resolved, that this 24th Convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America denounce in immeasurable terms the establishment of any form of tyranny either in Italy or any other country under whatsoever name it may be launched;

That we protest against any movement having for its purpose the imposition of tyranny or autocracy in America; and,

Be it further resolved, that while we recognize that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has done its full duty to meet the situation up to this present time, we request the Delegates of the C. M. I. U. of A. to the forthcoming convention of the A. F. of L. to present this subject matter to that convention with a view that the denunciation and protest may be accentuated by the great mass of organized labor of America both against the

tyrannous, brutal autocracy of Fascist in Italy and its attempt to be planted in America.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The following resolutions deal with the subject of the Volstead Act and were grouped by the committee:

Resolution No. 10.

By Delegate Altheide, No. 44, St. Louis, Missouri:

Whereas, The enactment of the Volstead act into the organic law of the United States had for its purpose the establishment of prohibition, and

Whereas, This law is becoming more unpopular and repulsive to the people in general, as evidenced by the general disregard and contempt held, therefore, and

Whereas, Experience has proven that prohibition only prohibits the workers from enjoying the indulgence of a beverage which has become a part of his daily food and has caused bootleggers, moonshiners and government enforcement agents to flourish on the graft and profits of the illicit sale of harmful liquors, and

Whereas, To secure the enforcement of temperance, a reasonable and rational interpretation of the law must be made, by permitting the manufacture of light wines and beer, and

Whereas, There are now operating, under various titles, so-called reform leagues having for their purpose the prohibition of the use of tobacco in all forms, therefore

Resolved, By the Cigarmakers' International Union in convention assembled this 17th day of August, 1923, that we hereby declare our opposition to all sumptuary prohibition laws under any guise whatsoever, be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the C. M. I. U. of A. be and are hereby instructed to use their official position to combat the enactment of all laws seeking to abridge the rights and privileges granted by the Constitution of the United States, further be it

Resolved, That the delegates be instructed to avail themselves of every opportunity to oppose the enactment into law, any measure, which in any manner whatsoever permits of the invasion of the private rights and the sanctum of the house.

Resolution No. 11.

Submitted by Delegate Henry Knobel, No. 228, San Francisco, California:

Whereas, The Volstead act has been greatly misinterpreted by the judges and other officers of our country and thereby caused great inconvenience to the laboring people, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Cigar Makers' Int. Union of America, urge upon the Congress of the United States, to amend said act, so as to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

Resolution No. 16.

Submitted by Delegate Braham, No. 87.

Whereas, There is a law on the statute books of the United States, known as the Volstead Act, and

Whereas, We believe it is against the best interests of and works a hardship on the masses of the people; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the Cigar Makers' International Union, in convention assembled, protest against its further enactment and urge its immediate repeal or modification.

The committee reported, that all the resolutions on the subject of the Volstead Act contained meritorious provisions, which they embodied in the following:

Substitute for Resolutions 10, 11 and 16.

Whereas, Time has proved that the Volstead Act is not an honest interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, and

Whereas, Disrespect for the Volstead Law has caused disrespect for all laws, having made formerly lawful living citizens a nation of law

breakers, turned millions of homes into breweries or distilleries, making it possible to thus poison the minds of the youth of our republic, and

Whereas, Our Nation has been made the laughing stock of the world by the Volstead Act and the peculiar methods used in its enforcement, and

Whereas, We believe the act should be amended to permit the manufacture and sale of wholesome beer and light wines, but while we advocate these changes we equally oppose the return of the old time saloon; therefore

Resolved, by the Cigarmakers' International Union in convention assembled that we urge Congress to either repeal the Volstead Act or amend it so as to permit the manufacture and sale of wholesome beer and light wines, or to give authority and power to the several states in the rightful exercise of their police power providing under proper regulation for the manufacture and sale of wholesome beer and light wine.

The substitute resolution was adopted unanimously.

Resolution No. 12.

Submitted by Committee on Constitution.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution when amended to read as follows:

Resolved, that the President of our International Union be and he is hereby authorized to make such verbal changes in the constitution which shall be adopted by this convention, provided that the intent and purpose of the provisions of the constitution shall not be altered in any respect.

Resolved, that the President of our International Union be, and he is hereby authorized, to obtain such advice and assistance in the performance of the duty imposed upon him by this resolution as he in his judgment may require.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 13.

Submitted by Delegate E. J. Menard, No. 179, Bangor, Me.

Whereas, Only a small percentage of the great working masses are as yet members of the trade unions, great numbers being still unorganized in nearly all the industries; and

Whereas, This state of affairs not only militates against the unorganized, who are helpless, but against the organized as well, who find themselves severely handicapped in their struggle the International President to appoint a committee to draft a plan to reorganize the International Union on a district basis, such committee to be appointed not later than 60 days after the adoption of this resolution by the referendum vote of a majority of the membership; such plan to be submitted to a popular vote within 30 days after the convention reports its plan to the International President.

Resolved, That the C. M. I. U. of A., pledges its co-operation and support in furtherance of the purpose of this resolution.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution when amended by the addition of the last paragraph as it appears above.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 14.

The committee recommended nonconcurrency. Delegate Brey announced that a sentence had been omitted from the printed resolution, but the committee stated that they had read from the original copy presented by Delegate Brey. Permission was granted Delegate Brey to add to the resolution the words "to maintain and improve their pres-

ent hold on the industry." Action was deferred by the committee.

Resolution No. 15.

Submitted by Committee on Constitution.

Resolved, That the proposition of reducing the dues and the proposition of reinsurance under the group plan be coupled and submitted jointly as one question.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution when amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That the proposition of reducing the dues and the proposition of and the proposition of reinsurance under the group plan be coupled and submitted jointly to the referendum as one question.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Sexton moved to suspend the rules and remain in session to hear the report of the Committee on Strikes. The motion was lost.

At 5 o'clock the convention was adjourned to 9 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, August 21st.

EIGHTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Chicago, Illinois, August 21, 1923.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, August 21st, by President Perkins.

Absentees Tuesday morning—Delegates Al Laland, No. 219; C. L. Milliken, No. 487; H. W. Skinner, No. 305; Warren Taylor, No. 429; I. N. Weills, No. 102.

Report of Committee on Strikes.

Delegate Grabenstein, No. 141, in the chair.

Delegate Garipey, secretary of the committee, reported as follows:

Chicago, August 21, 1923.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-fourth Convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union:

The subject matter in the International President's report under the caption "Strikes and Lockouts" has been referred to the Committee on Strikes. Your committee, after giving the matter careful consideration beg leave to submit the following report:

The subjects dealt with in President Perkins' report show a summary of the industrial conditions prevailing in the cigar industry and give a comprehensive analysis of the benefits derived through the strength of organization in the Cigar Makers' International Union and the relative amounts paid to its members through its beneficiary system.

The number of strikes engaged in during the period from January 1, 1920, up to June 1, 1923, three years and five months, there were 555 applications for strikes, for increase of wages or against reductions, including applications to revise bills downward. Out of that number, 525 applications were constitutionally approved, showing the greater number of applications involving our membership in an effort to better their economic conditions were approved. There were 42,016 members involved under the sustained applications. In all applications submitted there were 51,190 members affected in strikes, the major portion of whom were beneficiary

members, and in the course of this time there was expended for strikes and lockouts \$1,490,411.84 from the International fund, aside from the contributions that were donated by the respective local unions in aid of our members and non-members of the craft engaged in these conflicts.

The attempt on the part of our members to better their conditions, increase their wage scale and resist reductions in the industry occurred in widely divergent localities throughout the jurisdiction of the International Union, and in the majority of cases they were successful. Notwithstanding the fact that the greater amount of sum total benefits paid were directed to sustain our members in the localities of Tampa, Florida, and Porto Rico in two gigantic struggles against a combination of the American Tobacco Trust and the powerful Cigar Manufacturers' Ass'n, where every unscrupulous effort on the part of the combined employers was resorted to to defeat the aims of the workers in maintainnig fair conditions and reasonable compensation for their labor, and as the final termination in the aforesaid struggles we note with some degree of regret all was not achieved on the part of the members involved and the entire membership of the International Union, that was devoutly hoped for, but nevertheless some good was accomplished in that the fundamental principles of our organization were sustained, and the Committee heartily concurs in the principles fought for by the International Union, the heroic resistance made by its members, the advancements made by the weapons employed through the laws of our organization, and all that was achieved in the economic struggles to emancipate the workers in our industry, and unanimously concur in the endorsement of that portion of the president's report.

The problem of strikes and expense entailed to the International Union and the danger incurred by ill-advised strikes or misinterpretation of the constitutional laws which very frequently cause a serious breach between employer and employees is a matter of grave importance and should be given most serious consideration by the delegates to this convention.

It has been pointed out that the amount expended for strikes in the last three years exceeds the combined amounts paid for sick and death benefits, which fact should command our careful study and analysis. The right to strike is one of the sacred weapons of the workers but should be employed only as a last resort and when mediation and conciliation have failed to adjust the grievance. To quote from President Perkins: "I regard the right to strike as one of the fundamental principles of economic activity and a right that should never be surrendered. It is labor's best friend. It should not be misused or abused." Your committee fully concur in that principle and sentiment.

The laws governing strikes were created

for the purpose of safeguarding and protecting the interests of our members as a whole and should not be ignored or disregarded, as such actions are a detriment to all who are involved. If obedience to the laws was adhered to where applications are made for strike, members remaining at work until application has been approved, and even then allowing ample time for a grievance committee to hold a conference with the employer in an effort to effect an amicable settlement, differences in the majority of cases might be settled without loss of time or engendering hardship to the workers, or jeopardizing the union's interests in industrial relations, and the frequent prejudice and ill feeling that accrue from hasty actions in strikes. We fully concur in obedience to the principles of our constitutional laws and believe in the exercise and privilege to the workers that their provisions guarantee.

Your committee recommends that the laws governing strikes and lockouts be strictly adhered to, as it is in our opinion the only way to fully protect the interests of all members of the International Union.

Where applications have been made for strike and have failed to meet with approval by the various local unions, and members in localities having a grievance do not abide by our laws and act upon a self created law and declare independent strikes and walkouts, denying all discipline, very frequently defeat their aims and purposes and cause dissatisfaction among the members.

We declare ourselves as opposed to independent strikes which even though successful do much to destroy confidence in the International Union and militate against its organic laws, and strongly recommend that measures be adopted to restrain our members from participating in unauthorized strikes contrary to the law, and where reasonable time has not been given for consideration of grievances by representatives of the union and employers to adjudicate all matters pertaining to the controversy or grievances involved.

Respectfully submitted,

R. S. SEXTON, Chairman,
HARRY KOLLER,
F. R. WALKER,
OTTO BUCH,
A. GARIEPY, Secretary.

The report of the committee was adopted by unanimous vote.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

Secretary Hilfers reported as follows:

Sections 131, 132, 133, 134. No change.

Section 135. Amendment by committee.

Amend by inserting in line 9 after the word "more" the following: "Such sick certificates to be signed by a physician designated by the International President. The physician so designated shall be paid from the funds of the International Union."

Also amend the fourth paragraph by striking out of lines 1 and 2, after the word "services," the words "10 cents for each member drawing benefits," and inserting "15

per cent on amount of dues collected."

The first amendment was discussed by Delegates Altheide, No. 44; Hanson, No. 266; Hilfers, No. 138.

The first amendment, with regard to designating a physician, was adopted unanimously.

The second amendment was discussed by Delegates Hilfers, No. 138; Hanson, No. 226; Brey, No. 97; President Perkins.

The amendment was defeated.

Sections 136, 137 and 138. No change.

Section 64, Class B, upon which action had been deferred, was read by the committee and the following amendment proposed by the committee:

Strike out all after the first paragraph to the paragraph marked "fourth," and insert:

"First. Payment of one-half the regular initiation fee, twenty cents weekly dues and one-half of all international assessments and all local assessments levied by their local unions.

"Second. The benefits of Class B members shall be \$100 death benefit, one-half of the regular strike benefits and sick benefits and out of work stamps, according to Section 117 of the constitution.

"Third. Class B. members shall be entitled to additional death benefits as per Section 139 of the constitution."

The remainder of the section to be unchanged.

Amendment by Delegates Koster, No. 507; Foley, No. 520, and Howe, No. 518.

Amend Class B, seventh paragraph, by striking out all in line 1 after the word "to," up to and including the word "and" in line 3, paragraph to read as follows: "Class B members shall be entitled to one-half sick benefit."

Amendment by Delegate Wagener, No. 516: Insert "and all beneficial members. 10 cents."

The chairman suggested that a vote be taken on the report of the committee and then the other amendments could be offered.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The two amendments were again submitted and discussed by Delegates Wagener, Koster, Brey, Van Horn and Asch.

Delegates Wagener and Koster explained that their understanding was that women over fifty years of age and women suffering from chronic diseases were not entitled to the insurance. Delegate Stack and other members of the committee stated that every member, no matter what dues he or she paid, was entitled to the \$100 death benefit, and, in fact, was compelled to take it.

After the explanation of the committee both amendments were withdrawn.

Section 65. Amendment by committee.

Strike out the entire section and insert new section to read:

"Sec. 65. The International President shall furnish in duplicate suitable application blanks with space for necessary questions to be truthfully answered by the applicant. For making false statements, and in consequence thereof having been admitted to membership, the applicant shall be fined or suspended, or both, as the union may deem fit. The original application shall be forwarded to the International President and the duplicate kept on file by the local union."

Delegate Hilfers: The old section stated the questions to be asked. Under our new system of insurance it would be well to leave it entirely to the International President to formulate the questions that are necessary on the application. It is necessary now for the local unions to keep the application on file. Under the new insurance plan it is absolutely necessary that the International President have the original on file in the International Office.

President Perkins: There will be no material change except that a question will be put in there that will give us the information we need and that the insurance company needs.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Section 66. Amendment by committee.

Insert in the Obligation, line 3, after the word "union," the following: "that are now in force or that may be hereafter enacted."

Delegate Stack: The committee inserted these words upon legal advice relative to the insurance plan. If we do that all members are parties to the contract making the International Union trustee for the insurance.

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Fales, No. 462, Knobel, No. 228; Gunlock, No. 201; Sexton, No. 110; Sheehan, No. 25.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Section 67. Amendment by committee.

Amend by striking out in line 2, after the word "of" up to and including the word "union," line 3, and inserting "\$3.00, which sum must accompany the application."

Secretary Hilfers: This applies to suspended members only.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Section 68. No change was recommended by the committee.

President Perkins: Does that section not need amending? A member, three months after he is initiated, is entitled to \$100 death benefit. If he is out of work for a year you carry him as a liability.

The section was recommitted to the committee for further consideration.

Section 69. Recommended for further consideration.

Section 79. Amendment by committee.

Strike out, after the word "week," line 6, the words "until the strike or lockout shall have terminated," and insert "and \$4.00 per week for the next sixteen weeks, when the question of continuing the payment of strike benefits may be submitted to a vote of the membership by the International Executive Board, a majority of those voting to decide."

(The words "By the International Executive Board" were added to the original by an amendment from the floor.)

Also amend by striking out the word "fourteen," line 8, and inserting the word "twenty-one."

Also amend by striking out the words "A union having no bill shall adopt the bill

of the nearest union," at end of first paragraph of section.

Amendment by Delegates Rhine and Wolf, No. 90, and Melhado, No. 144.

Amend Section 79 by striking out all after the word "months," line 13, up to and including the word "blanks," line 24 and insert the following:

"Members who may, in consequence of having carried out orders of their union, be discharged by their employer, and the members of this particular shop desire their reinstatement by a two-third vote, and after a thorough investigation by the local union and the Joint Advisory Board, wherever such exists, a strike application can be made for the enforcement of same, subject to Section 81."

The committee's first amendment was discussed by Delegates LaRosa, No. 389; Wolf, No. 90; Lowy, No. 213; Brey, No. 97; Rhine, No. 90, and Grabenstein, No. 141.

The chairman stated, in reply to a question, that the referendum vote would be of the entire country.

The first amendment of the committee was adopted.

The second amendment, to strike out 14 and insert 21, was discussed by Delegate Gonzales (Manuel), No. 462; Gonzales (Elias), No. 336.

The amendment was adopted.

The third amendment of the committee, to strike out the words at the end of paragraph 1, was discussed by Delegates Blockland, No. 97; Van Horn, No. 14; Hilfers, No. 138; Collins, No. 97; Benjamin, No. 396; Martin, No. 27; Bartels, No. 97; President Perkins; Brey, No. 97.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of 91 in the affirmative to 82 in the negative.

The amendment of the delegates from No. 90 and No. 144 was discussed by Delegates Rhine, No. 90; Melhado, No. 141; Lowy, No. 213; and President Perkins.

Further discussion was deferred until the afternoon session.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the convention was adjourned until 1:30 p. m. of the same day.

EIGHTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 1:30 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, August 21st, by President Perkins.

The amendment to Section 79 presented by the delegates of Nos. 90 and 144, pending at the time of adjournment, was defeated.

Sections 68 and 69. These sections were recommitted to the committee for further consideration. The committee reported as follows:

Amend Section 68 by striking out the words "one year," line 1, and inserting "three months" in lieu thereof.

Secretary Hilfers: We amend this in order that it may be in conformity with the reinsurance plan. If it were otherwise a

man would continue for one year and we would be carrying his insurance. There would be a loss to the International in every suspension.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Section 69. No change recommended by committee.

The section was discussed by Delegates Van Horn, No. 14; Lowy, No. 213; Good, No. 165; and Brey, No. 97.

The section was again recommitted to the committee for further consideration.

Section 145. Amendment by committee.

Amend by striking out in lines 1 and 2, after the word "to," line 1, the words "more than \$75.00," and by striking out in line 7, after the word "findings," the balance of the session and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The International President shall

pay the benefit to the local union of which the deceased was a member," also insert after the word union "and forward his due-book and card to the International office."

This was amended at the suggestion of President Perkins to provide that the benefits shall be paid by the local, the amended section to read:

"Sec. 145. Upon the death of any member entitled to death benefit, the Secretary of the local union shall at once notify the International President, giving a full record of the membership of such member, as far as can be obtained from the books of such local union and forward his due book and card to the International office. The International President shall compare such record with the records of the International office and notify the local union of his findings. The International President shall order the benefit paid to the local union of which the deceased was a member."

The section as amended was adopted.

Sections 146, 147, 148, 149. No change.

Section 150. Amendment by committee.

In conformity with the amendment proposed by Union of Buffalo and No. 138, Newark, the committee recommends that Section 150 be amended by striking out of first paragraph of that section all after the word "with," line 10, and striking out all of second paragraph.

Amendment by Delegate Wagener, No. 516: Insert after word "packers," line 8, "tobacco strippers, banders and factory employees."

The amendment of the committee was discussed by Delegates Altheide, No. 44; Van Horn, No. 14; Gunlock, No. 201; Brey, No. 97; Good, No. 165.

Delegate Gompers moved as an amendment to the committee's report by inserting at the end of first paragraph: "But this shall not apply to the product of the automatic machine." (Seconded and carried.)

The question was discussed by Delegates Gompers, No. 13; Hilfers, No. 138; Montis, No. 39; Grabenstein, No. 141; Brey, No. 97.

Delegate Gompers: For the purpose of bringing the matter before the convention, I move that the two optional clauses be retained in the International constitution.

Secretary Hilfers: I believe I can speak for the whole committee when I say if it is

the desire of the delegates to retain the two optional clauses of Section 150, starting with "It shall be optional with local unions to grant the union label to any manufacturer or firm whose name or firm name appears in or about the box containing Chinese, tenement house or nonunion cigars, or whose name or firm name appears on or about such nonunion cigars."

A motion was adopted to omit the words "Chinese or tenement house or."

The amendment of Delegate Gompers was adopted as amended.

Delegate Knobel moved to amend by inserting in the committee's report "It shall be optional with local unions to paste them in the boxes."

The amendment was adopted.

The section as amended was then adopted.

The amended section to read:

"Sec. 150. Each local union shall furnish through the shop collectors or committeemen (as the case may be) to all strictly union shops, free of charge, as many of the labels as may be required from week to week for all cigars actually made by members of the union and persons holding retiring cards. It shall be optional with local unions to grant the union label to any manufacturer whose name or firm name appears in or about such nonunion cigars. It shall be optional with local unions to paste them on the boxes. But this shall not apply to the product of the automatic machine."

"All label orders shall be signed by the shop collector; the label order blanks shall be furnished by the International President at cost. No shop shall be considered a strictly union shop unless the packers of the shop are members of the International Union, and the apprentice law of the local union be complied with."

"All labels must be pasted upon the boxes before the boxes leave the factory."

The amendment to add to the section, "strippers, banders and factory employees," was discussed by Delegates Koster, Lowy, Foley, Sexton, Wagener and President Perkins.

The amendment was lost.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports.

Delegate Martinez, Secretary of the Committee, read the report.

Delegate Cermack presiding.

To the Twenty-Fourth Convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America:

Your Committee on Officers' Reports having had under consideration the report of our First International Vice-President read to this Convention on August 15 (afternoon session), and such as it appears on page 6, first column of the proceedings of that date, beg leave to submit to this Convention the following declarations and recommendations:

We feel that it is very encouraging and that it makes us feel a full sense of justice and impartiality and confidence in the observance, application and administration of our laws, to learn by the Report of our International First Vice-President, that practically out of the twenty appeals that have been filed with him as Chairman of the Board of Appeals, the fifteen which have been already decided upon by our Interna-

tional Executive Board have been almost unanimously sustaining the decisions of our International President.

We hope that by the approval of this, our Report, this Convention should express its confidence and appreciation to our First International Vice-President for the very able manner in which he has conducted the work on the appeals as entrusted to him by our Constitution and for the comprehensible manner he has presented to this Convention the work done, such expression also to be extended to the International President for the manner in which justice has been done in the cases of appeals to all parties concerned.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

WM. COLLINS, Chairman.

H. R. CHAPP,

H. M. GOOD,

JOHN H. RILEY,

P. RIVERIA MARTINEZ,

Secretary.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Collins, Chairman of the committee, announced that a report on the report of the Executive Board would be made during Wednesday's sessions.

Delegate Gompers moved that the time for introducing resolutions expire at the close of the Wednesday morning session. The motion was seconded and carried.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

Section 151. Amendment by Committee.

Amend by striking out all of second paragraph.

Discussion on amendment by Delegates Asch, No. 251; Lowy, No. 213; Martin, No. 27; Sexton, No. 110, and Wolf, No. 90.

The amendment of the committee was lost.

President Perkins announced that the President and a vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' was present, and that they had requested him to announce a meeting at 8 o'clock at Carmen's Hall, where President Siegelman and President Gompers would speak on the recent injunctions issued in Chicago against the striking members of International Ladies' Garment Workers.

Section No. 152. Amendment by committee.

Strike out the word "five" at end of line 6 and insert the word "one."

Amendment by Delegate Lang, No. 53, New Orleans, La.

Section 152 to read as follows:

"Employers agreeing to use the Union labels and violating any of the conditions for use shall, for the first offense, be refused the use of the labels until the employer deposits \$100.00 in cash with the union as a guarantee for a faithful compliance in the future; but it shall be optional with local unions or joint label committees to return said deposits at the expiration of five years. For a second violation the use of the labels shall be refused for the space of six months and the amount deposited forfeited. There shall be an additional label or seal placed on the inside cover of the box indicating that the cigars are of union manufacture. In no case shall there be more than two union labels or facsimiles of the same on

each box. Nor shall the words "blue labels" be used as a brand by any manufacturer, under penalty of forfeiture of the use of the label. Any member of the Union, who is a manufacturer, and violates any conditions for the use of the label shall be fined for the first offense the sum of \$35.00 payable within thirty days; for the second offense the sum of \$50.00, payable within sixty days, and for the third offense the sum of \$100.00 payable within ninety days, shall be imposed.

The amendment offered by Delegate Lang was defeated.

The amendment offered by the committee was adopted.

Section 153. Amendment by Committee.

Strike out all after the word "writing," line 4, up to and including the word "convict," line 8, page 42, and insert the words "to the local executive board."

The report of the committee was adopted.

Section 155. Amendment by committee.

Amend by striking out the entire section and inserting a new section to read:

"Sec. 155. Manufacturers operating more than one shop shall not be allowed the use of the union label unless all shops operated by such manufacturers are strictly union shops."

"Manufacturers removing their shop to another locality in time of difficulty shall not be allowed the use of the union label without the consent of the union where the original shop was located. Provided, however, that the local union under whose jurisdiction the shop has located may, in accordance with Section 213, appeal the question of re-opening said shop to a popular vote of the local unions, stating the reasons therefor; a majority of all votes cast shall decide the question."

"The union from whose jurisdiction the factory has been removed shall have a right to submit its reasons for objecting to the organization of the shop."

"No brands of cigars made in both union and non-union shops shall be allowed to bear the union label."

"Should a manufacturer lay off part or the whole force of his employees on account of lack of work, all former employees must be given preference when work is resumed."

The question was discussed by Delegates Brey, No. 97; Stack, No. 202; Gompers, No. 13; Bartels, No. 97; Van Horn, No. 14, Rhine, No. 90; Asch, No. 251.

Delegate Gompers moved to amend the committees' report by adding: "The union from whose jurisdiction the factory has been removed shall have the right to submit its reasons for objecting to the organization of the shop."

The amendment was adopted and added to the original report.

The report was discussed by Delegates Mancee, No. 42; Good, No. 165; Montis, No. 39; Bauer, No. 4; Collins, No. 97, and Van Horn, No. 14.

Delegate Rhine suggested that the two recommendations of the committee be voted on separately.

The first two, as amended by Delegate Gompers, were adopted as recommended by the committee.

The other paragraphs were pending at time of adjournment.

The following resolutions were introduced:

Resolution No. 17.

Whereas, in the struggle between the organized workers and the employers it has be-

come more and more apparent that the power of the government is being used on the side of the bosses, as witnessed by the infamous Daugherty injunction against the Railroad Shopmen, the abolition of the Federal Child Labor Law and the Women's Minimum Wage Law, and many other similar acts; and

Whereas, to protect our interests we workers must so organize ourselves politically that we can secure strong representation in the various governmental bodies, which are now almost entirely controlled by the employing interests; and

Whereas, to so protect our political interests we must have a political party of our own, the prevailing political policy of labor being, in our opinion, incapable of getting the best results; and

Whereas, in many other countries the workers, notably in Great Britain, have built up powerful labor parties which exert tremendous influence in their respective governments; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, in regular convention assembled, goes on record in favor of labor forming a political party of its own based upon the trade unions and controlled by them.

Submitted by delegates Boston Local, No. 97.

J. S. Owen, No. 133; Frank Gutheil, No. 323; C. Kemmerer, No. 232; E. J. Menard, No. 179; Edward Burtch, No. 298; W. C. Hoverter, No. 236; Warren Taylor, No. 429; T. F. Burns, No. 113; Frank Brown, No. 357; James Sheehan, No. 25; Jack Melhado, No. 144; Sam Riefkin, No. 129; Manuel De Diego, No. 500; Francisco Chillura, No. 464; Guiseppe P. Bianco, No. 462; L. Fales, No. 462; J. Rhine, No. 90; Albert S. Horne, No. 101.

Resolution No. 18.

Submitted by Delegate Philip Wagaman, No. 316, McSherrystown, Pa.

Whereas, it is universally known that the labor movement has greatly assisted in reducing race and religious prejudices and in every way contributed toward a higher standard of living and betterment of society, thereby perfecting the present state of civilization; and

Whereas, it is a well-known fact that the Ku Klux Klan are actively engaged in a campaign of religious and political intolerance; and

Whereas, this action creates and continues to create a state of lawlessness bordering on anarchy in many sections of the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates to the 24th convention of the C. M. I. U. of A., assembled at Chicago, Illinois, August 13, 1923, hereby express our sentiments of horror and protest against this menace to life and liberty of conscience; and be it further

Resolved, That we are opposed to any and all organizations, whether Italian Fascisti, Ku Klux Klan or any other similar organization whose object and motive is the establishing of an autocratic and invisible government which would inspire the destruction of our religious, political and economic freedom.

At 5:15 o'clock p. m. the convention was adjourned to reconvene at 9 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, August 22.

NINTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Chicago, Illinois, August 22, 1923.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, August 22d, by President Perkins.

Absentees—August 21, afternoon session: Delegates F. C. Bugby, No. 470; John Fitzpatrick, No. 206; Warren Taylor, No. 429; I. N. Weills, No. 102.

August 22d, morning session: Delegates

Chris Freudeman, No. 96; John Fitzpatrick, No. 206; Warren Taylor, No. 429.

August 22d, afternoon session: Delegates Warren Taylor, No. 429; John Fitzpatrick, No. 206.

Correction of Tuesday minutes, page 4, second column. The second paragraph, the amendment offered by Delegate Gompers, should have been included in Section 150, as amended, the complete section to read:

"Sec. 150. Each local union shall furnish through the shop collectors or committeemen (as the case may be) to all strictly union shops, free of charge, as many of the labels as may be required from week to week for all cigars actually made by members of the union and persons holding retiring cards. It shall be optional with local unions to grant the union label to any manufacturer whose name or firm name appears in or about such nonunion cigars. It shall be optional with local unions to paste them on the boxes. But this shall not apply to the product of the automatic machine.

"All label orders shall be signed by the shop collector; the label order blanks shall be furnished by the International President at cost. No shop shall be considered a strictly union shop unless the packers of the shop are members of the International Union, and the apprentice law of the local union be complied with. "All labels must be pasted upon the boxes before the boxes leave the factory."

Report of Committee on Constitution.

Delegate Hilfers, secretary of the committee, reported as follows:

Section 155 was under consideration at the time of adjournment Tuesday. The first two paragraphs had been adopted as amended by the committee. An amendment by Delegate Gompers had been added to the report of the committee as paragraph 3, and paragraphs 4 and 5 were before the convention.

Delegate Bauer, No. 4, submitted the following amendment: Amend paragraph 3 of the section in the constitution by adding in line 4, after the word "first," the following: "who were not specifically discharged at the time of the lay-off."

The committee accepted the amendment of Delegate Bauer, the amended paragraph to replace the last paragraph of their report.

The question was discussed by Delegates Sheehan, No. 25; Bauer, No. 4; Owen, No. 133; Pollack, No. 4; Batty, No. 313.

The amendment offered by Delegate Bauer was adopted.

The section as amended and adopted reads as follows:

"Sec. 155. Manufacturers operating more than one shop shall not be allowed the use of the union label unless all shops operated by such manufacturers are strictly union shops.

"Manufacturers removing their shop to another locality in time of difficulty shall not be allowed the use of the union label without the consent of the union where the original shop was located. Provided, however, that the local union under whose jurisdiction the shop has located may, in accordance with Section 213, appeal the question of re-opening said shop to a popular vote of the local unions, stating the reasons therefor; a majority of all votes cast shall decide the question.

"The union from whose jurisdiction the factory has been removed shall have a right to submit its reasons for objecting to the organization of the shop.

"No brands of cigars made in both union and non-union shops shall be allowed to bear the union label.

"Should a manufacturer lay off part or the whole force of his employees on account of lack of work, upon resuming work he shall not be permitted to engage new help before placing all of his former employees at work, who were not specifically discharged at the time of the lay-off. Failing to comply with this provision after ample warning has been given the manufacturer by the union of the label committee, wherever such exists, his labels shall be stopped until it is complied with."

Section 156. Amendment by committee.

Strike out the word "district" in lines 3 and 4 and insert the word "union" in lieu thereof. Also insert in line 4, after the word "label," "all labels must bear the ink stamp." Also amend by striking out all of second paragraph.

Amendment by Delegate Collins. Amend the constitution by striking out all of Section 156.

The amendments were discussed by Delegates Van Horn, No. 14; Collins, No. 97; President Perkins and Brey, No. 97.

Further amendment by the committee: Add a new paragraph to read: "The International President is authorized to allow unions to use a machine for stamping labels, and to authorize a simpler machine for stamping labels used on packs."

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Brey, No. 97; Collins, No. 97; Braham, No. 87; Cermack, No. 141, and Hilfers, No. 138.

The amendment offered by Delegate Collins was withdrawn, and the section as amended by the committee was adopted, as follows:

"Sec. 156: The International President shall furnish each local union with a uniform label canceling stamp, and no other shall be used for stamping the union and factory number on the union label. The union and factory number shall be movable; red ink shall be used on the right-hand end of the label by the financial secretary or a committee designated for that purpose.

"The International President is authorized to allow unions to use machines for stamping the label, and to authorize a simpler machine for stamping the labels used on packs."

Mr. John H. Walker, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, was introduced by President Perkins.

Mr. Walker stated that he deemed it a privilege to be permitted to address the convention of the Cigar Makers International Union, as members of that organization were among the pioneers of the American labor movement; they had assisted in the organization of other industries, and had always been constructive and helpful. He conveyed to the delegates the greetings of the organized movement in Illinois, and expressed the hope that the plans they would adopt at the convention would bring the greatest possible success to the cigar makers of the country in their efforts to organize their industry.

Mr. Walker spoke of the great work per-

formed by a distinguished member of the Cigar Makers' Union, Mr. Samuel Gompers, and expressed the opinion that while his work is well known and appreciated by the workers of the country at the present time, it would be better understood in the future. He stated that the work of Mr. Gompers reflected credit upon his organization, upon himself and upon the entire labor movement.

Mr. Walker, in speaking of his long acquaintance with and his friendship for President Perkins, gave some interesting information with regard to his work and his great devotion to the interests of the cigar makers. Discussing the idealism of the men and women connected with the organized labor movement and the sacrifices they are ready to make for it, he cited an instance when a former governor of Illinois tendered a position with a salary of ten thousand dollars a year to President Perkins, who declined the offer in order that he might continue his work for the Cigar Makers International Union and the men and women with whom he had worked for the greater part of his life.

Mr. Walker gave a brief account of the work of the State Federation of Labor, and urged that the delegates not only work for the affiliation of their own unions with the Federation, but try to secure the affiliation of all other organizations not now in the Federation. In closing he wished for the organization unbounded success in the future.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

Section 157. Amendment proposed by Local Union No. 2, Buffalo:

Amend Section 157 by striking out all after the word "time," line 7. The committee recommended the adoption of the amendment. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Section 158. No change.

Section 159. Amendment in resolution referred to the Committee on Constitution by Committee on Resolutions:

Amend by striking out Section 159 and inserting the following: "On and after May 31, 1924, the \$1.00 per capita allowed local unions on all 30 and 40 cents contributing members shall be placed in a separate fund for a period of two years, to be known as the General Advertising and Organization Fund. This fund shall be under the supervision of the International President who shall, with the approval of the International Executive Board, use this fund for organization purposes and contract for general advertising of the union label and distribution of the same."

Amendment by Delegate Braham, No. 87: Strike out Section 159 as written and substitute the following:

"The International President shall receive from local unions an annual \$1.00 per capita tax for every member to advertise the union label and organization in different localities, as he may deem advisable. The per capita tax to be based upon the May membership of each

year, the same to be taken from the General Fund."

Amendment by Delegate Horne, No. 171: After the word "agitation," line 3, add "or organization work."

Amendment by Delegate Brey, No. 97: Amend Section 159 by inserting after "May 31" the following: "1926, and the above sums to be spent on organization campaign in the meantime."

Amendment by Delegate Rhine, No. 90: Add after the word "label," the words "and organization," in committee's report.

The amendments were discussed by Delegates Leonard, No. 335; Braham, No. 87; Goldstein, No. 292; Brey, No. 97; Stack, No. 202; Butcher, No. 248; Gonzales (Manuel), No. 336; Sexton, No. 110; Burns, No. 113; Horne, No. 171; Van Horn, No. 14; Wolf, No. 90; Good, No. 165; Riefkin, No. 129; Lowy, No. 213; Barnes, No. 344, and Theis, No. 282.

Amendment by Delegate Josephson, No. 212: Amend the amendment of the committee by inserting: "Half of such money for the first two years to be used for the organization of the cigar industry."

The chairman suggested that the report of the committee be first voted on, and then it could be amended if the delegates so desired.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The amendments offered by Delegates Brey, Braham, Horne and Josephson were defeated.

The amendment offered by Delegate Rhine was adopted and added to the report of the committee.

At 12 o'clock noon the convention was adjourned to reconvene at 1:30 o'clock p. m. of the same day.

NINTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 1:30 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, August 22d, by President Perkins.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports.

Delegate Good, No. 165, presiding.

Delegate Martinez, secretary of the committee, submitted the following report: Convention Hall, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 22, 1923.

To the Twenty-fourth Convention of the Cigar

Makers' International Union of America:

It has been made the object of careful consideration on the part of your Committee on Officers' Reports, the report of our International Executive Board to this convention, on which we beg leave to report as follows:

It has been noticed by your committee that during the last three years, and after our laws were amended so as to have our International Executive Board to convene at least once every year, the relations of all the members of our International Executive Board among themselves, with our International Office and with the membership at large have become more friendly, of better understanding, generative of the best feelings and of greater significance of fellowship, brotherhood, mutual consideration and reciprocal helpfulness, as we hope will continue to be.

And although it is the Committee on Constitution the proper body in charge to consider the advisability of retaining in our law that part which enables us to have the members of

our International Executive Board to keep themselves in closer relations by meeting with that frequency that circumstances may justify, however, we dare to recommend that at least that part of the constitution which makes possible for our International Executive Board to meet at least once every year be retained in our laws.

By reading the report of our International Executive Board (printed on the daily proceedings of this convention, Aug. 13, page 28) we have learned that, in addition to the routine work especially assigned to them by our constitution, they have been ready at any time to attend any call of the International President and whenever the circumstances have justified our International President in so doing.

That they have shared during the last three years by their advice and consent and their endorsement of the tactics, actions, decisions, plans and policy of our International President to a larger extent, than during previous years, the responsibilities which entail the leadership of our beloved movement.

That the question of organization, benefits and dues were topics receiving careful consideration, thought and study on the part of the members of the International Executive Board at nearly every one of their meetings.

That communion of ideals, fellowship and unity of action of all its members and disinterested co-operation and readiness in them to meet all obligations and confront all difficulties as brought to their attention and knowledge by the International President, is something that should not be ignored by this convention, being our belief that the International Executive Board is entitled to this mention and his work worthy of commendation.

It is our privilege and we feel that it is also our pleasure to make special mention of the co-operation rendered by our International Executive Board to our International President, and therefore to our International Union, in discussing and having finally endorsed and unanimously approved the new plan intended to effect changes which are necessary in our "Death Benefit System."

The action taken by this convention in regard to such changes—and to which we have already referred in our report on the address of our International President—perfectly proves beyond all doubts that our International Executive Board was very well inspired and perfectly right in unanimously endorsing and subscribing to the plan as submitted to them by the International President, an action which, having been unanimously ratified by this convention gives them even more credit and weight in their actions.

Our convention having anticipated the recommendations of this committee by adopting the suggestions and recommendations of the International Executive Board on this particular part of the "Death Benefit System," nothing on the part of your Committee on Officers' Reports could be more expressive and complimentary to the International Executive Board than the very action, as already stated to our convention, and we feel at this particular instance that the International Union as a whole should be congratulated for the steps already taken by the delegates to this convention on the subject matter above referred to.

In conclusion, your committee recommends that as a recognition to the International Executive Board for the work done all the declarations and recommendations contained in this report be approved by this convention.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

WM. COLLINS, Chairman.

J. H. RILEY.

H. M. GOOD.

H. R. CHAPP.

P. RIVERA MARTINEZ, Secretary.

The report of the committee was adopted by unanimous vote.

The committee was discharged with the

thanks of the convention for their splendid work.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

Secretary Hilfers reported as follows:

Sections 160, 161, 162 and 163. No change.

Section 164. No amendment by committee.

Amendment by Delegate Dundon, No. 16: Add to Section 164, "Where two or more charters now exist and where such extra charter was issued for substantial reasons at the time of issue, and where such cause has been removed and a majority of all members of the union have expressed a wish to amalgamate into one union, the International President is authorized to make an investigation and to recall the charter if, in his judgment, the facts warrant, subject to an appeal."

Amendment by Delegate Brey: Amend Section 164 by striking out all after the word "trade," line 3, up to and including the word "locality," line 6, and insert the following:

"But not more than one charter shall be granted in any locality except where there are large numbers of members or the question of race would interfere with the growth of the International. The validity of such exception shall be determined by the International Executive Board and all the facts published in the Official Journal not later than 30 days after said decision."

The amendment offered by Delegate Brey was adopted.

The amendment of Delegate Dundon was discussed by Delegate Stevens, No. 2, and Delegate Dundon.

The amendment was then adopted unanimously.

Delegate Bartels: Would Delegate Brey's amendment cause the amalgamation of Brooklyn with New York?

President Perkins: It does not affect the existing condition of affairs, but applies only to the future.

Sections 165 to 170, both inclusive. No change.

No. 171. No amendment by committee.

Amendment by Delegates Asch, No. 251, and Lowy, No. 213: Amend Section 171 by striking out all after the word "receipts," line 1, page 46, up to and including the words "twenty per cent.," line 3, and insert the following:

"Unions numbering less than 100 members, 35 per cent, 101 to 300 members, 30 per cent, 301 members, 25 per cent."

Amendment by Delegate Butcher, No. 248: Amend Section 171 by striking out the words "Unions numbering thirty members or less, 30 per cent.; from thirty-one to fifty members, 25 per cent.; fifty members and upwards, 20 per cent.," and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Unions numbering one hundred members or less, 30 per cent; one hundred and one members and upwards, 25 per cent."

Delegate Gompers in the chair.

The question was discussed by Delegates Brey, No. 97; Asch, No. 251; Butcher, No. 248; Good, No. 165; Beissman, No. 62; Lowy, No. 213; Marchand, No. 132.

Both amendments were defeated.

Section 140-A. Action deferred at previous session.

Delegate Van Horn: In taking these matters up with Mr. Wright, the representative of the insurance company, he has given us the cost of carrying total disability up to and including the age of 60 years. While the cost is nominal, his advice is that the union carry this the same as we carry the members over 70 years of age. His figures prove it will cost us very little to carry it, because if we carry it as we do now, with the surrender at \$350, we are saving to that extent. Should the company carry it, that portion of it at least would necessarily be stricken out and that we insert the regular disability clause. The commercial disability clause does not quite fit the needs of the cigar makers; that is, it does not recognize the loss of one hand as total disability, and it is total disability in our trade. He said the rates provided previously will carry it and we will never notice it.

Amendment to Section 140-A by committee: "Strike out \$75.00 and insert \$100.00, lines 5 and 7, and strike out balance of section after the word "expenses," line 8.

Delegate Van Horn: He makes the further recommendation that any payment of total disability that will apply to 140-A and 140-B, instead of payment being made in a lump sum, that it be made in monthly payments, a proposition recognized by all insurance companies and by the different states under the laws where they pay disability benefits. In many cases the lump sum has been dissipated. The committee has not as yet written an amendment to Section 140-A; we did not have time to do it.

In discussing the subject Mr. Wright said: Total and permanent disability as written into the policies of insurance companies contemplates total and permanent disability from any cause.

You collect \$900,000 a year. A lot of that money is in banks and a lot of it you do not get any interest on. You ought to get 4 per cent under present business conditions. Turn that money over and get something on it. It is possible I may pay you back between one thousand and two thousand dollars the first year in the way of participation.

President Perkins: In the section of the committee's report that we carry and pay from our own funds, that is, the fellow that loses one or two hands or becomes blind—will your company pay him the \$100.00? I don't see why you should not. Since we are paying your company the money with which to pay him, it seems to me your company ought to pay the \$100.00.

We then assume the responsibility and pay him if he is entitled to \$500. We have got to pay him the \$400, and at the same time he has been contributing to your company and you ought to at least agree to pay him the \$100.

Mr. Wright: I would like to do that if you would allow me to retain the participation end of it.

Delegate Marchand: It is optional with the man to carry more than \$500. If a member takes out a policy of \$1,000, what would you do in case he became totally disabled?

Mr. Wright: We charge you 25 cents a thousand to carry the total and permanent disability phase of the policy. That is a waiver of the premium; that is, the insured does not pay further premium, provided, however, that this total and permanent disability occurs before the age of 60. That permanent and total disability goes further than your constitution, because it covers total and permanent disability from any cause, accident or disease. From 2 to 2½ cents per hundred will carry that up to the age of 70, total disability from any cause.

For the payment of a slightly increased amount the figure would be 8 cents a year on \$100. We not only pay him the lump sum but we pay him \$100—that would be about \$8.00, but in order to save fractions we will say \$10 a month on the basis of \$1,000, which is \$120 a year. We do not only pay him that until we pay the face of the contract, but we pay it as long as he lives. That is not all. We would still pay his beneficiary the face of that policy when he dies, another thousand. The cost of that is 8 cents a hundred.

President Perkins: You will carry right through the total disability if we increase our payment to 2½ cents on the hundred, and instead of the old rate of \$1.51 per year it would be \$1.53½ per year, based on the average age of 48 years. You will include that in your proposition?

Mr. Wright: Yes.

President Perkins: We must increase our dues, then, to meet the 2½ cents if we are to have the insurance people carry the total disability clause. The dues fixed the other day were predicated on \$1.51. You will carry the disability clause in our constitution as it is now on the payment of 2½ cents additional?

Mr. Wright: This provides for waiver of premium. To pay in installments will cost you about 8 cents a hundred a year, that is, ¾ of a cent a month.

I would like to verify this, because it not only contemplates paying the installments but the face of the policy at the death of the insured. I will check back on this and give you the actual figures necessary to carry out the clause in your constitution as now constituted.

President Perkins: You neither carry the total disability nor those that have been adjudged insane in the contract you read the other day.

Mr. Wright: Tuberculosis and insanity have been found to cause a majority of the total disability cases up to the present time.

President Perkins: Section 140-B applies to the insane. Those you do not intend to carry in the original contract presented the other day?

Mr. Wright: No.

Several questions were asked by delegates and answered by Mr. Wright.

Delegate Gompers, who was presiding, suggested that further questions be deferred and the report of the committee laid over until Thursday. The delegates were also reminded that the questions were to be presented to Mr. Wright in writing.

Further consideration of the subject was deferred until Thursday morning.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Hitz, secretary of the committee, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 18.

Submitted by Delegate Wagaman, No. 616.

For the original resolution printed in the proceedings of the 8th day the committee offered the following substitute:

Whereas, It is universally known that the labor movement has greatly assisted in reducing race and religious prejudices and in every way contributed toward a higher standard of living and betterment of society, thereby perfecting the present state of civilization, and

Whereas, It is a well known fact that the Ku Klux Klan are actively engaged in a campaign of religious, political and labor intolerance, and

Whereas, This action creates and continues to create a state of lawlessness, bordering on anarchy in many sections of the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the 24th Convention of the C. M. I. U. of A., assembled at Chicago, Ill., August 22, 1923, hereby express our sentiments of horror, and protest against the menace to life and liberty of conscience; and, be it further

Resolved, That we are opposed to any and all organizations whose object and motive is the establishing of an autocratic, an invisible government, which would inspire the destruction of our religious, political and economic freedom.

The substitute submitted by the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 19.

Submitted by P. Rivers Martinez, No. 460, San Juan, Porto Rico:

Whereas, In the year 1920 the Cigar Makers' International Union, after a thorough investigation and careful consideration, came to a mutual understanding of friendly relations with the Cigar Makers' Federation of the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio (Federacion de Torcedores de las Provincias de la Habana y Pinar del Rio) which is the only one bona-fide national organization of cigar makers in Cuba, and

Whereas, A covenant of solidarity and friendly and reciprocal relations to mutually accept the cards of the members of the Cuban Federation and of our International Union was entered into and signed at that time by the respective representatives of the Cuban Federation and of the International Union, and

Whereas, The good feelings, good disposition and liberality and generosity of the Cuban Federation of Cigar Makers and members thereof was immediately proved in many instances, and very particularly during the long and protracted Tampa strike, which was already in progress when our covenant with the Cuban Federation of Cigar Makers was signed, having our members in Tampa receive all the financial help that the Cuban Federation was able to send them and work having been provided also at Cuba for a good number of our members, and their papers, orators, etc., placed to the service of the above mentioned strike, and

Whereas, One of the men signing our Pact of Solidarity in behalf of the Cuban Federa-

tion was its president, Mr. Jose Bravo, as it may be seen by the records, and

Whereas, The above referred to President Jose Bravo has apparently disappeared from the Island of Cuba taking with him nearly all the funds of that organization and to the amount of \$39,000, according to the reports received by personal letters and articles published in papers which are friendly to us and to the Cuban Federation as well, and

Whereas, Such an action of President Jose Bravo has been very discouraging for the cigar makers of Cuba, who had such a good and strong organization along the lines of trade unionism, to the extent that a total disorganization might result what would certainly be detrimental not only for our brother cigar makers of Cuba but for ourselves in its vast effects, and

Whereas, It is our duty to see to it that workers of all trades organize everywhere as it is very particular that cigar makers and workers of our industry organize and keep organized not only in the United States but wherever cigars are made and feeling that we are in duty bound to do all within our power to help in maintaining and stimulating the organization of our brother cigar makers, and

Whereas, Due to the action of President Bravo unrest and distrust is being felt among the cigar makers who are members of the Cuban Federation of Cigar Makers a seed which is being widely spread by the very action of the employers who take advantage of the situation to discourage the men and women who are still organized, all what might lead to a total disorganization of the forces of our industry who are organized in the Island of Cuba, and

Whereas, Should the employers succeed in their efforts there would happen things in the trade that we all would have to regret, and for the sake of the organization being our duty to take notice of the situation in Cuba; therefore, be it

Resolved, First, That meantime, our International President be instructed to send an expressive cablegram of encouragement to the Cuban Federation of Cigar Makers expressing the sympathies and feelings of this convention toward the critical situation they are now confronting on account of the treacherous action of their president.

Second, That our International President be instructed to visit Cuba at the earliest possible date after the adjournment of this convention to personally convey to those brothers the message of good will, encouragement and moral support of the International Union in rebuilding and strengthening the organization of the trade and industry in Cuba. And that any financial support that the International Union might afford to give be given to these brothers.

Third, That if possible for him to go, First Vice President be instructed also to accompany the International President in this most important mission.

Fourth, That we pledge our moral support, efforts and vigilance in our country to our brother cigar makers of the Federacion de Torcedores de la Habana y Pinar del Rio in their efforts to locate and punish the man responsible for the critical situation the organization of the cigar makers in Cuba is going through at this time.

Fifth, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Federation de Torcedores de la Habana y Pinar del Rio.

P. Rivera Martinez, delegate, Union 460, Tase Bustillo, Union 353.

Your committee recommends that the subject matter of Resolution No. 19 be referred to the International President for such action as he may deem just and appropriate. In addition, we extend fraternal greetings to the organized cigar makers of Cuba, and urge continuance of the fraternal co-operation of the bona fide organization of cigar

makers of Cuba and the Cigar Makers International Union of America.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted unanimously.

Resolution No. 20.

Submitted by Delegate W. E. Stacy, No. 118, Peoria, Ill.

Whereas, The next convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor will be held in the city of Decatur on September 10th, and

Whereas, The said city of Decatur is in the center of the coal fields of Illinois and the miners will be well represented in the convention, and

Whereas, The Cigar Makers' union label is sadly neglected in the coal mining districts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International President be asked to take the matter up with the local unions in the state and urge them to send delegates to the Decatur convention, and, be it further

Resolved, That the International President send an international agent to help the unions in their label campaign.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

The recommendation was adopted after a brief discussion of the situation in the state by Delegate Stacy.

Resolution No. 21.

Submitted by P. Rivera Martinez, No. 460, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Whereas, Labor conditions in the Philippine Islands as reported are very far from those which human beings should enjoy, and

Whereas, The effects of the introduction of cigars from the Philippine Islands in the United States duty free is being felt in the United States to the detriment of the cigar industry employees and independent manufacturers as well who are unable to meet competition, and

Whereas, Real conditions prevailing among the working classes of the Philippine Islands, and very particularly among the Philippine cigar makers, as well as wages received, etc., should be made known to the workers and cigar makers of the United States by some authoritative agency of our movement, so that the proper measures may be adopted to prevent further evils, after real working and living conditions of the workers and cigar makers, particularly are known; be it

Resolved, That the delegates of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America to the next coming convention of the A. F. of L. be instructed and requested to introduce at that convention a resolution providing for the appointment by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor of a special committee to carry out a general survey of working and living conditions of the workers of the Philippines and very particularly of the cigar makers, wages received, and thoughts and aspirations of the working classes of this territory.

That this committee as appointed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should make all recommendations that may be deemed necessary to have the interests of the workers and very particularly of the cigar makers of the United States duly safeguarded and protected.

That the Philippine Islands, as far as we know, is the only possession of the United States not visited so far by any authorized committee of the organized labor movement of America to bring real conditions to the attention and knowledge of the working people of the United States.

Your committee recommends that the section which requests the American Federation of Labor to bear the expense of the proposed commission be stricken out, and that when thus amended the resolution be adopted.

The report of the committee was discussed by Delegates Martinez, No. 460; Gompers, No. 13, and Gunlock, No. 201.

Delegate Gompers stated that some years ago a representative of the A. F. of L., a member of the Seamen's Union, had investigated conditions in the Philippine Islands.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 22.

Submitted by Committee on Resolutions:

This Twenty-fourth Convention of the Cigar-makers' International Union of America declares its renewed fealty, devotion and abiding faith in our International Union and in the trade union movement of America, and we call upon the members of our International Union to ratify this fealty, devotion and abiding faith not only individually but collectively.

That we appeal to the unorganized members of every branch of our trade and industry to assume the same fealty, devotion and abiding faith in the permanency and efficiency of the Cigarmakers' International Union in its ability to bring light and improvement into their work and homes and become members of our International Union and thereby become part of the great labor movement of America at the earliest possible opportunity.

That the Cigarmakers' International Union now having opened its doors wide for the acceptance of all who are working in our trade and industry; and it is the duty of the unorganized to join with us and make common cause for immediate early improvement and final triumph; therefore be it

Resolved, That the local unions throughout our jurisdiction select committees of such members as may be necessary and that the duties of the committee and the unions shall be to conduct a drive" or "Labor Forward Movement" in an organizing campaign in the industry and that every arrangement be made to put it into operation and be sustained on and after the forthcoming Labor Day, 1923.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

Resolution No. 23.

Submitted by Committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That the Convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union, by a unanimous vote, hereby extends our thanks to the following speakers who appeared before the convention:

Hon. C. M. Doty, Assistant Corporation Counsel, who extended a welcome on behalf of the city in the absence of Mayor Dever; to Mr. John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor; to Mr. Victor Olander, Secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, who spoke on behalf of the organized movement of the state; to John J. Manning, Secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; to John H. Walker, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; to our International President and the officers and members of Local Union No. 14, of Chicago, for their cordial welcome extended to the convention, and for the manner in which they entertained the delegates and arranged for their comfort and convenience in every way.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

Resolution No. 13.

Resubmitted by Delegates Brey, Collins and Blockland, Local 97, after they had amended it:

Believing that the International Union should be reorganized upon the basis of districts; actuated by a desire to enable the local unions in a given district to maintain and improve their present hold upon the industry as best suited to their needs, without retarding the

development, by the International Union of the other districts in accordance with their respective needs and conditions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Twenty-fourth Convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union hereby instructs the International President to appoint a committee to draft a plan to reorganize the International Union on a district basis, such committee to be appointed not later than 60 days after the adoption of this resolution by the referendum vote of a majority of the membership; such plan to be submitted to a popular vote within 30 days after the committee reports its plan to the International President.

The committee recommended nonconcurrency in the amended resolution.

The recommendation of the committee was discussed by Delegate Brey, No. 97, and Chairman Gompers.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 17.

Whereas, In the struggle between the organized workers and the employers it has become more and more apparent that the power of the government is being used on the side of the bosses, as witnessed by the infamous Daugherty injunction against the Railroad Shopmen, the abolition of the Federal Child Labor Law and the Women's Minimum Wage can secure strong representation in the vari-

Whereas, To protect our interests we workers must so organize ourselves politically that we Law, and many other similar acts; and ous governmental bodies, which are now almost entirely controlled by the employing interests; and

Whereas, To so protect our political interests we must have a political party of our own, the prevailing political policy of labor being, in our opinion, incapable of getting the best results; and

Whereas, In many other countries the workers, notably in Great Britain, have built up powerful labor parties which exert tremendous influence in their respective governments; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, in regular convention assembled, goes on record in favor of labor forming a political party of its own based upon the trade unions and controlled by them.

Submitted by delegates Boston Local, No. 97, and J. S. Owen, No. 133; Frank Gutheil, No. 323; C. Kemmerer, No. 232; E. J. Menard, No. 179; Edward Burtch, No. 298; W. C. Hoverter, No. 236; Warren Taylor, No. 429; T. F. Burns, No. 113; Frank Brown, No. 357; James Sheehan, No. 25; Jack Melhado, No. 144; Sam Riefkin, No. 129; Manuel De Diego, No. 500; Francisco Chillura, No. 464; Guiseppe P. Bianco, No. 462; L. Fales, No. 462; J. Rhine, No. 90; Albert S. Horne, No. 101.

The committee recommended nonconcurrency. The recommendation of the committee was adopted, 106 delegates voting in the affirmative and 45 in the negative.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

Section 172. Amendment by Local No. 2, Buffalo, N. Y.

Amend by adding on next to last line after the word "thereafter" the following: "The financial secretary and treasurer of each local union shall be bonded in a responsible bonding company in an amount sufficient to protect the International Union from loss; the local union shall require such bond to be renewed annually. The premium for such bond shall not be a charge against the local union's percentage allowance. Any union violating this section shall be suspended."

The amendment was adopted.

Sections 173 to 181, inclusive. No change.

Delegate Emery, No. 501, inquired if instructions were given for depositing the money the financial secretary has on hand. The chairman referred him to Section 169, page 45.

Sections 182, 183 and 184. No change.

Section 185. Amendment by Delegate Josephson, No. 212.

Strike out section 185 and insert the following section:

"Sec. 185. The corresponding secretary shall on the first of January and July, or within eight days thereafter, forward to the International President a complete report upon the state of trade, prices paid the different classes of work in said locality, the general cost of living; also number of non-union factories and employes as near as he can ascertain, a copy of which shall be kept on file by the local union; the International President to furnish proper blanks for same."

The amendment was defeated.

At 5 o'clock p. m. the convention was adjourned to reconvene at 9 o'clock a. m., Thursday, August 23d.

TENTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 23, 1923.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Thursday, August 23d, by President Perkins.

Absentees, Morning Session—John Fitzpatrick, No. 206; Warren Taylor, No. 429.

Afternoon Session—John Fitzpatrick, No. 206; E. J. Stack, No. 202; Warren Taylor, No. 492.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

Delegate Hilfers, Secretary of the Committee, reported as follows:

Sections 186, 187, 188 and 189. No change.

Section 190. Amended by the committee by inserting after the word "approval," line 4, "at which the member fined may submit a statement of his case."

The report of the committee was adopted.

Sections 191 to 204, both inclusive. No change.

Section 205. Amendment by Delegate Braham, No. 87.

Strike out "Greater New York" and substitute "Manhattan."

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Braham, No. 87; Grabenstein, No. 141; Cermak, No. 141; Goldstein, No. 131; Wolf, No. 90; Lowy, No. 213; Owen, No. 133; Marchand, No. 132; Melhado, No. 144; Traeger, No. 149; Rhine, No. 90.

The amendment offered by Delegate Braham was lost.

Section No. 206. No change.

Section No. 207. Amendment by Delegate Owen, No. 133.

Amend section by adding after the word "label," last line, the following: "But nothing in said rules or regulations shall allow a local union to transact the business of said local union other than through a regular meeting of the members, or through the executive board."

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Owen, No. 133; Cermak, No. 141;

Rhine, No. 90; Wolf, No. 90; Bartels, No. 97; Melhado, No. 144.

The amendment was adopted.

Section No. 208. Amendment of committee.

Amend by striking out entire Section 208 and insert the following new section:

"Sec. 208. All persons learning cigar making, stogie making or packing shall serve an apprenticeship, the time such an apprentice shall serve to be determined by the style of work learned. Those learning strictly hand work and packing shall serve not more than (3) three years; mold work not more than (2) two years; bunch-making or rolling not more than (1) one year; machine workers not more than six months.

"Local unions shall judge the qualifications of apprentices who may make application for membership and pass upon same before maximum time has expired.

"The secretary of each local union shall keep a record of all apprentices serving in strictly union shops, and other shops in the jurisdiction of the local union as far as possible. All apprentices shall be honorary members of the union until their term of apprenticeship has ended, when they must become dues paying members."

The committee added the words "stogie making" to their original amendment.

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Montis, No. 39; Van Horn, No. 14; Emery, No. 501; Russell, No. 49.

The report of the committee was adopted. Sections 209 and 210. No change.

Section 211. Amendment by Delegate Gunlock, No. 201, submitted as a resolution and referred by the Committee on Resolutions to the Committee on Constitution.

Strike out all of Section 211 and insert the following:

"Union cigar makers operating a cigar factory, and employing no journeymen cigar makers, be allowed one apprentice."

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Gunlock, No. 201; Van Horn, No. 14; and Hayford, No. 68.

The amendment was defeated.

Section 212. No change.

Section 213. Amendment submitted by committee.

Amendment to Sec. 213, proposed by Local No. 138 of Newark, N. J., the section to read:

"Referendum Amendments."

"Sec. 213. Each local union or the International Executive Board shall have the right to propose, through the columns of the Official Journal, amendments to the International Constitution. Each union is required to act upon every amendment at their meeting next following the receipt of the Journal containing such amendments, and report to the International President. Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be fined \$5.00. But no union shall be fined for not taking action on a proposed amendment unless the same has been submitted by the International President by circular. Any amendment receiving the endorsement of at least twenty unions shall be submitted to a vote of local unions in the months of January, April, July and October of each year, and if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

The report of the committee was adopted.

Amendment by Delegate Owen, No. 133, Richmond, Va.

Amend Section 213 by striking out the words "At least" on line ten, and substituting therefor the word "Any," and by inserting between the words "Unions" and the word "Shall" on line ten, the words "or a lesser number of unions whose combined membership is equal to the combined membership of the one hundred smallest unions."

Amended part of section to read:

"Any amendment receiving the endorsement of any twenty unions, or a lesser number of unions whose combined membership is equal to the combined membership of the one hundred smallest unions, shall be submitted to a vote of local unions within thirty days, and if adopted, shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption."

Amendment by Delegate Grabenstein, No. 141.

Strike out the word "twenty," line 10, and insert the word "ten."

The question was discussed by Delegates Wolf, No. 90; Altheide, No. 44; Hilfers, No. 138; Emmert, No. 107; Burns, No. 113; Owens, No. 133.

Delegate Wolf: I voted to allow the Executive Board to propose amendments. Does that require twenty endorsements?

President Perkins: It certainly does—that is the law. Each local union of the International and Executive Board shall have the right to submit amendments. Further on provides that they shall require twenty seconds.

The amendments of Delegates Owen and Grabenstein were defeated.

Section 213½. New section submitted by committee.

"Sec. 213½. Every local union shall designate a meeting to be held in the months of January, April, July and October of each year for the purpose of voting on amendments proposed to the constitution, provided there are amendments to be voted on, through the Official Journal, and shall notify all members to be present at that stated meeting (retiring card holders to only vote on sick and death benefit amendments)."

(The amendment as originally submitted by the committee provided for fines for failure to vote. This was eliminated by an amendment offered by the committee after the section had been discussed.)

The question was discussed by Delegates Gonzales (Elias), No. 336; Sexton, No. 110; Bauer, No. 4; Gariepy, No. 58; Braham, No. 87; Rhine, No. 90; Van Horn, No. 14.

The report of the committee was adopted as amended.

Sections 214 to 218, both inclusive. No change.

Section 219. Amendment by committee.

Amend Sec. 219 by striking out on line 2 the word "August" and inserting the word "December," by striking out in the second paragraph, last line, the word "June" and inserting the word "October"; also by striking out in the last paragraph, last line, the words "June and July" and inserting therefor the words "October and November."

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Rhine and Goldstein.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Secretary Hilfers: A resolution was referred to the committee with reference to the members of the International Executive Board attending conventions of the International Union. The committee proposes the following:

Section 4. Amend by inserting after the word "elect," last line, the following:

"The first and second vice-presidents shall be delegates to all International Union conventions of the C. M. I. U. of A. by virtue of their office, but they shall not be entitled to vote on any question unless they are duly elected delegates to the convention."

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Brey, No. 97; Rhine, No. 90; Hilfers, No. 138; and Van Horn, No. 14.

The report of the committee was adopted, 98 delegates voting in the affirmative to 79 in the negative.

Secretary Hilfers: That is all our report, except the sections with reference to the insurance plan.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the convention was adjourned until 1:30 p. m. of the same day.

TENTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 1:30 o'clock p. m., Thursday, August 23d, by President Perkins.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

The committee began a review of the constitution, from the first section, to give delegates an opportunity to offer further amendments and to take up sections on which action had been deferred.

Section 4. Amended by Delegate Brey.

Add after the section that "beneficiary members shall not be included in the count."

The amendment was adopted.

Section 6. Amendment by Delegate Brey. Strike out \$7.00 where it appears and insert \$8.00; strike out \$5.00 and insert \$8.00.

The amendment was divided and the part providing for striking out \$7.00 and inserting \$8.00 was adopted.

The amendment proposing to strike out \$5.00 and insert \$8.00 was lost.

Delegate Brey moved to strike out \$5.00 in line 5 and insert \$6.00.

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Brey and Gonzales (Elias).

The amendment was defeated.

Section 39. Amendment by committee. That \$7.00 be stricken out and \$8.00 inserted in last line.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Section 49. Amendment by Delegate Brey.

Strike out all after the word "president," line 13, fourth paragraph, and insert: "shall be sent by letter to appellant and respondent within 30 days after receiving the reply of respondent, and said decision shall be published in the next issue of the Official Journal."

The amendment was discussed by Dele-

gates Brey, Gompers, No. 13; Perkins and Stacy, No. 118.

The amendment offered by Delegate Brey was defeated.

Delegate Gompers in the chair.

Section 50. Amendment by Delegates Stevens, No. 2, Buffalo, N. Y., and Ford, No. 80, Danville.

Strike out 60 and insert 70, the last sentence to read: "He shall receive for his services the sum of \$70.00 per week."

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Stevens, Gompers, No. 13; Benjamin, No. 396.

The amendment was adopted unanimously.

Section 54. Amendment by Delegate Hilfers.

Strike out \$7.00 and insert \$8.00.

The amendment was adopted.

Class B. Amendment by Delegate Wagener, No. 516, Wheeling, W. Va.

Amend to provide that Class B members who are over fifty years of age or who are suffering from chronic disease shall be entitled to \$100 death benefit upon payment of 15 cents per capita tax.

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Koster, No. 507; Wagener, No. 516; Rhine, No. 90; and Brey, No. 97.

The amendment was withdrawn by Delegate Wagener after President Perkins had explained: "That the dues of those suffering from chronic diseases or those who are over fifty years of age remain at 30 cents. One-half of that is 15 cents. We are insuring everybody up to 70 years of age."

Agreement With Insurance Company.

Mr. Wright, representing the International Life and Trust Company, provided copies of the amended contract for the delegates. The proposed contract was read by the Clerk of the convention, Mr. Hopp, and Delegate Hilfers, Secretary of the Committee on Constitution. After a somewhat extended discussion some slight modifications of the contract were made, the amended copy shows in full in Friday's (24th) proceedings.

President Perkins: Isn't it true in our constitution we have limited the multiple insurance to \$500? But if a member desires to take more than \$500 he can do it individually?

Mr. Wright: If he is within the age specified. Suppose somebody elects to take one thousand, what dues will he pay? In all insurance companies we use \$1,000 as a basis of calculation. I recall that your constitution provides for \$500 benefits, and it would be necessary to adhere to that limit for the purpose of this contract. It was my error in placing one thousand in there instead of five hundred.

Someone has asked me if it would be possible to take additional insurance on the same terms and conditions without a medical examination. It is possible that a group policy might be worked out for those who take the maximum under this contract with

the union, or those who take the minimum. (All reference to a policy of \$1,000 was eliminated from the proposed contract.)

Delegate Gariepy asked for an explanation of the clause with regard to misstatement of age.

Mr. Wright: That is a legal requirement. The law provides that we shall make a rate, and there is only one basis for the calculation of the rate, and that is the age. It would not make much difference to this union because you are all paying the same rate, but for the purposes of my calculation I want the exact age, and for that reason we print it in here. If a man of forty gives his age as thirty-five it would naturally reduce the age of the group.

A delegate asked if a member could pay his insurance premium three months, six months or a year in advance instead of adding it to his dues each week.

President Perkins: That is a matter of detail for the International Union, and the answer is no. The International Union is not going to allow you a chance to pay your premium a year in advance of your dues; but you can pay your dues a year in advance and include the premium.

The question of group insurance for those desiring more than \$500 was discussed by Mr. Wright, Delegate Rhine and others. In closing Mr. Wright said:

After taking the maximum of \$500 you will have to make application direct to the company for an additional \$500 or \$1,000. If you make our application to your president and give him the date of your birth we will make up the group and then write to you direct. I will give you the number of the group and what it will be necessary to charge you. I will take a group of 100 people without medical examination.

President Perkins: At what age?

Mr. Wright: Any age. There is no insurance value past the age of 70. If you have one man at the age of 70 and your group age is 48 it would not make much difference with that group. We will take a group anywhere in any industry that is not hazardous and make a rate for them on any group of 100 or more.

Delegate Van Horn: Is it your recommendation to the Cigar Makers' International Union that they handle the total disability themselves?

Mr. Wright: It is.

Various questions connected with the proposed contract were discussed by Mr. Wright, President Perkins, Delegates Brey, Gariepy, Rhine, Asch, Skinner.

At 5:15 o'clock p. m. the convention was adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock a. m., Friday, August 24th.

Correction of minutes: Eighth day's proceedings, page 2, second column, amendment to Class B by Delegate Wagener should appear: "Insert non-beneficial members, 10 cents."

Delegate Emmert, No. 107, desired to be recorded as voting No on the report of the committee on Section 150, proceedings of 8th day.

ELEVENTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Chicago, Ill., August 24, 1923.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock A. M., Friday, August 24th, by President Perkins.

Absentees—John Fitzpatrick, No. 206; Warren Taylor, No. 429.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

Delegate Hilfers, Secretary of the Committee, reported as follows:

Sections 66, 67, 68. No change.

Section 69. Amendment by committee.

"A member who is not entitled to sick benefits shall not be suspended for non-payment of dues, etc., for a period of three months, but, upon resuming work, shall pay ten per cent of his wages on all arrearages until he has established himself within the constitutional limit."

The report of the committee was adopted.

Section 70. No change.

Section 71. Amendment by the committee to strike out 40 and insert 25.

Delegate Gompers presiding.

The question was discussed by Delegates Brey, No. 97; Van Horn, No. 14; Asch, No. 251; Stack, No. 202; Good, No. 165; Gariepy, No. 58; Stacy, No. 118.

Delegate Asch moved to amend the section by striking out 30 and inserting 20.

The question was discussed by Delegates Braham, No. 87; Rhine, No. 90.

The amendment submitted by the committee was adopted by a vote of 138 to 29.

President Perkins presiding.

The convention clerk, Mr. Hopp, read a receipt from Secretary Olander, of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, for \$54.45 donated by the delegates to the striking workers at Streator, Ill.

The chairman announced that a representative of the insurance company was present and it would be advisable to take up the sections dealing with the death and disability benefits, action upon which had been deferred, until he was present.

Secretary Hilfers announced that the committee had a number of amendments that had been submitted to these various sections and they would be read at the proper time. He proceeded with the report as follows:

Section 140-a. Amendment by committee.

Amend the section further to read:

"Sec. 140-a. Should any member by the loss of one or both hands or by becoming totally and permanently blind become wholly and permanently incapacitated from performing any manual labor, the amounts above provided for in case of such member's death (excepting the \$100.00 funeral or cremation expenses) shall be paid to such member, and upon the death of such member no death benefit shall be paid except the \$100.00 withheld for funeral or cremation expenses."

"In all cases of total disability where the member totally disabled has received the amount due, the International Union shall continue to pay the insurance on such member, obtain a release of all claims on such, and at the death of such totally disabled member the amount due on his death from the insurance company shall revert to the International Union."

President Perkins: At the time of adjournment last evening, Delegate Van Horn moved to strike out the disability clause in the contract of the insurance company. The committee's report now has a direct bearing upon the disability clause. The committee and the International Executive Board are in favor of striking out the disability section in the amended contract which was submitted yesterday by the insurance company. I think we ought to decide first whether we want the disability benefit proposed by the insurance company or whether we are to assume it ourselves. To get an expression from the convention, let us vote on the motion, as an indication of what we want, whether we are to continue the disability benefit feature as indicated by your committee or take the one in the contract.

Delegate Van Horn moved to strike out the disability clause in the contract with the insurance company. The motion was adopted.

Discussion on the report of the committee on Section 140-A was participated in by Delegates Fales, No. 462; Sullivan, No. 290; Riefkin, No. 129; Rhine, No. 90; Delegate Gompers, Chairman VanHorn and Secretary Hilfers.

Replying to questions, President Perkins said: When a Disability member dies, the International Union becomes the beneficiary. We pay the benefits of the disability member but we continue to pay the premium in order to get back part of this money from the insurance company. When the member dies we draw from the insurance company the full \$400, or \$300, whatever the amount is. That will go into the reserve fund. The International will pay the disability, whatever he is entitled to; the insurance company will not do that. Then we will continue to pay the insurance company the premium, so that when the member dies the International Union draws from the insurance company the amount of death benefit he is entitled to, except the \$100 which is retained until his death to pay his funeral or cremation expenses.

Delegate Hilfers: If the member is entitled to \$500 and he is totally disabled, he can apply for the total disability benefits and the International Union will pay him the amount he is insured for, except the \$100 which will be retained until his death for funeral expenses. The International will continue to pay the premium on his insurance. When he dies all the International will pay out of his insurance will be the funeral expenses. The balance will go into

the International treasury. Naturally, the International President, or, through him, the local union, or whoever the disability benefit is paid to, will have to sign a release, which will place in the hands of the International Union the collection of the benefit which is due on his death. In that way the International Union is reimbursed for the payment of that money.

A member who is now entitled to \$500 death benefit and only takes the \$100 that is compulsory, if he becomes totally disabled, is not entitled to any disability benefit and only the \$100 funeral benefit.

Delegate Sullivan: If a member has \$300 insurance, what amount will be paid him if he becomes totally and permanently disabled?

Chairman VanHorn: Two hundred dollars.

President Perkins: We hold in the fund \$100. He would get the \$200 immediately. We would continue to pay the premium on this disability member and when he dies the International would be the beneficiary; we would draw from the insurance company then the amount he was entitled to. As a rule, he does not live in extreme cases over ten years, and Mr. Wright says three years, according to his investigation.

Chairman VanHorn: Remember that the International Union is carrying the disability. The report of the committee on Section 140-A was adopted unanimously.

President Perkins: We will now take up the contract with the insurance company, beginning with the first paragraph.

The first part of the contract was read.

Delegate Garipey called attention to the fact that the contract provided for the signatures of the "President and Secretary of the Union," although the Union had no secretary. The chairman announced that the President now acts as secretary, but it would be necessary to designate some other officer for the purpose of executing the contract.

Delegate Garipey moved that the words "Vice-President" be substituted for "Secretary" wherever the latter appears in the contract. The motion was adopted.

Exhibit B was read by the clerk.

Mr. Wright: I doubt the advisability of making an annual payment the first time. In order to help you get started, if you make one quarterly payment the chances are that you could make a further quarterly payment. The law is mandatory in this matter of 3½% charge. The balance goes into the surplus. I give that back to you in participation, but it is good business judgment to pay a premium in advance. It is also good judgment for you in your union to pay your dues in advance. If you do that on this \$900,000 dues you pay here in a year and you should earn 6% on it you would have all the money necessary to conduct this business with. That would amount to \$54,000 a year. It is business judgment and it is for you to do.

To show you that we want to help you get started the first year, if you cannot raise the other three quarterly payments at the end of ninety days—possibly you can do it in six months and save your interest charges on the last six months. In order to help you in that respect we shall confine ourselves to the figure that is mandatory, $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ instead of six.

The section under consideration was discussed by Delegates Stevens, Brey and Gompers.

The section beginning "Premiums" was amended by striking out "fifteenth" and leaving that space blank to be filled in.

The Disability Benefit Section was eliminated.

Termination of Insurance. This section was discussed by Delegates Good, Knobel, Stack and Van Horn.

The section following this under the caption "Premiums Where Payable" was eliminated, as the matter had been provided for in another section.

Change of Beneficiary. This section was discussed by Delegates Martinez, Traeger, Dundon and Mr. Wright.

President Perkins suggested striking out the section in the contract and inserting in lieu thereof that "Change of beneficiary shall be made in compliance with the laws of the International Union of America."

This suggestion was adopted.

The section under the caption "Installation Options" was eliminated from the contract, after a discussion by Delegates Gariepy, Knobel and Van Horn.

The sections under the captions "Exhibit BB" and "General Provisions" were also eliminated.

Delegate VanHorn, No. 14: I move that the contract as amended by this convention be now approved by the convention. (Seconded and adopted unanimously.)

Delegate Riefkin moved that a number of copies sufficient to supply the entire membership be printed.

President Perkins announced that the amended copy would be printed in the daily proceedings and would go to the membership in the finished proceedings.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE & TRUST COMPANY AND THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

This AGREEMENT made this day of A. D. 1923, in two parts by and between the International Life & Trust Company, an Illinois corporation with its principal place of business in the City of Moline, County of Rock Island, State of Illinois, party of the first part, and for brevity hereinafter referred to as the Company, and:

The Cigar Makers' International Union of America, a volunteer association with its headquarters in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, party of the second part, and for brevity hereinafter referred to as the Union.

WITNESSETH: That WHEREAS, the party of the first part is agreeable to granting an insurance service to the party of the second part for its benefit as Trustee upon the lives of the membership of the said party of the second part, as well as those who may become members in the future upon the same terms and conditions as to the present members, and;

WHEREAS, the party of the second part desires to place with the party of the first part, insurance upon the lives of its members, as well as upon the lives of the future members upon the same terms and conditions as its old members received;

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH:

(1) The Company agrees on its part to issue to the Union a Group Policy covering its entire membership in the amount of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) of insurance upon the life of each member and not to exceed Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) of insurance upon the life of any member without Medical Examination. The Policy Contract is hereto attached and made a part of this Agreement and marked "Exhibit A."

(2) The plan of insurance is to be a Group Annual Renewable Term Policy based upon American Experience Table of Mortality Three and One-half per cent ($3\frac{1}{2}\%$) Illinois Standard of Valuation.

(3) The sheet hereto attached showing quarterly, semi-annual and annual rates for each age group from Fifteen (15) to Seventy (70) years per One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) insurance, marked "Exhibit B," is made a part of the contract, and shall constitute the consideration, with this exception: that in the event the actual current mortality shall exceed one hundred per cent (100%) of the American Experience Table of Mortality, three and one-half per cent ($3\frac{1}{2}\%$), it is mutually agreed between the parties hereto that the liability of the Company shall cease at One Hundred per cent (100%) current mortality, as heretofore stated; and the Union agrees and binds itself to accept such liability in excess of One Hundred per cent (100%) mortality, and to pay all claims arising during any current year after the said Company has paid out One Hundred per cent mortality on the whole group insured under this contract. With this exception the Company, on its part, agrees that this contract shall be irrevocable. However, granting to the Union the right and privilege to convert the plan of insurance hereunder to that known as the whole life plan, based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality, Three and One-Half Per Cent ($3\frac{1}{2}\%$) Illinois Standard of Valuation, first year term insurance.

(4) The Company shall name a Chicago Bank as Depository to receive payments or premium from the Union for its convenience. The said payments shall be paid quarterly, semi-annually or annually, in advance.

(5) This contract will become effective at the time the same shall be executed by the President and Secretary of the Company, and the President and First Vice President of the Union, and the payment of the premium as heretofore stated.

(6) The Union on its part agrees to all of the foregoing and in addition thereto to supply the Company with the name, address, and date of birth of each member of the Union as of the date of the execution of this agreement and further to report to the Company on the first day of each month thereafter, the name, address, and date of birth of each new member admitted into the Union of the previous month in order that Certificate may be made up to cover the said new members.

(7) It is further mutually agreed between the Company and the Union that the Company will issue Group Insurance on new members on the first day of each month after the first Group Policy is issued.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals the day of
A. D. 1923.

INTERNATIONAL LIFE & TRUST COMPANY.

By
President.

By
Secretary.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

By
President.

By
First Vice Pres.

EXHIBIT B.

The International Life & Trust Company of Illinois, Moline, Illinois. Group Annual Renewable Term, Participating Rates per \$100.00.

Age.	Annual.	Semi-Annual.	Quarterly.
15.....	\$0.92	\$0.48	\$0.24
16.....	.93	.48	.25
17.....	.93	.48	.25
18.....	.93	.48	.25
19.....	.94	.49	.25
20.....	.94	.49	.25
21.....	.95	.49	.25
22.....	.96	.50	.25
23.....	.96	.50	.25
24.....	.97	.50	.26
25.....	.97	.50	.26
26.....	.98	.51	.26
27.....	.99	.51	.26
28.....	1.00	.52	.27
29.....	1.01	.53	.27
30.....	1.02	.53	.27
31.....	1.03	.54	.27
32.....	1.04	.54	.28
33.....	1.05	.55	.28
34.....	1.07	.56	.28
35.....	1.08	.56	.29
36.....	1.10	.57	.29
37.....	1.12	.58	.30
38.....	1.14	.59	.30
39.....	1.16	.60	.31
40.....	1.18	.61	.31
41.....	1.21	.63	.32
42.....	1.24	.64	.33
43.....	1.27	.66	.34
44.....	1.31	.68	.35
45.....	1.35	.70	.36
46.....	1.40	.73	.37
47.....	1.45	.75	.38
48.....	1.51	.78	.40
49.....	1.58	.82	.42
50.....	1.66	.86	.44
51.....	1.76	.92	.47
52.....	1.86	.97	.49
53.....	1.97	1.02	.52
54.....	2.10	1.09	.56
55.....	2.24	1.16	.59
56.....	2.40	1.25	.64
57.....	2.58	1.34	.68
58.....	2.77	1.44	.73
59.....	2.99	1.55	.79
60.....	3.22	1.67	.85
61.....	3.49	1.81	.92
62.....	3.78	1.97	1.00
63.....	4.10	2.13	1.09
64.....	4.45	2.31	1.18
65.....	4.85	2.52	1.29
66.....	5.28	2.75	1.40
67.....	5.76	3.00	1.53
68.....	6.28	3.27	1.66
69.....	6.86	3.57	1.82
70.....	7.49	3.89	1.98

EXHIBIT A.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE & TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, MOLINE, ILLINOIS. GROUP LIFE INSURANCE POLICY FORM. Participating.
THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE & TRUST

COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, MOLINE, ILLINOIS, hereby insures the lives of those members of the Cigar Makers' International Union (hereinafter referred to as the Union), in consideration of the covenants hereinafter mentioned, agrees to pay to the CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, whose central office is in CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, the sum of ONE HUNDRED (\$100.00) DOLLARS not to exceed a maximum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, as Trustee for its members who are insured under this contract.

This insurance is granted in consideration of the payment by the Union to the Company on the execution of this Contract, of a quarterly premium in advance for the group of lives insured hereunder whose names appear on the schedule certified to by the International President of the Union, and is issued in consideration of the application hereof by the CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, and the payment in advance of a quarterly premium of on each member insured for the sum of ONE HUNDRED (\$100.00) DOLLARS.

The initial amount of insurance to each member between ages 15 to 70 inclusive shall be compulsory in the sum of ONE HUNDRED (\$100.00) DOLLARS on each life.

It is understood and agreed, however, that the Union has the right to allow any of its members who are in good standing to purchase additional insurance in multiples of ONE HUNDRED (\$100.00) DOLLARS up to FIVE HUNDRED (\$500.00) DOLLARS so that the entire insurance on each member's life shall not exceed FIVE HUNDRED (\$500.00) DOLLARS. Any member who applies and pays his premium and whose application is accepted and approved by the International President of the CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA is eligible, subject to the regulations of the Union.

Contract.

This policy together with the application therefor shall constitute the entire contract between the parties hereto. All statements made in the application for this Policy shall in the absence of fraud be deemed representations and not warranties and no such statements shall void this Policy or be used as a defense to a claim thereunder unless they are contained in the written application, a copy of which is endorsed upon or attached to this Policy when issued. No modification of this contract shall be valid unless endorsed hereon and signed by the President, Vice-President or Secretary of the Company.

PREMIUMS: The premiums payable by the Union shall be determined by the total amount of insurance upon the members of the Union included within the terms hereof, according to the schedule of Rates, Formula and Provisions for Premium Computation herein contained. Quarterly premiums in advance computed by the Company upon the basis aforesaid shall be payable on or before the fifteenth day of the month.

GRACE: A grace period of thirty-one (31) days reckoned from the day any premium is payable shall be granted for the payment of each premium after the first, during which time the insurance herein provided for shall remain in force; providing, however, that during any period of grace the Union shall pay to the Company all premiums due received by the Union on account of the insurance contemplated hereby.

DATE EFFECTIVE: This contract shall be effective from noon, Central Standard Time 1923, on all the lives of the members whose names appear on the schedule furnished by the International President of the Union to the Insurance Company and signed by him, and quarterly periods shall be computed from that date.

MEMBERS COVERED: This contract, shall, during its continuance embrace all members of

the Union included in the Schedule according to the terms thereof.

TERMINATION OF INSURANCE: The liability of the Company in respect to the insurance of any member included in the Schedule shall end when such member terminates membership in the Union, or is suspended from benefits or membership or expelled; in any case of suspension, such liability shall revive if and when the member shall be reinstated.

PREMIUM COMPUTATIONS: Statement of premiums computed by the Company shall be rendered to the Union quarterly as of the first day of each quarter, taking into account changes in ages and in the coverage, by reason of additions, terminations, suspensions and increases, if any, which have been reported to the Company prior thereto.

MODIFICATIONS: This contract cannot be varied or altered or its conditions waived or extended in any respect except by the written agreement of the Company, witnessed by the signature of its President or one of its Vice-Presidents and its Secretary.

Control of Benefits.

The Insured Members hereunder are entitled to receive the benefits, exercise the rights and enjoy the privileges conferred upon them by this Policy in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Union pertaining thereto and the Company shall be governed in the fulfillment of the terms of this Policy by the requests, orders and instructions of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

Incontestability.

All insurance hereunder is free from conditions and restrictions as to residence, travel and place of death from the date it becomes effective, except as herein provided, and shall be incontestable for the amount due after one year except for non-payment of premiums; but in case the age of the Insured Member shall have been misstated the amount in force shall be such as the premiums actually paid would have purchased at the true age of such Insured Member. If within one year from the date the Insured Member shall die in consequence of violation of law or an aerial voyage or shall, whether sane or insane, die by his own hand, the amount payable under such Certificate shall be limited to the amount of premiums actually paid thereon.

Valuation.

The reserve shall be calculated according to the American Experience Table of Mortality with interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ per annum.

Change of Beneficiary.

Change of beneficiary shall be made whenever desired in compliance with the laws of the International Union.

General Provisions.

The Union may continue the insurance under this contract for successive quarterly periods, the premium therefor to be paid quarterly in advance on or before the day of each calendar month.

This Contract of insurance is made with the Union as Trustee for the member and not with any individual member thereof. The Company assumes no liability other than specifically stated herein.

This Contract may be renewed from year to year at the option of the said second party, by paying the quarterly premium for the then attained age of the insured as per schedule of rates herewith attached.

The Union agrees to remit the quarterly premiums for its membership with a schedule showing the full name and age of the member insured.

This policy will be automatically renewed annually, upon due payment of premiums or installments thereof in consideration of which the Union agrees and by acceptance of this contract, binds itself to give the company one month's written notice that it does not desire an automatic annual renewal thereof.

INSURED MEMBERS: After 1923, the Union shall furnish to the Company lists containing the name and date of birth of all new members who have been added for insurance, with the dates of their admission and

acceptance, and also lists showing those insured members who shall have defaulted in payment of premiums, retired or been expelled or suspended from benefits or membership, with the exact date thereof, together with such other data as the Company may deem necessary to determine the amount of insurance hereunder and the amount of premiums payable in respect thereto.

The Company shall have the right once a year to inspect the records and books of the Union with reference to insurance only, so as to determine the amount of insurance hereunder and to compute the premiums thereon.

PLACE OF CONTRACT: This contract is made and delivered and is to be performed by the Company in Moline, Ill., and payment of all premiums herein provided for is to be made to and received by the Company, at a bank in Chicago designated by the Company; and this contract shall in all respects be governed by, performed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Company has, by its President and Secretary, and under its seal executed this policy at its Executive Office this day A. D. 19.....
THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE & TRUST COMPANY.

..... President.

ATTEST:

..... Secretary.

The Committee on Constitution offered the following resolution:

RESOLUTION NO. 24.

Submitted by Committee on Constitution.

Whereas, The Twenty-fourth Convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America has approved the group insurance plan of the International Life & Trust Company; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International President and Vice-President be authorized to sign this contract for the Cigar Makers' International Union of America when the plan is ratified by the referendum.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

Delegate Good moved that the principal questions and answers asked and answered during the discussion be printed in the proceedings. Seconded and carried.

Delegate Brey, No. 97: You have already provided that a member who has \$500 death benefit shall get \$400 if he becomes totally disabled. You do not pay him the \$100, but at his death you will give the \$100 in addition to the \$400. Under this paragraph you are taking even that \$100 from him.

Chairman VanHorn: What do you do now with the man who does not carry death benefit under the old law? He does not get anything.

President Perkins: Under this provision the International Union carries his insurance. The International pays the premium to the company and when the member dies the amount due, less the \$100 which goes to bury him, reverts to the International Union; in other words, we are the beneficiary. We pay the disability benefit immediately the member becomes totally incapacitated. The constitution afterwards provides that if we carry the insurance it shall be paid to the International.

Delegate Brey asked if it was the custom of the officials to submit amendments to the constitution to an attorney for his opinion. The chairman answered that it was the custom to submit amendments of such importance as the death benefit proposition.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

Section 139. Further amendment by Committee.

Add after the words "five hundred," at the end of second paragraph of committee's new Section 139, as previously acted on, an additional section, as follows:

"Applicants for additional insurance shall make such application within ninety days after this provision takes effect. No member must make such application within ninety days of application."

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Brey, No. 97; Riefkin, No. 129; Delegate Stack, No. 202; Gompers, No. 13; and Van Horn, No. 14.

Delegate Gompers offered as an amendment that "ninety days" be stricken out of the committee's amendment and "six months" inserted. Adopted unanimously.

Delegate Skinner offered as a further amendment the provision that shall members fail to avail themselves of the six months' provision they shall be required to show satisfactory evidence of insurability, but in no case shall this provision apply to members over forty years of age.

The amendment was seconded by Delegate Gompers.

At 12 o'clock noon the convention was adjourned to reconvene at 1:30 p. m. of the same day.

ELEVENTH DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 1:30 o'clock P. M., Friday, August 24th, by President Perkins.

Report of Committee on Constitution.

President Perkins announced that the report of the committee to Section 139 was pending; also an amendment submitted by Delegate Skinner.

The question was discussed by Delegates Brey, No. 97; Stack, No. 202; Rhine, No. 90; Hilfers, No. 138, and Gompers, No. 13.

President Perkins: If the committee's proposition is adopted any member, even a newly initiated member, the minute he joins, who elects to take only \$100, may apply for an additional two, three or four hundred, but he must do so within six months. The amendment provides that this privilege shall apply only to those who are under forty years of age. Any present member or any body who becomes a member cannot exercise this option unless he is under forty years of age.

Delegate Gompers: How would it do to make the average age as set by the International Union now the limit, forty-eight years?

Revised amendment by the Committee, including Delegate Gompers' amendment.

"Applicants for additional insurance who do not make application within six months after this provision takes effect shall be required to furnish evidence of insurability. This provision shall apply as well to new members."

The amendment of the committee was adopted.

Section 145. Additional amendment by committee.

Insert after "International Office" the words "together with a death certificate signed by the proper authorities. This certificate to be furnished by the beneficiary or beneficiaries."

The report of the committee was adopted.

Amendment submitted by Delegate Gompers:

Add after the committee's amendment: "Persons who were members of the C. M. I. U. of A. and who have become disassociated therefrom for any cause, if again becoming members, shall not be permitted to increase the death benefit insurance above the amount to which they would have been entitled at the time of their separation from the C. M. I. U. of A."

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Rhine, Good, Brey, Van Horn and Gompers.

The amendment submitted by Delegate Gompers was adopted.

Section 140-C. Amendment by Delegate Traeger, No. 149.

Strike out after the word "member," line 15 up to the word "such," line 22, and insert the following:

"If the one to whom such benefits shall be paid by designation makes no claim within one year next after the death of such member, then the money is to be paid to the nearest of kin." The balance of the section to remain unchanged.

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Traeger, Van Horn and Brey.

The amendment offered by Delegate Traeger was defeated.

Section 58. Amendment by committee.

By adding in line 4, after the word "union," "and to pay the premiums on the group insurance policy."

Also amend by adding a new paragraph to read:

"The International President shall be bonded to the amount of \$20,000, the premium to be paid by the International Union."

Chairman VanHorn: The amendment is made necessary by a statement made by Mr. Wright yesterday. He was asked if the local unions could not send the premium direct to the insurance company. His answer was: "No, because it will cause trouble and might invalidate the policy."

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Section 50. Amendment by committee.

Amend by inserting in third line from last, after the word "purpose," the following:

"The International President, with the assistance of the International Executive Board, shall be and is hereby authorized to provide rules and regulations and administer the details involved in the contract made with the International Life & Trust Company. Such authority herein given carries no right to change or alter in any way the contract as adopted."

The report of the committee was adopted.

Section 73. Amendment by committee.

Amend by striking out first thirteen lines, up to and including "sixteen weeks," and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Any member, including beneficiary retired members, owing dues or assessments for five weeks or more stands suspended from benefits. Members out of employment, except beneficiary retired members, shall be allowed ten weeks."

The report of the committee was adopted.

Sections 23 and 140-e.

Secretary Hilfers: Sections 23 and 140-e must be changed to conform to this amendment. I move that the two sections be changed to conform to the amendment just adopted. (Seconded and carried.)

Section 113. Amendment by Delegate Bartels.

Amend section by inserting in last line, after the word "union," the words "and any union which refuses cards of the C. M. I. U. of A., except such local union is engaged in an approved strike or lockout, shall be subject to suspension."

The proposed amendment was discussed by Delegates Bartels, No. 97; Riefkin, No. 129; Martin, No. 27, and Gonzales (Elias), No. 336.

The amendment was adopted, 117 delegates voting in the affirmative and 34 in the negative.

Delegate Rhine asked permission to re-submit an amendment to Section 79 which had been defeated when introduced at a former session. Objection was offered to again considering the amendment and permission was refused Delegate Rhine to introduce it.

Section 139. Amendment by Delegate Garipey, No. 58.

Amend second paragraph to read: "However, any member of the International Union has a right to purchase additional insurance in multiples of two hundred at five cents a week additional dues for each one hundred dollars." The remainder of the section to read as amended by the committee.

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Garipey, Hilfers and Traeger.

The amendment was defeated.

Section 164. (Amended by previous action.)

President Perkins: The only change made in Section 164 is this: That if a charter exists in a city and another charter is granted they must have the same bill of prices. It has been provided that where one or more

charters exist and the conditions under which the second or third charters were granted have been removed, that the International President may cause an investigation, and if, in his judgment, there are too many unions in that city, after a referendum vote is taken, he is empowered to withdraw the charter of the local that refuses to accept the vote of the majority, subject to appeal.

Delegate Brey: Would you feel you had the authority, as President, to initiate a referendum in any city where more than one charter exists, on the question of amalgamation?

President Perkins: On a request if one union refuses to comply with the local referendum vote and the conditions under which that union got its charter having been removed and there is no reason why there should be more than one charter in that city, under those circumstances the president may make an investigation and withdraw one of those characters subject to an appeal.

Delegate Gompers: I am going to object to the term that has been used so much, "closed shop." On the floor of this convention I heard a number of delegates refer to the union shop as the closed shop, when, as a matter of fact, under our laws a closed shop is a non-union shop. The enemies of our movement have coined the phrase "closed shop" for what we know as the union shop. I don't think we ought to borrow and accept the language of our enemies to express our own views.

Section 195.

Questions were asked the chairman with regard to decisions made under this section. Delegates Brey and Bartel asked for information. President Perkins said:

The present constitution gives any member of the International Union the right to work eight hours per day; it gives the union manufacturers the right to insist that you work eight hours per day. It in no wise gives the local union the right to limit the hours of labor to five days. There is a vast difference between a five-day week and eight hours per day. There is nothing in the constitution now that gives the local unions the right to create a five-day week under the present law.

The committee recommended that Section 219 be amended by providing the constitution shall take effect on January 1st, that all amendments and resolutions shall be submitted not later than November 15th following the convention, and that voting in local unions and resolutions shall commence November 15th and end on December 15th. The language of the section to remain unchanged with these amendments in dates.

The recommendation of the committee adopted.

Chairman VanHorn: I move the adoption of the constitution as amended and revised.

The motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Chairman Gompers: There has been one resolution referred to the committee upon which we are ready to report, but before submitting that report I am desirous of offering a motion which I think will find commendation by the delegates.

Delegate Gompers submitted the following:

Resolution No. 25.

RESOLVED, That the President, with the Executive Board, be requested to formulate an amnesty resolution for persons who have been punished in any form for certain specified offenses; the resolution so formulated shall be submitted to a referendum of the membership of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

Resolution No. 26.

WHEREAS, The Russian Soviet Government, for a period of almost six years, has withstood all attacks launched against it not only by enemies within its own boundaries, but also from outside hostile governments, thereby demonstrating that it is a stable organization and has the support of the Russian people; and

WHEREAS, Many European and other governments have established diplomatic and commercial relations with the Russian Government that have proven profitable to all such countries and are also enabling the Russian people to secure access to the foodstuffs, medicines, machinery, and other commodities and supplies so vitally needed in their great work of reconstruction; and

WHEREAS, The present administration at Washington, by thus far failing to give recognition to Soviet Russia, has gravely injured that country as well as our own; and

WHEREAS, Many labor unions, in common with liberal minded people generally, such as Senators LaFollette, Borah, Wheeler, Brookhart, Shipstead, and Johnson, are demanding that this belated recognition be granted Russia; Therefore, Be It

RESOLVED, That we, the Cigarmakers' International Union of America, in the name of solidarity with the first Workers' Republic, join this progressive movement, and call upon the American Federation of Labor to extend all efforts in order that the United States Government shall give full and complete recognition to Soviet Russia.

Submitted by the delegates of Local Union 97, Boston, and J. S. Owen, No. 133; W. Taylor, No. 429; T. Burns, No. 113; Frank Brown, No. 357; E. J. Menard, No. 179; Sam Rieffkin, No. 129; Max Cueta, No. 474; Jack Melhado, No. 144; Manuel Marrero, No. 337; Frank Bartholomew, No. 303; Giuseppe P. Bianco, No. 462; F. Chillura, No. 464; C. Kemmerer, No. 232; L. Fales, No. 462; Albert S. Horne, No. 171; Manuel De Diego, No. 500; J. Rhine, No. 90.

The committee recommended nonconcurrency in Resolution No. 26.

Delegate Gompers moved the adoption of the recommendation of the committee. The motion was seconded by several delegates.

Delegate Gonzales (Elias), Tampa, Fla.: Delegates of Union No. 336 want to go on record that they did not sign that document.

The question was discussed by Delegates Burns, No. 113; Brey, No. 97; Gompers, No. 13, and Blockland, No. 97.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

When the hour for adjournment had been almost reached for Friday p. m. session, the chairman asked the pleasure of the delegates with regard to remaining in continuous session until the work was completed or adjourning until Saturday.

A decision was reached that the convention would remain in session until the work was completed, and that the delegates would receive the compensation they would be entitled to receive for Saturday if they had performed the work on that day instead of night session.

Report on Mileage.

Your Committee on Ways and Means, begs to report that we have gone over very carefully the itemized accounts of delegates for railroad fare and per diem to and from the convention and recommend the list herewith submitted subject to changes and correction at the International office for adoption.

We, your Committee on Ways and Means, suggest that the President be authorized to pay the clerks of this convention such compensation as in his judgment is fair for their work during this convention, as well as such other expenses as their position may have entailed, also all other expense incidental with this convention.

Jacob Rhine, No. 90, Chairman.

Geo. Apholt, No. 92.

Philip Benjamin, No. 396.

F. E. Welch, No. 384.

Louis Ziebel, No. 482.

Unions.	Delegate.	R. R. Fare to and from Convention.	Per Diem.
1.	Henry E. Wurach	\$ 58.37	\$28.00
2.	Chas. H. Stevens	26.06	7.00
3.	John J. Guinan	58.05	28.00
4.	Joseph Bauer	22.89	14.00
4.	Ell Polack	22.89	14.00
4.	John L. Gilliam	22.89	14.00
5.	Louis Belanger	42.94	14.00
6.	J. B. Sigel	44.40	28.00
7.	Alex Rosenthal	54.14	14.00
9.	Chas. Weaver	61.14	21.00
10.	J. Brady	72.27	28.00
51.	T. J. Griffin	66.17	28.00
12.	Peter Rogers	47.25	28.00
13.	279. S. Gompers	77.85	28.00
14.	R. E. Van Horn .....	.....	.....
14.	Harry Chapp .....	.....	.....
14.	E. J. O'Neill .....	.....	.....
16.	James Dundon	51.98	22.00
17.	John Hetsner	21.39	14.00
811.	J. L. Kaupp	49.31	28.00
403.	Frank Lamora	24.48	7.00

20. Roy Sollenberger	9.12	14.00	126. Jas. M. Krick	57.24	28.00
22. Harry Koller	16.17	14.00	262. W. W. Bowen	80.70	28.00
23. M. H. Grant	36.07	21.00	129. Sam Riefkin	73.32	28.00
24. Frank Wierda	11.00	14.00	130. J. H. Vandeloo	15.37	14.00
25. Jas. Sheehan	7.65	14.00	131. Lewis Goldstein	77.85	28.00
26. Wm. F. Korn	69.27	28.00	132. Frank Marchand	77.85	28.00
27. N. J. Martin	39.64	28.00	133. J. S. Owen	62.27	28.00
28. J. Murren	67.26	28.00	134. Jos. Gaekle	6.39	7.00
29. A. E. Higgs	89.27	28.00	135. E. A. Heldeman	9.96	14.00
62. Otto Beissman	12.18	14.00	138. Henry F. Hilfers	87.58	77.00
33. Edw. Schmitt	9.66	14.00	373. J. C. Gosselin	69.38	35.00
85. 34. James Peters	21.52	14.00	141. Jos. Cermak	77.85	28.00
35. Wm. Schneberger	14.54	14.00	141. Max Grabenstein	77.85	28.00
36. W. J. Schneider	39.64	14.00	429. Warren Taylor	41.02	14.00
37. Jno. E. Renier	12.00	14.00	144. Jack Melhado	77.85	28.00
38. Wm. L. Morken	20.04	14.00	479. H. C. Nolte	33.98	14.00
39. Phil Montis	70.66	28.00	203. Robt. M. Hartman	60.69	28.00
41. Frank Assell	2.04	.....	149. H. C. Traeger	77.85	28.00
42. Jas. T. Manee	69.18	28.00	150. M. J. Stone	34.71	14.00
313. W. T. Batty	11.22	14.00	277. Chas. Northcutt	24.05	14.00
44. F. J. W. Altheide	18.60	14.00	299. Chas. A. Smith	70.50	28.00
123. A. P. Lombard	14.54	14.00	201. Wm. Gunlock	19.59	14.00
46. Jas. Moran	9.98	14.00	396. Philip Benjamin	68.82	28.00
47. John B. Hering	28.40	14.00	306. John Listerman	77.68	21.00
48. Jos. Schwable	12.63	14.00	165. H. M. Good	60.69	28.00
49. John W. Russell	67.79	28.00	168. Ed. Kelchhafer	8.91	14.00
52. Adam Withman	56.38	28.00	514. T. E. Delaney	104.58	42.00
53. F. F. Lang	70.74	28.00	172. Sidney Saville	15.89	14.00
54. Joseph Herman	15.51	14.00	174. Leo Green	4.08	.....
55. A. R. Theoret	37.86	28.00	292. Gus Goldstein	77.85	28.00
57. John Siems	15.64	7.00	179. E. J. Menard	96.06	28.00
58. A. Gariepy	63.09	35.00	182. J. P. La Muska	70.02	14.00
60. John McKinzie	20.46	14.00	184. George F. Watson	23.61	14.00
61. Frank Houska	20.21	14.00	205. Fred E. Gregory	10.25	7.00
232. Christian Kemmerer	62.52	28.00	188. Henry Torger	133.26	56.00
301. R. S. Stauffer	56.88	28.00	192. George Wilton	74.50	28.00
68. John M. Hayford	60.75	21.00	192. John Cullity	74.50	28.00
331. F. R. Walker	44.60	28.00	192. N. J. La Salle	74.50	28.00
72. Henry Wegener	53.38	28.00	305. H. W. Skinner	19.38	14.00
74. George F. Hitz	62.02	28.00	202. E. J. Stack	132.72	98.00
76. James Kearns	23.01	14.00	206. John Fitzpatrick	64.90	28.00
77. Otto Buch	28.91	14.00	208. John VanDewelee	7.65	14.00
81. Henry Gerow	67.05	28.00	212. Jos. S. Josephson	33.36	14.00
416. Wm. F. Horlacher	23.24	14.00	213. Chas. Lowy	77.85	28.00
80. Sterling B. Ford	13.32	14.00	339. Clarence Cramer	7.59	14.00
83. Jess Jones	33.48	14.00	218. Jos. D. Palmer	51.98	28.00
87. J. Braham	77.85	28.00	219. Albert Laland	67.47	28.00
88. C. W. Cawley	7.88	14.00	220. W. E. Morial	70.74	28.00
	R. R. Fare		221. B. B. Davis	9.27	7.00
	to and from		222. Henry Welland	5.43	14.00
	Convention.	Per	224. F. A. Brophy	112.61	28.00
		Diem.			

Unions. Delegate.				R. R. Fare	
89. J. J. Treichel	37.86	28.00		to and from	Per
90. Jacob Rhine	77.85	28.00		Convention.	Diem.
90. E. Wolf	77.85	28.00			
171. Albert S. Horne	59.17	28.00	Unions. Delegate.		
92. George Appolt	72.96	28.00	255. T. F. Garvey	76.69	28.00
93. J. B. Schupp	34.18	14.00	228. Henry Knobel	110.50	56.00
94. Geo. Medroes	75.30	28.00	415. Jno. McGregor	9.17	14.00
102. I. N. Wells	32.81	28.00	236. W. C. Hoverter	56.40	28.00
96. Christ Freudeman	22.44	14.00	298. Ed. Burtch	60.78	21.00
97. Wm. Collins	75.40	28.00	242. Peter Hollinger	52.05	28.00
97. A. Bartels	75.40	28.00	247. Fred A. Wolff	1.36	.....
97. C. J. Blockland	75.40	28.00	248. Andrew Butcher	82.43	28.00
97. C. G. Brey	75.40	28.00	250. Henry Mueller	19.60	14.00
98. Gust E. Erickson	28.91	14.00	251. B. M. Ash	77.85	28.00
191. Otto Ludwig	3.36	7.00	257. J. L. Glick	56.28	28.00
153. A. B. Abel	37.73	14.00	258. P. C. Haley	4.83	7.00
180. J. H. Riley	73.76	28.00	433. C. A. Girod	67.47	28.00
295. E. G. Kotzwinkle	53.55	28.00	353. Jose Bustillo	77.85	28.00
437. Robert Dickson	19.65	14.00	266. E. B. Hanson	50.46	63.00
107. Chas. Emmert	23.55	14.00	315. J. M. Scharenbroich	32.46	14.00
110. R. S. Sexton	40.91	14.00	407. W. H. Donahue	71.40	28.00
111. J. F. Wunderlich	26.83	14.00	274. Wm. Herbig	8.58	14.00
112. S. E. Dunham	41.97	14.00	278. E. J. Vincent	29.71	14.00
113. T. F. Burns	111.10	56.00	283. Frank Organ	33.80	14.00
114. Henry Linderman	19.45	14.00	282. Chas. E. Thies	70.06	28.00
118. W. E. Stacy	18.00	14.00	482. Louis Ziebel	17.67	14.00
121. M. F. Nolan	49.24	21.00	290. Phil Sullivan	9.87	14.00
122. Chas. F. Meyers	36.09	21.00	291. D. C. Stroup	111.00	56.00
124. A. E. Wagner	53.38	28.00	294. John Oakes	84.22	14.00
			303. Frank Bartholomew	61.44	28.00

304. F. E. Corbelle	5.70	7.00
312. Thos. Nicholson	110.67	42.00
316. Phil Wagaman	53.28	14.00
321. Jno. Schurman	69.89	28.00
323. Frank Guthell	7.43	7.00
329. Jos. Koenig	7.98	14.00
332. John Merhoff	133.26	56.00
335. S. T. Leonard	2.20	7.00
336. Manuel Gonzales	90.99	92.00
336. Elias Gonzalez	90.99	42.00
337. Manuel Marrero	119.95	56.00
Marrero claims R. R. fare		127.69
402. S. R. Ohm	61.44	28.00
410. Andrew Schessler	13.06	14.00
460. P. Rivera Martinez	257.85	140.00
462. L. E. Fales	90.99	42.00
338. C. Milliken	119.50	56.00
344. H. T. Barnes	49.08	28.00
357. Frank Brown	113.98	56.00
364. Wm. Westendorff	90.88	42.00
431. Chas. Rinker	24.96	14.00
375. Jos. Turtle	112.22	28.00
384. T. E. Welch	84.49	28.00
389. Manuel La Rosa	77.85	28.00
395. Thos. M. Coffery	70.86	28.00
462. G. P. Blanco	90.99	42.00
464. Francisco Chillura	90.99	42.00
470. F. C. Bugby	49.12	28.00
474. Maximo Cueto	90.99	42.00
500. Manuel De Diego	90.99	42.00
500. Frank Andrien	90.99	42.00
500. Sergio F. Cuervo	90.99	42.00
501. Geo. B. Graham	33.98	14.00
501. Jno. H. Emery	33.98	14.00
505. J. O. Cochran	41.58	28.00
507. Agnes Koster	75.40	28.00
516. Emma Wagener	33.98	14.00
518. Jno. F. Howe	74.50	28.00
520. Elizabeth A. Foley	74.50	28.00

Convention City.

The chairman asked for nominations for the next convention city, and the following cities were placed in nomination:

Pueblo, Colo.; Boston, Mass.; New York City; Tampa, Fla.; New Haven, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Madison, Wis.; Peoria, Ill.

President Perkins: Each delegate will vote for one city. The city that receives the greatest number of votes will be the one selected. If, for any reason, it develops that we cannot hold the convention in that city, your Executive Board or the popular vote may select one of the four receiving the next greatest vote.

Ballots were prepared, the vote was taken in the usual way, and the tellers later announced the following result:

Boston, 73 votes; Pueblo, 11; New York City, 21; Tampa, 2; New Haven, 21; Providence, 1; Grand Rapids, 10; Milwaukee, 19; Madison, 3; Philadelphia, 19; Jacksonville, 3; Peoria, 6.

Boston was announced as the next convention city, and Milwaukee, Wis.; New Haven, New York and Philadelphia as the four cities receiving the next greatest number of votes.

President Perkins: Every motion, every amendment, everything presented to the convention has been considered. Every delegate who has asked for the privilege of the floor has had an opportunity to be heard.

On the opening day of this convention I said that the organized cigar makers as well as the unorganized expected a ray of hope to emanate from this convention. By your action here in the last two weeks you have supplied that ray of hope, that encouragement that shall awaken the hopes and rekindle the spirit of not only the organized, but the unorganized.

There has seldom been a convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union where I have been so thoroughly in accord with the actions taken by the convention. There has never been a convention held before in my time where a greater vision and courage have been displayed than in this convention. I compliment you upon the manly, straightforward, determined actions you have taken in this convention.

But your work has not been completed. It seems to me that all those who believe in the majority rule are obligated to go out of this convention and take with them the spirit and the message, in so far as any action taken relates to the economics and to the real things that come within the jurisdiction and the sphere of trade union activity. It is a moral obligation upon us all, whether we individually believe in the actions taken or not, to go out of this convention and carry to our constituents, in the same spirit in which these things have been done, the actions taken here and advocate the adoption by the referendum vote of the things that we have so successfully accomplished in this convention.

Let the spirit of fraternal good will permeate your thoughts, your hearts and your whole being. Let the spirit of good will and a more kindly fraternal, trade-union spirit take the place of antagonism and hatred insofar as the constructive trade-union movement is concerned; let that feeling find lodgment in your hearts and there find expression among your constituents when you return home; let that spirit of good will take the place of hatred wherever it exists insofar as our feelings may relate to our great movement.

This is the most historical convention ever held in the life of the Cigar Makers' International Union. You have done here things that should have been done long ago. I know that you have taken action that tore at your heart strings. I know that you have had in mind the best interests of those who are working at our industry for a livelihood rather than holding to traditions which have been, in many instances, stumbling blocks and restrictions in a way of more complete organization in our industry.

And I feel that if you will go home and among your constituents see to it that the actions taken here in this convention are ratified you will have further performed a duty to those now in the organization and those we expect to bring in—and will bring in because of the action taken here—and you will have completed and rounded out in full

a splendid performance, for which I thank you most heartily.

I have no feeling, you should have no feeling whatsoever in any case or in any action that may have been taken of a political, religious or racial nature. You have a right to do as you pleased elsewhere on those questions; you have a right to do that in the proper place when you return to your homes, but you who are members of the Cigar Makers' International Union owe allegiance to that organization so far as the material and fundamental things are concerned that relate to the constructive trade union movement.

You have a perfect right, it is your privilege, to do as you please insofar as political action and matters not clearly within the sphere and jurisdiction of the trade union movement are concerned; there is a time and place where these things can be done, and for that reason and for the best interests of those you represent these things of a political nature should be transacted in the places where you have an opportunity to exercise your rights in anything outside of the constructive trade union movement. There they should be done and not in the trade union meeting.

I have refrained, in accordance with and serving the purpose that I have in mind, from bringing anything before this convention that in any way dealt with matters and things outside of the trade union movement. I did so because I want harmony to prevail in the Cigar Makers' International Union. I want you to go out and bring into the fold of the International Union all the men and women who are wage earners in the industry. If you bring them in, if they come in, then they have the right to be delegates, to attend meetings of your local unions, and if they differ in any way with the views held by myself then can come to the convention and do here the things they think should be done. I welcome them first into your local unions and then into this convention, and we shall then have to subordinate our thoughts and actions to theirs if obtained by majority vote.

I say that for this reason: There is today an alleged dual organization in the cigar industry. They call it an organization. They have circularized our local unions. They have sent circulars and petitions to many of our local unions. The statements contained in those circulars are not true. They have circularized many of our local unions, especially in New York, and many of our

active members there, and they have in most cases refused to have anything to do with them. They have refused to act with those representing the dual and hostile organization. They have said to them: "The doors of the International Union are open. Come into the International Union and we will then recognize you, we will then treat with you." If that statement isn't true, I ask the delegates from New York or elsewhere to correct me.

I am proud of the action taken here in this convention. I feel that it has removed many of the obstacles that stood in the way of organization; I am sure that if the action taken here is ratified by the popular vote the rapid growth and development of the International Union will follow. It is my firm belief that any action taken here in this convention and ratified by the popular vote will not hurt a single member of the Cigar Makers' International Union or take from him any accrued rights in so far as the payment of benefits including death benefits is concerned, or any other accrued rights or advantages.

There is an opportunity right today for every good hand worker and every mould worker to obtain employment. As a matter of fact, there is a scarcity of hand workmen in our trade today, so that you are not going to legislate yourselves out of a job; no matter what may happen, hand workmen are assured of an opportunity to work at their trade as long as they live. I know of one instance where a manufacturer recently tried to get fifty hand workers and he could not get them.

Go back home and do the things that should be done and I am sure the International Union will grow and prosper. In any event, the International Union cannot be destroyed. The trade union movement was born of necessity. It was not patented by any single man or woman. Necessity forced us to join issue with our fellow workers; that necessity is just as strong today as it ever was, and stronger, so that the necessity that brought us into organization will keep our organization alive. No one can destroy the trade union movement; necessity will keep it alive.

I wish you God-speed and a safe return to your homes. Go back and finish the job—it can be done, it must be done. I now declare the 24th convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union adjourned sine die.

F. G. HOPP, Clerk.

LIST OF SECRETARIES.

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

§Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

dCasers.

NOTE—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

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 37 Sam H. Randolph, 317 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne.
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 *54 W. Louis Miller, 919 E. Iowa st., Evansville.

- *82 Otto Beismann, 907 Main st., Richmond.
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- 289 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3rd st., Clinton (Lyons).
- 277 Harry Phillips, 323 N. J. st., Oskaloosa.
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- *302 F. H. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
- 310 A. E. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
- *314 Frank C. Keyes, 789 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.

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- 386 Peter J. O'Sullivan, 311 16th st., Port Huron.
- 388 J. M. Nagel, 203 1/2 S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
- 408 Frank Lamora, 223 Blenhuber av., Marquette.
- *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
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- 204 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
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- 381 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.
- 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
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- *269 Daniel Sullivan, 109 Ash st., Box 269, Nashua.
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- a520 Mrs. Elizabeth Foley, 7-20-4 Cigar Factory, Manchester.

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- 3 Edw. Peters, 83 N. Main st., Paterson.
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- Gustav Schweitzer, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
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- *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 750 1/2 Livingston st., Elmira.
- 68 John J. Dillon, 45 2nd st., Albany.
- * Jas. L. McHale, 85 Beaver st., Albany.
- *74 Geo. F. Hits, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
- 78 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
- *81 Henry Gerow, 1216 Park st., Peekskill.
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- 87 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
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- †90 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.
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- 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
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 251 C. L. Lindlau, 227 E. 84th st., New York.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Owego.
 283 F. P. Guilford, 22 Genesee st., Geneva.
 292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Louis Lupien, 62 South st., Glens Falls.
 311 John L. Kaupp, 16 1/2 E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 353 Jose Bustillo, 2085 Lexington st., New York.
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 389 Asuncion Garcia, 227 E. 84th st., New York.
 429 Warren Taylor, 512 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 480 John D. Mahar, 168 W. 3d st., Fulton.
 483 Bruce P. Dick, 26 Bleecker st., Gloversville.
 438 J. H. Yaeger, 7 1/2 Dolson av., Middletown.

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 45 E. L. Craver, 80 N. Plum st., Springfield.
 48 Jacob Freiman, 1019 E. Bancroft st., Toledo.
 75 A. A. Tracht, 1204 Esper st., Columbus.
 79 Frank Miller, 1312 Carr st., Sandusky.
 84 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 98 Chris Friedemann, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
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 137 Joe Kettl, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutzler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 260 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 313 Wm. F. Batt, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 360 Wm. Hanitsch, 38 Eaton st., Delaware.
 416 W. F. Heilacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 637 Lima st., Kenton.
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 64 Harry H. Mattes, 481 N. 6th st., Lebanon.
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 *104 S. M. Glover, 3 N. 5th st., Pottsville.
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 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
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 303 Frank Bartholomew, Perkasie.
 300 John L. Schaer, Rothsville.
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KNOWLEDGE
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POWER

BETTER WORKING
AND
LIVING CONDITIONS

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JUSTICE



OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C.M.I.U. OF A.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, ILL.

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All Rights Protected

Everything to gain! The rights of all members are protected through the proposed amendments adopted at the Chicago Convention. There will always be jobs for hand workers. Your death benefit is protected. Your chance for steady employment is enhanced one hundred per cent. Shops can be reclaimed and the union label made a real force. The organization will go forward. The union will grow under healthy and normal conditions. Wages will be increased, shop conditions improved. Premiums on death benefits will grow less. Support the amendments and you have nothing to lose.

In this issue we print all of the proposed amendments to the constitution with voting number opposite each. All members will thus be able to read, study, and digest all amendments.

The official ballot will contain all amendments with voting number opposite each, and will be forwarded to all local unions soon. With the official voting blank we shall send a galley proof of the new constitution as it will read when approved. This will give all members an opportunity to learn just what the amendments are and just how the new constitution will read when approved.

The voting commences November 15 and ends December 15. In the meantime each local union at each meeting will be able to discuss the amendments and be ready to vote understandingly when the official voting time is reached.

The question before us for action is not what we may personally think or selfishly consider should be done.

Round Out the Constitution. It is one of necessity. In the President's Report to the Chicago Convention, which was published in full in the September issue of the Journal, your attention was called to evolution in the industry and to the absolute necessity of meeting this evolution with up-to-date, adequate, and effective changes in our constitution. The delegates to the convention saw the necessity. They adopted the necessary changes which will be submitted for your approval.

Members are requested to refresh their minds by reading what the President had to say in his address on pages 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of the September Journal. On the pages referred to the evolution of the industry is traced from 1861 down to the present time. Particular attention is called to the restrictive laws of our constitution and the growing use of improved methods of manufacturing cigars, and a thorough analysis given of the methods of production, the number of people employed in the industry, and particularly as to how they are employed. It shows that of the total number of people, 90,180, making cigars 38,927 are men and 51,253 are women. It shows that out of the total number of those making cigars only 13,305 are hand workers, that 29,323 are mold workers, and 47,552 are bunch breakers and rollers—team workers.

The report also shows that hand work, the original way of making cigars, is steadily decreasing. At the time of the Baltimore Convention in 1912 there were 21,030 hand workers. At the Cleveland Convention 1920 the reports from local unions showed that this number had decreased to 17,346 hand workers, and, as stated, to 13,305 at present. The reports also showed that the number of trust and chain shops was steadily increasing and that the small shops were decreasing.

In view of the figures here quoted, which are amplified in the address published in the September Journal, showing the real condition in the industry, the time has come when we must take note of the facts and use all helpful methods in the interests of our

organization and the wage earners employed therein.

Attention was also directed to the subject and the statement made that a trade union can not grow and prosper with its doors of ingress barred with restrictive laws. All must realize that our organization has outgrown its present restrictive laws and that it needs up-to-date laws consistent with changing conditions.

The facts show the small union shops are decreasing and that the trade is centralizing into large shops, chain shops, chain stores, and trusts. The statement was made and is here repeated, "Remove restrictions, including those surrounding the use of the union label, in the constitution and start out with fresh determination and renewed courage and faith in and loyalty to the union and the trade can be brought back into those small towns that have been made barren of union shops, and the trade reclaimed from the big non-union shops which have heretofore unmolested enjoyed all the methods of improved production."

Amendments were offered to our death benefit feature and a splendid and effective plan of reinsurance adopted by the convention.

The two outstanding features that will have to be solved before we can go forward as we should are the reinsurance plan and the removal of all restrictive laws in our constitution. One is absolutely dependent upon the other. There is no halfway ground. We must have a full rounded out constitution to meet the existing conditions. All propositions in this direction offered by the delegates should be approved. Necessity compels us to adopt them if we wish to succeed.

Among the more important elements that make for happiness are the heart, political freedom, and of equal importance

A Trinity. **tance our material well-being.**

The forces that function for the attainment of these essentials are the home and love of family which bring solace to the heart; a free government which brings democracy; justice, and political freedom; the trade union which brings better wages, better shop and working conditions, shorter hours of labor, more leisure, more home comforts for dependents, more school time for the children, with less degrading, mental, physical, and soul-destroying work at an age when they should be in school or the playground.

Long live the Home, the Free Government, and the Trade Union! This Trinity makes for happiness, freedom, and our mate-

rial well-being. Guard, defend and protect these outposts and bulwarks of and for advancing civilization! They bring into the lives of the workers a fuller measure of sunshine and the blessing of a richer and greater happiness.

Capital is well organized and skillfully handled. Labor must be equally well organized and supported by up-to-date and efficient laws, which **Big Interests.** will enable us to cope with the existing order of things and the evolution in our trade. By the action of the convention we are now given an opportunity to place the International Union in a stronger and better position to effectually cope with organized capital or any other hostile influence.

Adopt the amendments, thus cutting the leash that has bound by restrictive law the natural, normal, and healthy growth of the International Union.

A world-wide struggle is going on between those who have and those who have not. The inevitable struggle **Labor Must Move On.** between labor and capital is ever-present and pressing. Organized labor should make the strongest combination possible on the economic field of endeavor. The only means of protection for labor and the power to achieve better working and living conditions is by uniting their efforts in the constructive trade union movement.

The result will be disastrous to the best interests of the workers if we ignore this all-important and necessary precaution. Once organized we must always continue and strive to perfect our organization. We can not, we dare not, stand still. If we do we are lost. These statements can not be successfully denied. History proves all of this and more.

The convention in its proposed amendments is in line with historical development. Its action is in the right direction and should be approved. The convention in its wisdom proposed amendments that will have to be adopted if we expect to go forward as we should and as the lives, happiness, and well-being of the workers deserve.

Can women wage-earners be organized? The answer is emphatically Yes. The foregoing is proved by an article recently written and published by Madam Gertrud Hanner, a member of the Women's Secretariat, of the German Federation of Trade Unions, and a member of the Prussian Parliament. She says:

"Trade unionism among women in Germany has undergone a very marked development since the war. Whereas in 1914 the number of women organized in the German 'free' trade unions was only 210,314, or 10 per cent of the total membership, in 1922, it had grown to 1,753,576, or over 21 per cent of the total membership of the 'free' trade unions. Women form a similar proportion of the other trade union organizations."

The organization that won't get out of the way of natural evolution in industry is bound to get hurt.

The tribe which continued to use the bow and arrow against the rifle perished from the earth.

A modern match will start something much more quickly than the old flint.

Healthy, normal growth in a labor organization is dependent upon the adoption of progressive means of production.

The fellow who says the ox or horse is better than the automobile, a locomotive, or a flying machine as a means of transportation or cartage is looked upon as a "nut."

He who says in the union "Let well enough alone" is standing in his own way and is a stumbling block to greater improvement and better conditions for himself and his fellow workers.

Confidence in self and in an organization is a paramount necessity. But where overconfidence blinds the vision it is liable to retard the application of progressive methods made necessary by normal evolution.

ACCEPT THE MACHINE—ORGANIZE THE WORKERS.

By Samuel Gompers.

I feel a very deep interest in the question before the convention at the present time. Lest I might forget it, I can not allow this moment to pass without taking cognizance of the statement made by Delegate Rhine—let well enough alone. If that were the policy of the labor movement in general we should be where the working people of the United States were fifty years ago. The fact of the matter is we can not let well enough alone; it won't let us alone.

It is true that for quite a number of years I haven't worked at the trade of cigar making, but I did work at the bench for a period of 26 years of my life, and during all that time I was a hand workman, and for the last 20 years of working at the trade I

worked at the Spanish system of cigar making. My personal pride in the trade is really very great.

I remember working in one of the large shops in New York City, and when we were fairly well organized as trade unionism was then understood, the question of molds was before the union. In the old Turner Hall in Orchard street, New York, the members divided as to those who would favor a strike against the molds and those who would favor molds. And I remember going with a crowd of the boys who voted to strike against the introduction of the molds if an attempt was made to introduce them. And I remember the time when, as a result of that vote, Conrad Kuhn, president of that organization, came to our shop and said, as he did to other shops: "This shop is on strike," and not a mother's son of us remained in the shop a minute after. We struck, and it was a hard struggle; we lost and the molds were introduced.

I am free to say that from that time there came some light to my mind, and I realized then for the first time that it was absolutely futile for workmen to protest against or go on strike against the introduction of a new machine, a new device or a new tool.

In the old time when the cotton spinning jenny was introduced and the machine put into the textile plants the men in the industry, outraged at seeing their trade taken away from them, a trade they had to serve several years to acquire, destroyed the machine. Was the machine destroyed? Yes, but was the idea destroyed? No. The blue prints were in existence for that machine, and in any event the scheme and the plan was in the mind of someone who had burned the midnight oil. The machines in the textile industry became universal in every modern country.

The conditions of the textile workers are not what they ought to be by any means, but were the conditions of old, when the men worked by hand, better than those that now prevail? By no means. The hours of labor were from sun up to sun down, and as soon as artificial light was discovered the men and women and children worked from early morning until late at night, until organization took place among them and reduced their hours of labor from sixteen to twelve, to ten, to nine, and in many instances to eight, and their whole condition has improved.

The change in the constitution to which several of the delegates have referred antedates the Cleveland convention by many years. I was a delegate to the first Cleveland convention and there I had 42 votes,

more than all the other delegates to that convention combined. I never used that power of voting in that convention, not on one question; it seemed to me that if I could not influence the delegates to accept what I believed, and still am convinced of, I would not overwhelm them by the power of the vote I had a right to cast. It was after a three days' struggle in that convention a resolution was adopted that the local union would have a right to recognize and organize the bunch breakers and rollers. I was a hand worker and working at my trade.

Let me disclose what might otherwise be a confidential matter. You know that all fines imposed by local unions upon members must be approved by the Executive Board. I tell you now right frankly that whenever there was an application for the imposition of a fine upon a member of the union because of the introduction of the mold system and rolling up, I voted against the imposition of the fine. I felt, as I feel now, that there has come into our trade a change with which we are compelled to reckon.

Delegate Hilfers referred to the glass bottle blowers. He gave a graphic description of what occurred. That organization has dwindled, but in addition it has made every automatic bottle blowing machine operator, every man who operates one of those machines a mortal enemy of the organization.

President Perkins adds at this time to my remark, and I want to incorporate it as my own, giving him credit for his statement, that they will not come into the union now.

The water carriers of Egypt protested when pipe lines were being laid to carry water to some central parts of the cities because it did away with their trade of carrying water. The rickshaw runners of China raised a revolution because horses were put to wagons to carry people. In some of our cities hack drivers protested against the erection of railroad stations near the cities because it took away their jobs.

Some years ago I had occasion to travel in the southern states, and there I saw in the middle of the rivers colored men who were dredging with buckets and long poles. They were getting 20 and 30 cents a day. Wherever men are cheap no machinery is used in industry or any other way. It is only when men are dear and wages are high that machinery is brought in.

The Typographical Union has been mentioned. I had the great pleasure of having the opportunity to meet with the late William B. Prescott, then president of the International Typographical Union; his office and the office of the American Federation of Labor were in the same building, the De-

Sota Block, Indianapolis, Indiana, and I talked to him on this question. With his courageous spirit he went before the people and pleaded with them to recognize the Mergenthaler machine, and instead of what would have occurred, that girls running type-writing machines to operate the Mergenthaler typesetting machine, it was the printer that was given a chance to learn the trade over again. What has been the result? Wages higher in the printing trades, hours of labor lower, the eight-hour day prevailing in the industry, and on the newspapers the 44-hour week, and the International Typographical, to secure the 44-hour week for the printers in the book and job trade has expended more than \$15,000,000. And it has more members and more money in its treasury than before the strike took place.

The garment workers sewed with the needle, and then there was a riot and a revolt when the sewing machine came in. There are now many tailors who do nothing but make fine clothes by hand sewing. But what has happened to the men in the garment industry? Working, instead of in the old-time sweatshop, in sanitary factories, working not more than eight hours a day, working not more than 44 hours a week, and a better organization than ever obtained in their history.

The miners of old worked with the pick and shovel, and they were slaves in the mines. From miserable conditions, slavish conditions, electrical power has been employed and the men are earning more wages, working shorter hours, not because they opposed the machine, but because they accepted it.

The shoe workers, the old cobblers that made shoes before the time of many of you, worked long hours and for a mere pittance. The modern shoe industry requires about 64 operations, 64 different people to do certain parts of it before the shoe is completed.

I don't want anyone to infer from what I have said that I am content with the conditions those men enjoy. There isn't anything in this world or beyond it that I do not want the workers of America to have. I have gone through many of the struggles of the cigar makers of our country. In 1864, I first became a member of the international union. I was then but 14 years of age. I have not joined the union many times, I only joined it once, but I stuck. I have always believed it was our imperative duty, a duty which we can not shirk, to organize every wage earner, I do not care at what he works. Every man or woman who works for wages should be organized; it is not only his right but his duty to become a member of a union

to protect him from the exploitation of the employers. I also hold as an equally positive duty and obligation that no union has the moral right to deny or close its doors to any man or woman who works in the industry.

I want to ask you men and women in this convention what are you going to do? I know that there may be several men who have charged the American Federation of Labor as such to be against what they are pleased to call industrial unionism or the one big union, and I venture to say that when they come to consider this proposition outside of our international union then they are industrialists; but when there is a proposal to open our doors and go into the highways and byways and organize these men and women against whom literally we are closing our doors, it is opposed.

I ask any delegate in this convention whether he knows of any trade where the union has recognized the machine or improved tool where the conditions of the working people were made worse. It is not in the order of nature and of things. The better we organize the more thoroughly will we be in a position to defend, not only that which we have, but to move onward and forward for the things which ought to be ours and which we can obtain.

I can see no danger to the men in the industry in New England. I am proud of being a member of an international union of which they have shown themselves to be such valiant fighters. I am proud of the record of our international union and of our local unions, even the smallest of them. Something in this convention struck me with great force. Look through your roll call of delegates and you will find there are more delegates here representing two, three or four local unions than at any time in the history of our international union. And why? Because the trade has left these small places and they have little memberships. And so a thousand miles away from each other they have been required to combine and send a delegate. Is it not a lesson for us? Are we to go on and let well enough alone? This is not well enough, it is bad enough, and in the name of all that is good and right and in the interest of our members and our wonderful international organization let us see things as they are and deal with them, open the door wide of our international union so that every man and woman will be a member. Let us come to them with the invitation to come into our organization. What we have at the present time is a great tribute to what we have built, but the time has come to change.

I don't know whether it will ever be my privilege to again attend a convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union. I have no misgivings, I have no false notions. I have worked all my life, and so long as life shall remain in me I shall work, and work, and work in this great movement to which I have devoted every ounce of my energy. I want to continue, and will continue, whether in office or in the ranks, so long as there is a breath of life in my body and until the end.

I repeat, it is exceedingly doubtful that I shall ever have the pleasure of being at another convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. I have been a delegate to every convention from and including the Rochester convention of 1877, a record of 46 years. I repeat, I don't again expect to be at a convention of the international union, but whether I shall or shall not, I propose that while I am here I shall give expression to the best thought of which I am capable, and the best advice that my life and experience has given to me to share with you for the good of the men and women of our industry, so that you may resume the great part which we have heretofore played in this most wonderful movement, the American Federation of Labor.

By the Int'l Executive Board.

Fellow Members:

The historical development of mankind, of the state and of organization has been evolutionary in character. Whenever these have applied progressive measures in time they have made wonderful strides along the pathway of human endeavor and to a better and more enlightened civilization, progress, and well-being.

To the so-called standpat, let-well-enough-alone man or organization that has failed to adopt progressive measures to fit changing evolutionary conditions, one of three things has happened—failure or decay, or revolution. Keeping pace with evolution history shows has made greater progress than violent revolution. Rome failed, so secure in its dogmatic, non-progressive standpat laws that Nero fiddled while Rome burned. The Czar of Russia could not see the yearning of his people for freedom, justice and democracy, and as a consequence he is now dead.

Every member of your International Executive Board, with the exception of G. Weber, was present at the convention held in Chicago in August, as a delegate or in some other capacity. Prior to that convention we saw the absolute necessity of the adoption of progressive amendments to our

constitution, which were in line with and made necessary to meet the rapid evolution in the cigar and tobacco industry. This thought was further augmented by the sustained manifestation of intelligent conception and determined action on the part of the delegates to and of that convention.

We are grateful for the privilege we had in participating and voting for the great measures which grew out of the combined wisdom and judgment of the officers and members at the convention. We left the convention proud of our membership in the Cigar Makers' International Union and proud of the delegates who so manfully and so courageously met the situation squarely and by their actions rounded out a complete new constitution that in our unanimous and combined judgment fits the occasion and necessities with which we are confronted.

We were unanimously agreed to and in accord with the action of the convention in first removing all restrictive laws which recorded facts prove were a barrier to further and more complete organization of the industry, and, secondly, with the splendid and effectual manner in which our fraternal death benefit features were amended so that we are enabled if the action of the convention is approved to escape the odium and dishonor of repudiating promises made, and at the same time through group plan of re-insurance the convention made sure of the protection of all accrued and cherished rights to death benefits and without any additional cost whatsoever to the membership. Moreover, if the removal of restrictive laws, which have been a barrier to the natural, normal and healthy growth, is approved by your votes the premium on insurance benefits will be cheaper as the organization goes forward and grows in numbers.

There is no question that we are confronted with a critical situation brought about by rapid evolution in the trade, which we must meet. The convention has proposed a way out that will do honor to ourselves and place the International Union once more in the front ranks of the most progressive and substantial trade unions in the great galaxy of international and national unions which go to make up America's progressive, forward-looking, hopeful and determined great army of trade unionists.

We must place our organization in a position where it can be of greater service than ever it has been. It must better promote and protect the rights, interests and welfare of everyone working in our industry and throughout our vast jurisdiction. The ratification of our membership of the Chicago Convention's proposals will, we are sure,

bring about these desirable and essential results.

Our loyalty and faith in our grand old union and our belief that it will rise to the present occasion as it always has heretofore, are undimmed, undaunted, and stronger and more determined than ever. We are confident that your answer to the great responsibility now resting in your hands will be as prompt and as vigorous and as sustaining and with that unanimity which characterized the action of the delegates to the International Union's most historical convention.

Fraternally submitted,

G. W. PERKINS, President.
 SAMUEL GOMPERS, 1st Vice Pres.
 I. M. ORNBURN, 2nd Vice Pres.
 A. GARIEPY, 3rd Vice Pres.
 MANUEL GONZALEZ, 4th Vice Pres.
 E. G. HALL, 5th Vice Pres.
 CHAS. H. STEVENS, 6th Vice Pres.
 E. J. STACK, 7th Vice Pres.
 GIBSON WEBER, Treasurer.

By the Committee on Constitution.

Chicago, Ill.

Evolution is the moving force of the world and of civilization. Through its immutable forces we trace the birth and the growth of continents and the dawn and progress of reason in mankind.

Its forces are just as surely manifest in industrial life as in any other changing thing. Nothing remains forever the same, hence the C. M. I. U. can not stand still. It must go forward or backward. The general welfare of those engaged in the cigar industry demands that it go forward.

Our organization, as any other, is worth to society only the service it renders. To render adequate service we must reach those engaged in the trade who are outside our union. To reach them we must reckon with evolution in the cigar industry and this necessitates many changes in our basic law. Rules and regulations that were born of necessity a few years ago are now obsolete because of changed conditions in the trade, and all such hindrances to progress must be eliminated if we hope to succeed in our mission of service.

With this thought in mind and in conformity with recommendations of International President Perkins, to which the committee subscribed unanimously, your Committee on Constitution has endeavored to wipe the slate clean of any and all obstacles that may have stood in the way of complete organization of the cigar industry. The Convention has agreed with this thought and

has by its vote ratified the work as a whole. It now becomes the property of the membership at large. It is up to them to either accept or reject the work seemingly so well started.

Space will not permit a review of all the changes deemed necessary, but among the more pertinent we find:

The removal of the optional clause as affecting the admission to membership of bunch-breakers, rollers and machine operators. Our trade because of evolution in the industry is now largely composed of those who work under some form of the "team" system; hence if we are to completely organize the industry we must permit these people to join the union under provisions that will protect their membership and their right to work under the jurisdiction of the entire International Union rather than under the option of the various locals.

The removal of all restrictions to members working in label shops irrespective of the length of time they may have been members of the union.

The granting of the label to all organized shops irrespective of whether machinery is used in part or not. (The only exception being that the label is not permitted on cigars made by the so-called automatic machine.)

Changing the apprentice laws to fit the needs of the present day.

In the many changes made and in the new propositions offered it was necessary to shape our basic law so that it would best conform to and function with the most evolutionary change made by the Convention, the change in the death benefit system.

Experience has proven the worth of a death benefit or insurance feature in maintaining organization in trade unions. Unions that maintain a chain of benefits never disintegrate to their economic disadvantage in times of industrial depression as do those unions that have no benefit features. So well established is this fact—and no better proof of the value of a benefit system is necessary—that manufacturers' associations, railroad companies and large employers of labor generally are giving their employees absolutely free of charge group insurance, both life and sick. Of course this company insurance is nullified when the worker leaves the employ of the company, and, furthermore, the only reason for its being given at all is to offset the benefit features of trade unions and to stifle the demand for improved working conditions demanded by the unions.

The whole program of group insurance as applied by large employers of labor is a deep-laid plot or conspiracy to undermine the activities of labor unions. Our own

union should now (and all other trade unions will sooner or later be compelled as a matter of self-preservation to do likewise) adopt some method of group insurance to counteract the so-called free benefit features that are now so generally a part of the scheme of big business.

Our present death benefit system, in principle, was adopted in 1887, and it was the best thought on insurance at that time, the era of fraternal and assessment insurance companies. The plan then so popular, fraternal assessment insurance, has since proven inadequate, no fraternity or insurance company of that day now exists that charges the rates that were deemed wholly adequate at the time of the formation of the fraternity or insurance company—in fact, such insurance is now prohibited by law.

The few changes that have been made in our system since that time were absolutely necessary in order that the system might exist. For example, the Cleveland Convention found it necessary to raise the dues and to increase the number of years a member must continuously pay dues in order that his beneficiaries might receive the maximum amount of benefit. It was shown, then, as it has been shown many times, that our present system of death benefit is inadequate and on a false foundation due largely to the fact that we have provided no reserve fund upon which the interest would have taken care of the natural increasing death rate with increasing age. In the light of past experience this condition leads inevitably to higher cost, and eventually a prohibitive rate of dues and finally to repudiation of the death benefit system entirely. As a matter of fact there have been several amendments proposed that were predicated upon the principle of repudiation.

As heretofore stated a death benefit feature is now as never before a necessary adjunct of the successful trades union; hence we should by all means change our system to something dependable and secure. With this thought in mind a number of insurance companies were asked by President Perkins to submit contracts, rates and plans of group insurance and re-insurance for the consideration of the Executive Board, Committee on Constitution and the Convention. Several of the larger companies, through their representatives, refused to consider the proposition, and the contract, plan and rate submitted by the International Life & Trust Co. was, after due and careful consideration by the International President and the Executive Board, the Committee on Constitution and the Convention, in their judgment, considered the most reasonable, equitable, com-

prehensive, satisfactory and acceptable.

Under the provisions of the present law a member must continuously pay dues for a period of twenty years before he is entitled to the maximum benefit. Under the proposed plan all those who are members at the time of its adoption will be immediately entitled to the maximum amount of insurance that they elect to pay for, and new members will be entitled to the maximum in three months if they elect to carry the full amount of insurance, it being optional with both old and new members as to the amount of insurance they carry above the compulsory burial benefit of \$100.00.

This should, and no doubt will prove to be a very favorable factor in organization, and as organization progresses the rate of premium will be materially reduced from the fact that the present rate, \$1.51 per annum on each \$100.00 of insurance carried, is based upon the average age of the present membership and consequently upon a comparatively high average age.

The proposed plan of insurance, the proposed dues and the contract with the International Life & Trust Co. were adopted by a unanimous vote of the Convention, and it is our hope that the action of the Convention will meet with the approval of the membership as expressed through the coming referendum.

(Signed)

R. E. VAN HORN, Chairman.

E. B. HANSON, Asst. Secy.

E. J. STACK.

MANUEL GONZALEZ.

HENRY HILFERS, Secretary.

Cigar Machinery and Wages.

Viewpoints of Union Labor. By Hugh V. Rellly.
Sept. 8, 1923.

The last trade union opposition to the introduction of machinery into industry vanished last month when delegates to the Cigar Makers' International Union of America in convention assembled at Chicago decided to admit operators of cigar making machines to membership in their Union. The decision was epoch-marking in the history of the Cigar Makers' Union. Nationally known men of the trade, such as Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; President George W. Perkins of the Cigar Makers' Union, and Henry F. Hilfers, secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, all advocated the proposal.

The action of the cigar makers is significant. It places their union in the same position to wrest better wages and working conditions, as the printers, hatters and other unions who, within the past twenty-five

years, have accepted the machine. Incidentally working conditions and wage rates paid to union workers of the craft disprove the intimation of pseudo-economists that improved machinery alone and without the influence of labor organizations tends to elevate American living standards.

In other words, wages paid in union shops before the recent convention's action were far in excess of those paid to non-union makers of machine-made cigars. The latter employes were mostly girls and children of foreign birth. The action of the cigar makers may therefore be construed as not only a move to protect themselves from unwholesome competition, but it likewise contemplates an effort to help workers who hitherto did not care to or were unable to help themselves.

Contrast the cigar makers' decision, then, and the causes which prompted it with the following extract from an article in the current issue of the Guaranty Survey, a publication owned by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The Survey says, in part: "Everywhere can be seen the improvement in the standards of living in workingmen's families made possible by capital accumulations, business organization, labor saving machinery, and skill on the part of the workers themselves."

Not a word of credit does the Survey give to the trade union movement for its influence in wresting better living conditions for the masses. Nor is any effort made by it to explain the large and favorable discrepancy in the hodcarrier's wages as compared to the highly-skilled, though non-union, craftsmen of other industries.

Possibly the Survey may excuse the omission on the plea that it was discussing "capital accumulations, business organizations, and labor saving machinery," rather than crude hand and back labor. But organized labor has learned that the only connection between those topics and higher American living standards, lies in the trade union movement. Skilled labor, whether by hand or machine, can only receive a just reward, through unionized effort. And the cigar makers' decision again proves it.—The Hudson Dispatch, Union Hill, N. J.

CORRESPONDENCE

PORTLAND, ORE.

In the affairs of men time brings its crisis. Organizations are merely groups of the individuals and critical times come to organizations.

The Cigar Makers' International Union is no exception to the rule. For many years the members of our International Union have known that its insurance features were not economically sound and could be maintained only by

virtue of the fact that the constitution vested in the International President and Executive Board the right to levy assessments to recoup the general fund.

The delegates to the convention held in Chicago August 13 to 25 faced the problem of rehabilitating the International Union. With excellent judgment and rare courage they adopted amendments to the constitution which open the way for growth and development of the International Union.

The recommendations of the convention which are to be voted upon by the general membership have among them two outstanding features, both of which merit the commendation and ratification of all the members of the International Union, because our growth and development are contingent upon the adoption of these amendments. These are the amendments dealing with: First, removal of all constitutional restrictions as to membership, the use of the union label and the method of manufacturing cigars.

This amendment provides for the removal of the optional clause on the part of local unions. Dealing with the question of method of manufacturing cigars and admission of members to local unions throughout the country, it matters little what our feelings may be regarding bunch breaking and roll up system, the suction table and even the automatic machine; the fact is, that most of the cigars manufactured now are by those methods. It is vital, therefore, that the recommendations of the convention regarding the optional clause should be approved in the referendum vote.

Secondly, the proposed disposition of our death benefit. Happily, the delegates to the convention were able to agree upon a plan which is not only economically sound, but permits the International Union to discharge all of its financial obligations to all of its members at a lesser cost to the members themselves. This is known as the re-insurance plan, wherein the International Union is made the trustee for its members and every member may, without medical examination, at his option, continue to carry death benefit in the sum of \$500 by paying 60c a week dues, or if he chooses, carry but \$100 and pay 40c a week dues. The latter sum is the basic dues. With it goes \$100 death benefit and, of course, strike and sick benefit, as provided for by the constitution. Additional death benefit would cost 5c per week extra dues for each additional \$100.

All other changes in the constitution offered to the general membership for ratification are of little importance, unless the two amendments discussed in the foregoing paragraphs are approved.

There is but one question involved. Shall the International Union organize the unorganized in the industry? If they answer that question as "Yes" then the recommendations of the convention should be adopted. If they are adopted, no members of the International Union will lose anything. On the other hand, thousands of workers in that industry would be benefited by becoming members of the International Union. There is no alternative except gradual and continued decline of an organization than which no other has meant so much to the workers in any industry.

E. J. STACK.

Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sept. 19, 1923.

In order to get an intelligent idea of the Life Insurance Company of Illinois, which is willing to insure our members, I should like to know whether the insurance law of the state of Illinois restricts this company as to how they should invest their money or in other words, are they allowed to invest in all sorts of securities such as bonds and stocks?

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) THEO. BILLINGHEIMER,

Secretary Union 132, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sept. 28, 1923.

Mr. Theo. Billingheimer,

Secretary Union 132,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir: In reply to your letter of Sept. 19th

I quote herewith the Illinois law on investments sent to me by Mr. Charles Wright of the International Life and Trust Company.

"That on and after Jan. 1, 1908, any life insurance company of this state, for the purpose of investing its capital, surplus and other funds, or any part thereof, may purchase and hold as collateral security or otherwise, and sell and convey any bonds or public stock issued or created by the United States, or by this state, or by any of the other states of the United States or the District of Columbia, or any or either of them, or by any of the incorporated cities, counties, townships or other municipal corporations thereof, or bonds authorized to be issued by any commission appointed by the Supreme Court of this state, or invest said capital, surplus and other funds, or any part thereof, in bonds or notes secured by mortgages or trust deeds on unencumbered real estate located within said states, or the District of Columbia, or either of them worth at least double the sum invested or loaned, or lend on or purchase mortgage bonds of railroad companies organized under the law of said states, or the District of Columbia, or either of them, or operated therein, or the capital stock, bonds, securities or evidences of indebtedness created by any corporation or corporations created under the laws of the United States or of this or any other state, except the stock of mining companies and the stock of manufacturing companies commonly known as 'industrials.' Provided, that no loan shall be made or retained on any of the above mentioned securities except the bonds or stock issued or created by the United States or this state, exceeding ninety per centum of the market value thereof; and, provided, further, that no purchase shall be made by any life insurance company of the stock of any other life insurance company; and that no loan shall be made by any company on its own stock; and any life insurance company of this state may, in addition to the foregoing, purchase for its own benefit any policy of insurance or other obligation of the company and any claims of policyholders, and may lend to the holders of policies of the company a sum not exceeding the reserve value of the policies at the time the loan is made, for the payment of which loan the policies and all profits thereon shall be pledged."

"No investment or loan, except policy loans shall be made by any such life insurance company, unless the same shall first have been authorized by the board of directors, or by a committee thereof charged with the duty of supervising such investment or loan. No such company shall subscribe to or participate in any underwriting of the purchase or sale of securities or property, or enter into any transaction for such purchase or sale on account of said company jointly with any other person, firm or corporation; nor shall any such company enter into any agreement to withhold from sale any of its property, but the disposition of its property shall be at all times within the control of the board of directors."

Yours fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS,
International President.

Seattle, Sept. 14, 1923.

In the delegate report to the local the question came up about the new insurance plan and some asked: "What about the 40c members? Will they be dropped? How will they be taken care of?" Please give me this information as soon as possible.

Fraternally,

E. COENEN, Sec'y.

Sept. 19, 1923.

Mr. Ed. Coenen, Sec'y Union 135,

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Sir:

Replying to yours of the 14th, I have to say that all rights and privileges of retired beneficiary members are fully protected and in so far as the insurance benefit is concerned they are precisely the same as those who are regular full contributing dues paying members. You will notice by the proceedings that the only change in Sections 76 and 77 is that the dues are reduced from 40c a week to 25c a week for basic dues, which includes \$100.00 insurance. A

retired beneficiary member under the proposed law is entitled to take out additional insurance as per the amendment in multiples of \$100.00 up to \$500.00 by paying 5c per week additional dues for each \$100.00. The same rules and regulations apply in his case as apply in the case of the full dues paying member as set forth in Section 139.

Yours fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS,

Int'l President.

Janesville, Wis., Oct. 1, 1923.

As a duty to those whom I represented at the convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union, I feel that I should make an explanation as regards my vote, on roll call, on the amendment to Sec. 130 to increase the period of seven days to fourteen days on the sick list before a member can draw sick benefits and no pay for the first seven days.

As per proceedings of the 7th day, which appears on pages 64 and 65 of the September issue of the Journal, through a misunderstanding as to which amendment we were called to vote on, I am recorded as voting "aye" on the amendment offered by Delegate Brown and "nay" on the amendment offered by Delegates Rhine, Wolf and others. This vote is just the reverse of my position on these amendments.

In twenty odd years as a continuous member of the organization I have received six weeks of sick benefit and I certainly do appreciate both the privilege and the benefit and I think that Sec. 130 should remain as it is in its present form. While the sick privilege may have been abused to some extent by a very small minority, on the other hand it is very much appreciated by the great majority of conscientious members. It has been of incalculable value as an inducement in getting new members in past and it will continue to be of value in the future. I do not approve of any action which tends to trim the rights and privileges of the membership. It is very likely to reflect back on the quality and usefulness of the organization. I do, however, favor an optional clause for those who do not care to participate in the privilege of the sick benefit.

Fraternally yours,

PHIL SULLIVAN,

Delegate of Unions No. 290 and No. 447.

Resolutions Adopted by the Convention

RESOLUTION NO. 1.

Voting No. 1.

Resolved, That the Executive Board of the C. M. I. U. of America is hereby instructed and authorized to devise ways and means to procure advertisements pertaining to union made products to be placed in our Official Journal.

RESOLUTION NO. 5.

Voting No. 2.

During the administration of ex-President Taft, Congress enacted a law allowing an unlimited importation of cigars containing not more than 20 per cent of foreign tobaccos from the Philippine Islands, thereby depriving of employment at least 3,500 cigarmakers; therefore be it

Resolved, That the International President, in conjunction with the Executive Board, be authorized to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the A. F. of L. also seek the aid of other bodies whose interests are identical with our own, so as to induce Congress either to repeal or modify the above Act so as to control the importation to a minimum.

RESOLUTION NO. 9.

Voting No. 3.

The committee submitted the following as a substitute for the original resolution introduced by Delegate P. Rivera Martinez, No. 460, and Manuel LaRosa, No. 389:

Your Committee on Resolutions is in full accord with much that the Resolution No. 9 contains, but in some respects we are of the opin-

ion that some of the charges made therein are not yet verified, even though they may be true.

Your Committee therefore submits the following substitute for Resolution No. 9:

Whereas, the Fascisti movement in Italy has in the words of its leader, Benito Mussolini, declared that the liberties of the people of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries must be obliterated, and that in our time power and force strides over the decomposed body of liberty.

Whereas, the Fascisti, under the dictatorship of Mussolini, has by force, violence and tyrannous oppression taken possession of the Government of Italy, and taken from the people the rights of freedom of assemblage, freedom of press, freedom of speech, and the denial of workmen to cease work (strike) in defense of any furtherance of their rights and interests as wage earners, and in the process of such force countless outrages have been committed upon the lives of the Italian wage earners; and

Whereas, attempts have been made to transplant the Fascisti movement in the Republic of the United States;

Whereas, the American people, while striving to eliminate any wrong or injustice which may prevail in America, yet holding that under our democratic form of government we have in our own hands the means and the power to eliminate the wrong and injustice and establish right and justice; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this 24th convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America denounce in immeasurable terms the establishment of any form of tyranny either in Italy or any other country under whatsoever name it may be launched;

That we protest against any movement having for its purpose the imposition of tyranny or autocracy in America; and be it further

Resolved, That while we recognize that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has done its full duty to meet the situation up to this present time, we request the delegates of the C. M. I. U. of A. to the forthcoming convention of the A. F. of L. to present this subject matter to that convention with a view that the denunciation and protest may be accentuated by the great mass of organized labor of America both against the tyrannous, brutal autocracy of Fascisti in Italy and its attempt to be planted in America.

SUBSTITUTE FOR RESOLUTIONS 10, 11, 16.

Voting No. 4.

Whereas, Time has proved that the Volstead Act is not an honest interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; and

Whereas, Disrespect for the Volstead Law has caused disrespect for all laws, having made formerly lawful living citizens a nation of law-breakers, turned millions of homes into breweries or distilleries, making it possible to thus poison the minds of the youth of our republic; and

Whereas, Our nation has been made the laughing stock of the world by the Volstead Act and the peculiar methods used in its enforcement; and

Whereas, We believe the act should be amended to permit the manufacture and sale of wholesome beer and light wines, but while we advocate these changes we equally oppose the return of the old time saloon; therefore,

Resolved, By the Cigar Makers' International Union in convention assembled that we urge Congress to either repeal the Volstead Act or amend it so as to permit the manufacture and sale of wholesome beer and light wines, or to give authority and power to the several states in the rightful exercise of their police power providing under proper regulation for the manufacture and sale of wholesome beer and light wine.

RESOLUTION NO. 12.

Voting No. 5.

Submitted by Committee on Constitution.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution when amended to read as follows: Resolved, That the President of our Interna-

tional Union be and he is hereby authorized to make such verbal changes in the constitution which shall be adopted by this convention, provided that the intent and purpose of the provisions of the constitution shall not be altered in any respect.

Resolved, That the President of our International Union be, and he is hereby authorized, to obtain such advice and assistance in the performance of the duty imposed upon him by this resolution as he in his judgment may require.

RESOLUTION NO. 13.

Voting No. 6.

Whereas, Only a small percentage of the great working masses are as yet members of the trade unions, great numbers being still unorganized in nearly all the industries; and

Whereas, This state of affairs not only militates against the unorganized, who are helpless, but against the organized as well, who find themselves severely handicapped in their struggle for better conditions by the ever-present army of unorganized; and

Whereas, The present temporary spurt of prosperity offers a splendid opportunity to bring these unorganized masses into the unions and thus enormously strengthen our ranks against the bitter onslaughts that are bound to come from the employers at the first slackening up of industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, in convention assembled, call upon the American Federation of Labor to unite all its affiliated organizations for a great organization drive in all localities and industries, in order to finally bring within the protecting folds of Organized Labor the masses who still remain outside.

Resolved, That the C. M. I. U. of A. pledges its co-operation and support in furtherance of the purpose of this resolution.

RESOLUTION NO. 18.

Voting No. 7.

For the original resolution printed in the proceedings of the 8th day the committee offered the following substitute:

Whereas, It is universally known that the labor movement has greatly assisted in reducing race and religious prejudices and in every way contributed toward a higher standard of living and betterment of society, thereby perfecting the present state of civilization; and

Whereas, It is a well known fact that the Ku Klux Klan are actively engaged in a campaign of religious, political and labor intolerance; and

Whereas, This action creates and continues to create a state of lawlessness, bordering on anarchy in many sections of the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the 24th convention of the C. M. I. U. of A., assembled at Chicago, Ill., August 22, 1923, hereby express our sentiments of horror and protest against the menace to life and liberty of conscience; and be it further

Resolved, That we are opposed to any and all organizations whose object and motive is the establishing of an autocratic, an invisible government, which would inspire the destruction of our religious, political and economic freedom.

RESOLUTION NO. 19.

Voting No. 8.

Whereas, In the year 1920 the Cigar Makers' International Union, after a thorough investigation and careful consideration, came to a mutual understanding of friendly relations with the Cigar Makers' Federation of the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio (Federación de Torcedores de las Provincias de la Habana y Pinar del Rio) which is the only one bona fide national organization of cigar makers in Cuba; and

Whereas, A covenant of solidarity and friendly and reciprocal relations to mutually accept the cards of the members of the Cuban Federation and of our International Union was entered into and signed at that time by the respective representatives of the Cuban Federation and of the International Union; and

Whereas, The good feelings, good disposition and liberality and generosity of the Cuban Federation of Cigar Makers and members thereof was immediately proved in many instances, and very particularly during the long and protracted Tampa strike, which was already in progress when our covenant with the Cuban Federation of Cigar Makers was signed, having our members in Tampa receive all the financial help that the Cuban Federation was able to send them and work having been provided also at Cuba for a good number of our members, and their papers, orators, etc., placed to the service of the above mentioned strike; and

Whereas, One of the men signing our Pact of Solidarity in behalf of the Cuban Federation was its president, Mr. Jose Bravo, as it may be seen by the records; and

Whereas, The above referred to President Jose Bravo has apparently disappeared from the Island of Cuba taking with him nearly all the funds of that organization and to the amount of \$39,000, according to the reports received by personal letters and articles published in papers which are friendly to us and to the Cuban Federation as well; and

Whereas, Such an action of President Jose Bravo has been very discouraging for the cigar makers of Cuba, who had such a good and strong organization along the lines of trade unionism, to the extent that a total disorganization might result in what would certainly be detrimental not only for our brother cigar makers of Cuba, but for ourselves in its vast effects; and

Whereas, It is our duty to see to it that workers of all trades organize everywhere as it is very particular that cigar makers and workers of our industry organize and keep organized not only in the United States but wherever cigars are made and feeling that we are in duty bound to do all within our power to help in maintaining and stimulating the organization of our brother cigar makers; and

Whereas, Due to the action of President Bravo unrest and distrust is being felt among the cigar makers who are members of the Cuban Federation of Cigar Makers, a seed which is being widely spread by the very action of the employers who take advantage of the situation to discourage the men and women who are still organized, all what might lead to a total disorganization of the forces of our industry who are organized in the Island of Cuba; and

Whereas, Should the employers succeed in their efforts there would happen things in the trade that we all would have to regret, and for the sake of the organization being our duty to take notice of the situation in Cuba; therefore be it

Resolved, First, that meantime, our International President be instructed to send an expressive cablegram of encouragement to the Cuban Federation of Cigar Makers expressing the sympathies and feelings of this convention toward the critical situation they are now confronting on account of the treacherous action of their president.

Second, that our International President be instructed to visit Cuba at the earliest possible date after the adjournment of this convention to personally convey to those brothers the message of good will, encouragement and moral support of the International Union in rebuilding and strengthening the organization of the trade and industry in Cuba. And that any financial support that the International Union might afford to give be given to these brothers.

Third, that if possible for him to go, First Vice President be instructed also to accompany the International President in this most important mission.

Fourth, that we pledge our moral support, efforts and vigilance in our country to our brother cigar makers of the Federación de Torcedores de la Habana y Pinar del Rio in their efforts to locate and punish the man responsible for the critical situation the organization of the cigar makers in Cuba is going through at this time.

Fifth, that a copy of this resolution be sent

to the Federation de Torcedores de la Habana y Pinar del Rio.

Your committee recommends that the subject matter of Resolution No. 19 be referred to the International President for such action as he may deem just and appropriate. In addition, we extend fraternal greetings to the organized cigar makers of Cuba, and urge continuance of the fraternal co-operation of the bona fide organization of cigar makers of Cuba and the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

RESOLUTION NO. 20.

Voting No. 9.

Whereas, The next convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor will be held in the city of Decatur on September 10th; and

Whereas, The said city of Decatur is in the center of the coal fields of Illinois and the miners will be well represented in the convention; and

Whereas, The Cigar Makers' union label is sadly neglected in the coal mining districts; therefore be it

Resolved, That the International President be asked to take the matter up with the local unions in the state and urge them to send delegates to the Decatur convention; and be it further

Resolved, That the International President send an international agent to help the unions in their label campaign.

RESOLUTION NO. 21.

Voting No. 10.

Submitted by P. Rivera Martinez, No. 460, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Whereas, Labor conditions in the Philippine Islands as reported are very far from those which human beings should enjoy; and

Whereas, The effects of the introduction of cigars from the Philippine Islands in the United States duty free is being felt in the United States to the detriment of the cigar industry employees and independent manufacturers as well who are unable to meet competition; and

Whereas, Real conditions prevailing among the working classes of the Philippine Islands, and very particularly among the Philippine cigar makers, as well as wages received, etc., should be made known to the workers and cigar makers of the United States by some authoritative agency of our movement, so that the proper measures may be adopted to prevent further evils, after real working and living conditions of the workers and cigar makers, particularly are known; be it

Resolved, That the delegates of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America to the next coming convention of the A. F. of L. be instructed and requested to introduce at that convention a resolution providing for the appointment by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor of a special committee to carry out a general survey of working and living conditions of the workers of the Philippines and very particularly of the cigar makers, wages received, and thoughts and aspirations of the working classes of this territory.

That this committee as appointed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor should make all recommendations that may be deemed necessary to have the interests of the workers and very particularly of the cigar makers of the United States duly safeguarded and protected.

That the Philippine Islands, as far as we know, is the only possession of the United States not visited so far by any authorized committee of the organized labor movement of America to bring real conditions to the attention and knowledge of the working people of the United States.

Your committee recommends that the section which requests the American Federation of Labor to bear the expense of the proposed commission be stricken out, and that when thus amended the resolution be adopted.

RESOLUTION NO. 22.

Voting No. 11.

Submitted by Committee on Resolutions.

This Twenty-fourth Convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America declares its renewed fealty, devotion and abiding faith in our International Union and in the trade union movement of America, and we call upon the members of our International Union to ratify this fealty, devotion and abiding faith not only individually but collectively.

That we appeal to the unorganized members of every branch of our trade and industry to assume the same fealty, devotion and abiding faith in the permanency and efficiency of the Cigar Makers' International Union in its ability to bring light and improvement into their work and homes and become members of our International Union and thereby become part of the great labor movement of America at the earliest possible opportunity.

That the Cigar Makers' International Union now having opened its doors wide for the acceptance of all who are working in our trade and industry; and it is the duty of the unorganized to join with us and make common cause for immediate early improvement and final triumph; therefore be it

Resolved, That the local unions throughout our jurisdiction select committees of such members as may be necessary and that the duties of the committee and the unions shall be to conduct a "drive," or "Labor Forward Movement" in an organizing campaign in the industry and that every arrangement be made to put it into operation and be sustained on and after the forthcoming Labor Day, 1923.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

RESOLUTION NO. 23.

Voting No. 12.

Submitted by Committee on Resolutions.

Resolved, That the Convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union, by a unanimous vote, hereby extends our thanks to the following speakers who appeared before the convention:

Hon. C. M. Doty, Assistant Corporation Counsel, who extended a welcome on behalf of the city in the absence of Mayor Dever; to Mr. John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation of Labor; to Mr. Victor Olander, Secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, who spoke on behalf of the organized movement of the state; to John J. Manning, Secretary of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor; to John H. Walker, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; to our International President and the officers and members of Local Union No. 14, of Chicago, for their cordial welcome extended to the convention, and for the manner in which they entertained the delegates and arranged for their comfort and convenience in every way.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous vote.

RESOLUTION NO. 24.

Voting No. 13.

Submitted by Committee on Constitution.

Whereas, The Twenty-fourth Convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America has approved the group insurance plan of the International Life & Trust Company; therefore be it

Resolved, That the International President and Vice-President be authorized to sign this contract for the Cigar Makers' International Union of America when the plan is ratified by the referendum.

RESOLUTION NO. 25.

Voting No. 14.

Resolved, That the President, with the Executive Board, be requested to formulate an amnesty resolution for persons who have been punished in any form for certain specified offenses; the resolution so formulated shall be submitted to a referendum of the membership of the Cigar Makers' International Union.

Organize the industry. It can be done.

Amendments Adopted by the Convention

- | Voting No. | Sec. | Amendment. |
|------------|------|--|
| 1. | 2— | Strike out 1922 and insert 1925. |
| 2. | 4— | Add to section: Retired beneficiary members shall not be included in the count. |
| 3. | 4— | Add: The First and Second Vice-Presidents shall be delegates to all International Union conventions of the C. M. I. U. of A. by virtue of their office, but they shall not be entitled to vote on any question unless they are duly elected delegates to the convention. |
| 4. | 6— | Strike out §7 and insert §8. |
| 5. | 8— | Add after the word delegate, line 5, the words, The law governing the election of International officers shall apply to the election of delegates. See Section 12. |
| 6. | 11— | Amend Section 11 by striking out the words and treasurer, line 3, and striking out of line 4 the following: The Treasurer to have a vote on all questions, with the exception of appeals taken from the decision of the President. |
| 7. | 23— | Strike out eight weeks' dues and insert five. |
| 8. | 24— | Strike out 55, on line 4, and insert 75. |
| 9. | 39— | Strike out §7, on line 4, and insert §8. |
| 10. | 50— | Add after the word unions, line 16: He shall formulate rules regarding reinsurance for members and locals. |
| 11. | 50— | Duplicate of No. 10. |
| 12. | 50— | Add after the word purpose, on line 21, the following: The International President, with the assistance of the International Executive Board, shall be and is hereby authorized to provide rules and regulations and administer the details involved in the contract made with the International Life & Trust Company. Such authority herein given carries no right to change or alter in any way the contract as adopted. |
| 13. | 50— | Strike out on last line \$60 and insert \$70. |
| 14. | 51— | Strike out all after the word union, on line 12. |
| 15. | 54— | Strike out §7 in last line and insert §8. |
| 16. | 56— | Strike out, on line 2, after the word Board, "at least six," and insert one or more. |
| 17. | 56— | Strike out second paragraph, commencing with word Organizers. |
| 18. | 56— | Strike out fourth paragraph, commencing with whenever the. |
| 19. | 58— | Add after the word union, line 4, and to pay premiums on the group insurance policy. |
| 20. | 58— | Add after the last line, and he shall be bonded in the sum of twenty thousand (\$20,000) dollars. |
| 21. | 61— | Strike out last 3 lines of first paragraph. |
| 22. | 61a— | Strike out the entire section. |
| 23. | 64— | Add after the word organization, on line 7: One-half of such fee to be allowed for organization purposes only. |
| 24. | 64— | Strike out on line 11 the words: Any out of work. |
| 25. | 64— | Strike out on line 11 \$75 and insert \$100. |
| 26. | 64— | Strike out on line 16 the words: The name shall then be published in the Official Journal. |
| 27. | 64— | Strike out paragraph C. |
| 28. | 64— | Strike out paragraph D. |
| 29. | 64— | Strike out last paragraph. |
| 30. | 64— | Class B. Strike out all after the first paragraph up to fourth and insert the following:
First—Payment of one-half the regular initiation fee, 20 cents weekly dues and one-half of all International assessments and all local assessments levied by their local unions.
Second—The benefits of Class B members shall be \$100 death benefit, one-half of the regular strike benefits and sick benefits and out of work stamps, according to Section 117 of the constitution.
Third—Class B members shall be entitled to additional death benefits as per Section 139 of the constitution. |
| 30. | 65— | Strike out entire section and substitute the following:
Sec. 65. The International President shall furnish in duplicate suitable application blanks with space for necessary questions to be truthfully answered by the applicant. For making false statements, and in consequence thereof having been admitted to membership, the applicant shall be fined or suspended, or both, as the union may deem fit. The original application shall be forwarded to the International President and the duplicate kept on file by the local union. |
| 31. | 66— | Add after the word local, line 2, and cigarmakers. |
| 32. | 66— | Add after word union, on line 9, that are now in force or may be hereafter enacted. |
| 33. | 67— | Strike out on line 2 all after the word of up to but, on line 3, and insert \$3, which sum must accompany the application. |
| 34. | 68— | Strike out on line 1, one year, and insert 3 months. |
| 35. | 69— | Strike out on line 2, one year, and insert 3 months. |
| 36. | 70— | Strike out on line 2, 60 cents, and insert 52 cent 40 cents. |
| | | Note.—Vote on changes in dues must be taken in connection with the proposed insurance plan, as per Section 139. If the insurance plan is defeated the dues will remain as they are in the present constitution. |
| 37. | 71— | Strike out on line 4, 40 cents and insert 25 cents. |
| 38. | 72— | Amend by striking out first thirteen lines, up to and including sixteen weeks, and insert in lieu thereof the following:
Any member, including beneficiary retired members, owing dues or assessments for five weeks or more, stands suspended from benefits. Members out of employment, except beneficiary retired members, shall be allowed ten weeks. |
| 39. | 77— | Strike out the word forty, line 6, and Voting 52 insert 25 cents. Also strike out sixty, line 15, and insert forty. Also strike out forty, line 16, and insert 25 cents. Add after the word assessment, line 7: And additional death benefit in multiples of one hundred dollars by paying five cents per week additional dues for each one hundred dollars death benefit. Insert after the words sick and, on line 5, one hundred dollars. |
| | | Note.—All changes in Section 77 are predicated upon the adoption of Section 139. |
| 40. | 79— | Strike out after the word week, line 6, the words, until the strike or lock-out shall have terminated, and insert, and \$4.00 per week for the next sixteen weeks, when the question of continuing the payment of strike benefits may be submitted to a vote of the membership by the International Executive Board, a majority of those voting to decide. |
| 41. | 79— | Strike out on line 8, fourteen, and insert twenty-one. Strike out all after bill of prices. |
| 42. | 87— | Amend by adding after the last line |

the following paragraph: "Any member of the International Union who goes on strike or ceases work pending approval of any strike application made by the local union under whose jurisdiction he or she is working shall not be entitled to any strike benefits, even though the application to strike may afterwards be approved."

43. 92—Add after the word work, line 3, or accept a reduction in the bill of prices.
44. 92—Strike out at end of section "This section does not apply to a reduction of wages."
45. 101—Strike out twenty, on line 1, and insert thirty.
46. 101—Strike out \$2, on line 2, and insert \$3.50.
47. 112—Amend section by inserting in last line, after the word union, the words, and any union which refuses cards of the C. M. I. U. of A., except such local union is engaged in an approved strike or lockout, shall be subject to suspension.
48. 129—Amend by striking out Section 129 and insert in place thereof the following:

Any member about to apply for out of work stamp and who has been employed in a union shop, shall obtain from the shop collector a certificate stating that he or she has been laid off or discharged. Any member who has been employed in any shop where there is no shop collector shall furnish the Financial Secretary with satisfactory proof that he or she has been laid off or discharged, before being allowed to register.

49. 130—Strike out on line 9, one week or seven days, and insert, two weeks or fourteen days.
50. 135—Strike out on line 1, 60c and insert Voting 52 40c, and strike out 40c and insert 25c.
51. 135—Amend by inserting in line 9 after the word more the following: "Such sick certificates to be signed by a physician designated by the International President. The physician so designated shall be paid from the funds of the International Union."

Voting No. 52 includes voting Nos. 36, 37, 39, 50, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65 and 73.

52. 129—Strike out the entire section and insert the following new section:

Section 129. Upon the death of a member who has been such continuously for three months or longer period next preceding his death, the sum of one hundred dollars shall be paid toward defraying his funeral or cremation expenses. Said sum of one hundred dollars shall be paid to such person or persons as shall have paid or become liable for such funeral or cremation expenses, and if such expenses have not been paid, it shall be the duty of the officer paying such benefit to see that it is applied to the purpose for which it is intended.

However, any member of the International Union has the right to purchase additional death benefits in multiples of one hundred dollars up to four hundred dollars, so that the total death benefit on each member's life shall not exceed five hundred dollars.

This shall not apply to new members who are affected with chronic diseases or are over 50 years of age.

All death benefits that members over 70 years of age, who have joined the union before they had reached the age of 50 years, are entitled to on the adoption of this amendment, shall be paid by the C. M. I. U. instead of by the insurance company. Provided, that members over 70 years of age shall have paid the amount of dues

provided for death benefit in excess of \$100.

Members securing additional death benefits in multiples of \$100 shall pay 5 cents a week additional dues for each \$100. For example, for \$100 additional, 45 cents a week; for \$200 additional, 50 cents a week; for \$300 additional, 55 cents a week, and for \$400 additional, 60 cents a week.

Applicants for additional insurance who do not make application within six months after this provision takes effect shall be required to furnish evidence of insurability. This provision shall apply as well to new members.

Members purchasing additional death benefits in multiples of \$100 shall pay 5 cents a week additional dues for each \$100.

For example:

For \$100 additional—45 cents a week.

For \$200 additional—50 cents a week.

For \$300 additional—55 cents a week.

For \$400 additional—60 cents a week.

Persons who were members of the C. M. I. U. of A. and who have become disassociated therefrom for any cause, if again becoming members, shall not be permitted to increase the death benefit insurance above the amount to which they would have been entitled at the time of their separation from the C. M. I. U. of A.

(Note.—In voting on No. 52, Reference Section 139, you vote for the change of dues as appended below and the insurance proposition as herein provided as one question since the insurance proposition is based upon the following change in the sections relating to dues):

In Section 70 the 60c dues are changed to 40c.

In Section 71 the 40c dues are changed to 25c.

In Section 77 the 60c dues are changed to 40c and the 40c dues to 25c.

In Section 135 the 60c dues are changed to 40c and the 40c dues to 25c.

In Section 140-g the 40c dues are changed to 25c.

In Section 159 the 60c dues are changed to 40c.

53. 140—Strike out the entire section.

Voting 52

54. 140a—Strike out \$75 on lines 5 and 7 and insert Voting 52 \$100.

(Note.—All changes from \$75 to \$100 follow the adoption of Section 139 as proposed.)

55. 140a—As follows:

Voting 52 Section 140a. Should any member by the loss of one or both hands or by becoming totally and permanently blind become wholly and permanently incapacitated from performing any manual labor, the amounts above provided for in case of such member's death (excepting the \$100 funeral or cremation expenses) shall be paid to such member, and upon the death of such member no death benefit shall be paid except the \$100 withheld for funeral or cremation expenses.

In all cases of total disability where the member totally disabled has received the amount due, the International Union shall continue to pay the insurance on such member, obtain a release of all claims on such, and at the death of such totally disabled member the amount due on his death from the insurance company shall revert to the International Union.

56. 140b—Strike out seventy-five, in lines 7 and Voting 52 14, and insert one hundred.

57. 140d—Strike out entire section.

Voting 52

58. 140e—Strike out on first and seventh line Voting 52 the words funeral or cremation.

59. 140e—Strike out on line 3, eight weeks, and Voting 52 insert five weeks.
 60. 140e—Strike out on line 9, sixteen weeks, Voting 52 and insert 10 weeks.
 61. 140g—Strike out on line 11, 40c and insert Voting 52 25c.
 62. 141—Strike out entire section.
 Voting 52

63. 142—Insert after the word duties, on line 3, Voting 52 the words, in time of war.
 64. 144—Strike out entire section.

65. 145—Strike out and insert the following:
 Voting 52

Sec. 145. Upon the death of any member entitled to death benefit, the secretary of the local union shall at once notify the International President, giving a full record of the membership of such member, as far as can be obtained from the books of such local union and forward his due book and card to the International office, together with a death certificate signed by the proper authorities. This certificate to be furnished by the beneficiary or beneficiaries. The International President shall compare such record with the records of the International office and notify the local union of his findings. The International Union shall order the benefit paid to the local union of which the deceased was a member.

66. 150—Strike out Section 150 and substitute the following:

Sec. 150. Each local union shall furnish through the shop collectors or committeemen (as the case may be) to all strictly union shops, free of charge, as many of the labels as may be required from week to week for all cigars actually made by members of the union and persons holding retiring cards. It shall be optional with local unions to grant the union label to any manufacturer whose name or firm name appears in or about such non-union cigars. It shall be optional with local unions to paste them on the boxes. But this shall not apply to the product of the automatic machine.

All label orders shall be signed by the shop collector; the label order blanks shall be furnished by the International President at cost. No shop shall be considered a strictly union shop unless the packers of the shop are members of the International Union, and the apprentice law of the local union be complied with.

All labels must be pasted upon the boxes before the boxes leave the factory.

67. 152—Strike out on line 6, five, and insert one.
 68. 153—Insert after the word writing, on line 4, to the local executive board.
 69. 153—Strike out the words commencing with the line 4 up to including convict, line 8, and add to section, all charges must be submitted in writing.
 70. 155—Strike out Section 155 and substitute the following:

Sec. 155. Manufacturers operating more than one shop shall not be allowed the use of the union label unless all shops operated by such manufacturers are strictly union shops.

Manufacturers removing their shop to another locality in time of difficulty shall not be allowed the use of the union label without the consent of the union where the original shop was located. Provided, however, that the local union under whose jurisdiction the shop has located may, in accordance with Section 213, appeal the question of reopening said shop to a popular vote of the local unions, stating the reasons therefor; a majority of all votes cast shall decide the question.

The union from whose jurisdiction the factory has been removed shall have a right to submit its reasons for objecting to the organization of the shop.

No brands of cigars made in both union and non-union shops shall be allowed to bear the union label.

Should a manufacturer lay off part or the whole force of his employees on account of lack of work, upon resuming work he shall not be permitted to engage new help before placing all of his former employees at work, who were not specifically discharged at the time of the layoff. Failing to comply with this provision after ample warning has been given the manufacturer by the union or the label committee, wherever such exists, his labels shall be stopped until it is complied with.

71. 156—Strike out and insert the following:

Sec. 156. The International President shall furnish each local union with a uniform label canceling stamp, and no other shall be used for stamping the union and factory number on the union label. All labels must bear the ink stamp. The union and factory number shall be movable; red ink shall be used on the right-hand end of the label by the financial secretary or a committee designated for that purpose.

The International President is authorized to allow unions to use machines for stamping the label, and to authorize a simpler machine for stamping the labels used on packs.

72. 157—Strike out all after the word "time," on line 7.

73. 159—Change 60c to 40c.

Voting 52

74. 159—Amend by striking out Section 159 and inserting the following: "On and after May 31, 1924, the \$1 per capita allowed local unions on all 30 and 40 cents contributing members shall be placed in a separate fund for a period of two years, to be known as the General Advertising and Organization Fund. This fund shall be under the supervision of the International President who shall, with the approval of the International Executive Board, use this fund for organization purposes and contract for general advertising of the union label and distribution of the same."

75. 164—Amend Section 164 as follows:

CHARTERS.

Sec. 164. The International Executive Board is authorized to grant charters to local unions upon application of at least seven persons employed in the trade.

But not more than one charter shall be granted in any locality except where there are large numbers of members or the question of race would interfere with the growth of the International. The validity of such exception shall be determined by the International Executive Board and all the facts published in the Official Journal not later than 30 days after such decision. Such applicants must receive the same bill of prices as exists in said locality; and where two or more unions or cities join or are within a two-mile radius they shall adopt the same bill of prices, the lowest to adopt the highest bill. And failing to do so, the International President shall have the right to suspend said local union until this section has been complied with. All applications to be accompanied by a fee of \$5. When an application for a charter is received from a place where a union exists, the Executive Board shall have power to

ask for information concerning applicants.

Where two or more charters now exist and where such extra charter was issued for substantial reasons at the time of issue, and where such cause has been removed and a majority of all members of the union have expressed a wish to amalgamate into one union, the International President is authorized to make an investigation and to recall the charter if, in his judgment, the facts warrant, subject to an appeal.

76. 172—Amend by adding on next to last line after the word "thereafter" the following: "The financial secretary and treasurer of each local union shall be bonded in a responsible bonding company in an amount sufficient to protect the International Union from loss, the local union shall require such bond to be renewed annually. The premium for such bond shall not be a charge against the local union's percentage allowance. Any union violating this section shall be suspended.
77. 190—Amend by inserting after word approval, lines 3 and 4, the following: At which time the member fined may submit a statement of his case to the International Executive Board.
78. 207—Add to Section 207 the following: But nothing in said rules or regulations shall allow a local union to transact the business of said local union other than through a regular meeting of the members, or through the executive board.
79. 208—Strike out entire Section 208 and substitute the following:
Sec. 208. All persons learning cigar making, stogie making or packing, shall serve an apprenticeship, the time such an apprentice shall serve to be determined by the style of work learned. Those learning strictly hand work and packing shall serve not more than three (3) years; mold work not more than two (2) years; bunch-making and rolling not more than one (1) year; machine workers not more than six months.

Local unions shall judge the qualifications of apprentices who may make application for membership and pass upon same before maximum time has expired.

The secretary of each local union shall keep a record of all apprentices serving in strictly union shops, and other shops in the jurisdiction of the local union as far as possible. All apprentices shall be honorary members of the union until their term of apprenticeship has ended, when they must become dues paying members.

80. 212—Strike out entire section 212 and substitute the following:

"Referendum Amendments."

Sec. 213. Each local union or the International Executive Board shall have the right to propose, through the columns of the Official Journal, amendments to the International constitution. Each union is required to act upon every amendment at their meeting next following the receipt of the Journal containing such amendments, and report to the International President. Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be fined \$5. But no union shall be fined for not taking action on a proposed amendment unless the same has been submitted by the International President by circular. Any amendment receiving the endorsement of at least twenty unions shall be submitted to a vote of local unions in the months of Jan-

uary, April, July and October of each year, and if adopted shall take effect and remain in force from the first day of the month succeeding the official publication of its adoption.

81. 213½—New Section 213½.

Sec. 213½. Every local union shall designate a meeting to be held in the months of January, April, July and October of each year for the purpose of voting on amendments proposed to the constitution, provided there are amendments to be voted on, through the Official Journal, and shall notify all members to be present at that stated meeting (retiring card holders to only vote on sick and death benefit amendments).

82. 219—Amend to read as follows:

WHEN CONVENTION AMENDMENTS TAKE EFFECT.

Sec. 219. The amendments to this constitution shall take effect and remain in full force from January 1 succeeding the convention, provided the same has been duly ratified at that time by a majority of the members of local unions under the jurisdiction of the International Union voting on the question. All resolutions adopted by the convention shall be submitted to a popular vote of the members, and if ratified by a majority of members voting, shall be printed in the constitution.

All amendments and resolutions shall be submitted to local unions for consideration at the earliest possible moment, and not later than November 15 following the convention.

The voting in local unions on amendments and resolutions shall commence November 15 and end December 15 following the convention.

83. ...—In response to a question the President stated, and it was unanimously agreed to by the convention, that wherever the word "he" is used in the constitution or any document or agreement it also means "she."

State of Trade October 1, 1923.

GOOD.	DULL.	
94 Pawtucket	5 Rochester	206 No. Adams
165 Philadelphia	9 Troy	210 Rome
401 Huron	25 Milwaukee	250 Belleville
	26 Norwalk	273 Rockland
	27 Toronto	283 Geneva
	33 Indianapolis	300 Michigan City
	43 Urbana	802 Tecumseh
	46 Grand Rapids	810 Manistee
	47 Quincy	811 Auburn
	57 Champaign	823 Sheboygan
	60 Keokuk	872 Marshfield
	73 Alton	406 Crawfordville
	85 Eau Claire	409 Kewanee
	96 Akron	438 Mobile
	135 Appleton	485 Kanton
	184 Lincoln	444 Walla Walla
		468 Albion
		477 Manitowoc
		479 Wheeling

Our Slogan—

Organize The Industry.

Our Motto—

It Can Be Done.

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President,
503 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.
SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New
York City, First Vice President.
I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven,
Conn., Second Vice President.
A. GARIEPY, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Mon-
treal, Can., Third Vice President.
MANUEL GONZALEZ, Box 396, Ybor City,
Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.
E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis,
Minn., Fifth Vice President.
CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo,
N. Y., Sixth Vice President.
E. J. STACK, Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.,
Seventh Vice President.
GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C,
Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your
interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also as per section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the Interna-

tional office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Notice of the special assessment of \$1 on all 30c and 60c members and 50c on Class B members, in compliance with Section 93 (a) of the Constitution, is herewith given. This assessment takes effect Sept. 24, 1923, and may be paid in two weekly installments. New initiates who have not been members for four months are exempt from all assessments. All who join after Sept. 24 are exempt from payment of the September assessment. Class B members do not have to pay any international assessments until they have been members for six months. Forty-cent beneficiary members do not have to pay the special strike fund assessment. Members out of work are not exempt from this assessment.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

2 Buffalo	\$100	23 Springfield	\$ 50
3 Paterson	100	24 Muskegon	100
4 Cincinnati	250	25 Milwaukee	100
5 Rochester	150	26 So. Norwalk	50
6 Syracuse	100	28 Westfield	50
9 Troy	100	31 Connersville	50
10 Providence	50	32 Louisville	100
11 St. Albans	100	33 Indianapolis	100
14 Chicago	250	34 Chippewa Falls	100
16 Binghamton	50	37 Fort Wayne	100
17 Cleveland	100	38 Springfield	100
18 Brattleboro	50	39 New Haven	250
19 Sault Ste. Marie	50	40 Biddeford	100
20 Decatur	100	41 Aurora	150

UNION NOTES

Labor Day, 1923, Union 129, Denver, Colo., turned out about 150 in the parade through the principal business streets, furnishing large touring cars as well as private cars for most all the members except those that carried the banner and large flag. Most of the machines were decorated with LABEL advertising including a float gotten up by some of our members which had a live goat with the words above, "We've got the open shoppers' goat." Wilfred Bessett, owner of the goat, got up the float with the assistance of our president, T. P. Coggins, charging only for material used. There was a large turn out of unions and no doubt we got a good bit of advertising on the showing made by us. We should have had 75 more members in line but for reasons of their own they were not there. Some contend that parading does no good, most of us believe that it does. After the parade a large celebration and barbecue was indulged in at Lakeside resort, ticket sales showing that over 20,000 persons attended. Two automobiles were drawn besides other prizes given. The occasion was a complete success.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SEPTEMBER, 1923

RECEIPTS FOR SEPTEMBER, 1923—TAX.

335 Hammond	400	396 Northampton	150
336 Tampa	400	402 Quakertown	150
337 Key West	200	410 Centralia	150
339 Kokomo	100	425 Astoria	75
344 Atlanta	50	431 Litchfield	200
355 Honesdale	100	434 Fairbault	75
358 Fremont	50	437 Cairo	100
370 Jamestown	100	462 Tampa	800
376 Anaconda	100	464 Tampa	500
384 St. Augustine	300	477 Manitowoc	200
389 New York	300	497 Kankakee	75
394 Sycamore	75	499 Trinidad	50

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

7 Utica	75	247 Blue Island	80
31 Connersville	75	277 Okaloosa	75
98 St. Paul	85	280 Owego	1.75
118 Peoria	1.70	314 Jackson	1.00
121 Jersey City	2.05	323 Sheboygan	1.10
125 Appleton	1.65	373 Marshfield	.95
177 Council Bluffs	.25	381 Watertown	1.75
192 Manchester	.75	410 Centralia	1.90
205 Battle Creek	1.00	464 Tampa	3.15
221 South Bend	1.10	516 Wheeling	12.50
235 Los Angeles	2.00		
Interest on Liberty Bond			21.25

Receipts for September \$4,709.75
 Balance Aug. 31, 1923 7,596.45

Total \$12,306.20

EXPENDITURES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1923.

Office rent	\$ 300.00
Salary to Int'l President (five weeks)	300.00
Salaries to clerks and stenographers (five weeks)	1,045.00
Pietro Bianco, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
A. Garipey, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as org.	100.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as org.	100.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
C. H. Stevens, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as org.	175.00
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as Financier	400.00
J. A. Sullivan, organization work	100.00
Int'l President, fare Chicago to Portland, Ore. and return	86.00
Int'l President, sleeper to Portland	23.63
R. B. Johnson, attorney fees	100.00
M. B. East, transcript of convention minutes reference insurance	16.00
A. F. of L. tax for September	290.00
Label department tax for September	145.00
Express on supplies	5.53
Express charges on returned property of 459, Saskatoon	1.80
Telephone service	6.95
Telephone service	28.78
Addressograph plates	.23
Towel service	3.00
Light	.83
Office supplies	1.60
Pencils for convention	13.50
Exchange on checks	1.01
Carrying labels to Union 14	.40
Cancellers, type, etc., for locals	16.95
Printing—	
August Journals	225.40
Convention proceedings	619.81
Strike application of 133	19.00
Circ. ref. hour of opening convention	6.00
Circ. ref. S. S. Fund stamps	6.50
Convention roll calls	50.00
54M S. S. Fund stamps	25.00
Stationery for locals	18.40
10M envelopes for office	37.50
1M Journal envelopes	4.54
1,100,000 labels	165.00
Carbon paper for convention	1.25
White second sheets for office	1.25
Postage on August Journals	16.45
Advance postage on Journals	50.00
Postage on letters and supplies	62.32

Labor News Service for September	\$ 3.00
Typewriter repairs	1.00
71 410-500 Rms. Journal paper	498.35
Translations	1.07

Expense for September \$6,423.04
 Balance Sept. 30, 1923 5,883.16

Total \$12,306.20

*Included in balance \$1,400.00 Liberty Bonds.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution:

In effect May 1, 1921.

Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted herein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such member shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$8.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter, in the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearsages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a securing employment in a factory using the label or which pays the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A

member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 180. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessment levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1931.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box, so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. This label shall be light blue in color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at last two weeks. No other changes.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Bernard Horan (address care Union 46), Grand Rapids, Mich., would like to hear from Chas. Broderick.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Geo. Gelse is requested to notify Union 183, Mendota, Ill.

Larry O'Malley, 139 20th avenue, West, Vancouver, B. C., would like to hear from Phil Le-francois. Important.

Any secretary holding the card of Arthur Guillet or anyone knowing his whereabouts is requested to ask him to write at once to Mr. F. D. Bauchamp, 101 Park avenue, Laval des Rapides, Laval County, P. Q., Canada. Important.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 316, McSherrystown, to impose suspension and a fine of \$100 each on Camille Elline (106569), Agnes Roth (113367), Grace Lawrence (16238), Belle Lawrence (91748) and F. X. Lawrence (85744) for going to work in the H. J. Roth strike shop. Vote: Affirmative 4, negative 2; one member approved only \$25 and one member approved the fine of \$100, but not suspension.

Approved the application of 102, Kansas City, Mo., to fine Wm. J. Adams (2927) \$100 for working in a strike shop. Vote: Affirmative 5, negative 2; one member approved only \$25.

Approved the application of 325, Spokane, Wash., to fine R. B. Vandervost \$25 for permitting himself to become suspended and taking a job in the Maganns strike shop. Vote: Affirmative 6.

LOST CARDS

38819, A. Regan, init. May 11, 1903, at 204. Lost Sept. 22.

96411, C. E. Lantz, init. June 21, 1901, at 111. Card stolen Sept. 28.

98349, Jesse Lelhy, init. Aug. 14, 1918, at 242. Lost Oct. 5.

The basis of the shorter workday movement is recognition of the truth that man does not live to work, but works to live.

WEATHERING THE STORMS AND TIDAL WAVES



DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN MAY, 1923.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date Initiated.	Length By member-ship.			Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr.	M.			
1	L. Ehrmandt	35398					Balance		\$250.00
2	Jno. Evans	5541	May, 1880	142	42	11	Apoplexy	62	550.00
2	Wm. Linneborn	101133	Oct., 1902	2	20	5	Bright's disease	44	550.00
4	H. Rixse	97224	Oct., 1901	83	21	5	Bright's disease	70	550.00
4	Mother J. F. Rickey	28638	May, 1896	86	27	..	Diabetes	68	40.00
5	Jas. McLaughlin	65271	Aug., 1890	5	32	8	Total disability	69	350.00
6	Otto Fauth	36382	April, 1892	7	30	11	Intest. nephritis	53	550.00
6	Sebastian Kuhn	7686	Nov., 1880	6	42	4	Auto accident	77	550.00
8	Wm. Fischer	80083	Feb., 1902	8	21	1	Myocarditis	64	550.00
9	Jas. Curtis	62279	Oct., 1888	9	33	4	Pneumonia	53	75.00
10	Wife Louis Andriesse	77986	July, 1897	264	25	5	Angina pectoris	64	40.00
12	Wife Walter Rulison	29587	Jan., 1899	12	24	3	Heart disease	58	40.00
14	Wife C. Renk	38552	May, 1889	14	34	..			40.00
14	A. J. Roberts	32223	Apr., 1884	220	39	1	Gallstones	75	550.00
14	J. C. Moelhenry	10886	Jan., 1885	23	38	1	Total disability	70	350.00
16	C. J. Lorgan	114235	June, 1906	16	16	6		35	475.00
17	Wife Jno. Walter	49137	May, 1886	17	36	11	General debility	63	40.00
22	John Dehring	69811	Aug., 1905	22	17	8	Pneumonia	39	475.00
23	Chas. Schiemer	61913	Mar., 1880	93	43	1	Apoplexy	66	550.00
24	M. M. Averill	38493	July, 1915	24	7	9	Accidental shooting	30	125.00
25	H. C. Mueller	31425	June, 1913	25	9	10	Cancer	58	125.00
28	Frank Marquette	27672	May, 1889	28	33	11	Heart disease	79	550.00
32	Fred Rath	4145	May, 1916	32	6	10	Tub. of lungs	56	125.00
32	A. Kilgus	30790	Aug., 1914	32	8	7	Oedema of lungs	56	75.00
33	Chris Boullie	44868	Apr., 1886	33	37	1	Inf. prostate glands	77	550.00
33	Austin Paff	62853	Mar., 1919	33	4	..	Heart disease	53	75.00
33	Michael Marken	13844	Apr., 1881	144	42	..	Total disability	..	350.00
39	M. Belasco	32732	Mar., 1884	39	39	2	Total disability	71	350.00
42	Sol Sonthelmer	64212	June, 1890	246	32	11	Cirrhosis liver	65	550.00
44	Edw. Hoppe	33995	May, 1897	44	25	..	Nephritis	62	550.00
44	Wife Jacob Korn	17695	Apr., 1901	44	22	..	Acute Septatitis	41	40.00
44	Mother Hy Schultz	2136	June, 1902	44	18	..	Cancer stomach	78	40.00
44	Mother Harry Steimel	2095	Mar., 1904	44	19	..	Pneumonia	77	40.00
48	F. M. Gress	29760	Mar., 1884	48	33	9	Bright's disease	65	550.00
49	Matilda Woodworth	65574	July, 1890	49	32	9	Heart disease	66	288.30
68	Sarah Kirwan	5296	Aug., 1919	68	3	8	Heart disease	51	75.00
76	Henry Farmer	6675	July, 1913	76	9	10	Tuberculosis	75	75.00
77	Henry Caouette	120441	Dec., 1915	77	7	5	Oper. carbuncle	40	125.00
87	J. Rose	96507	July, 1901	87	22	9	Diabetes	68	550.00
90	Carl Grabenhurst	40463	Mar., 1890	10	32	10	Myocarditis	68	550.00
90	Marcus Sachs	40669	Sept., 1882	10	40	7	Influenza	69	550.00
90	Phillip Decker	58876	Mar., 1887	90	35	11	Cancer bladder	69	550.00
90	Wolf Janover	57688	Mar., 1886	90	22	11	Arterio sclerosis	64	550.00
97	Thos. Ligon	8613	Feb., 1879	133	44	..	Tuberculosis	63	550.00
97	Michael Hambro	50358	July, 1896	97	26	9	Myocarditis	71	550.00
97	David Goldstein	88439	Aug., 1904	144	18	9	Suicide	44	475.00
97	Wife A. Abrahams	75134	Nov., 1907	97	15	..	Tuberculosis	33	40.00
104	Harry Jacobs	61876	Oct., 1889	296	33	7	Angina pectoris	72	550.00
110	Chas. Gall	19377	Jan., 1889	100	34	3	Bright's disease	58	550.00
118	Chas. Wierschem	25829	Dec., 1889	118	33	..	Hardening arteries	63	550.00
132	Anton Russ	91987	May, 1904	144	18	11	Pul. phthisis	56	475.00
138	Geo. C. Groff	77668	Aug., 1885	131	37	10	Heart disease	70	550.00
138	Abram Goldstein	17958	Oct., 1894	138	28	6	Pul. embolism	45	550.00
138	Geo. Gombert	41237	Dec., 1885	..	..	..	Balance T. D.	67	50.00
138	Francis Ahrens	80936	Apr., 1897	138	16	1	Pneumonia	78	75.00
141	Jan Major	91051	June, 1909	141	13	10	Dropsy paralysis	62	275.00
142	Wm. M. Foltz	38912	Apr., 1886	142	36	11	Dropsy	65	550.00
144	A. A. Pillar	32639	Mar., 1884	97	39	2	Diabetes	57	550.00
149	Peter Wenz	67218	Mar., 1893	149	30	1	Pul. edema	68	550.00
165	Johanna Volkes	57317	May, 1900	90	22	11	Paresis	71	550.00
165	H. Sanders	39943	June, 1886	68	36	6			550.00
171	Jno. Fishel	26602	Apr., 1912	22	11	..	Intest. nephritis	35	111.50
179	Frank E. Hickey	83286	July, 1898	192	24	9	Appendicitis	47	550.00
181	F. D. Ellwange	60850	Oct., 1897	181	25	6	Total disability	72	350.00
212	Ferd. Aufenholl	39158	Oct., 1885	218	37	7	Heart failure	65	550.00
224	Wife J. G. Sanders	5458	July, 1880	25	34	11	Diabetes	67	40.00
225	Henry Hempel	43867	Feb., 1886	250	36	3	Total disability	73	350.00
225	C. W. Diyoung	73559	July, 1894	24	28	7	Heart disease	71	550.00
228	Wm. Burke	120704	Oct., 1911	238	10	11	Tub. kidneys	33	275.00
311	Patrick Bowen	67185	Sept., 1890	311	32	7	Heart trouble	69	550.00
326	H. A. Forbes	47496	Apr., 1906	336	16	7	Pul. tub.	42	475.00
406	M. Rodriguez	67197	Nov., 1893	318	29	2	Kidney trouble	76	550.00
406	Jas. Fanning	30533	Oct., 1897	14	25	7	Dilation heart	67	550.00
407	C. H. Woods	17024	Feb., 1884	59	39	2	Paralysis	59	550.00
460	Wife Antonio Fernandez	26790	June, 1911	148	11	9	Burns	21	40.00
462	Wife H. C. Magallanes	19496	July, 1916	462	7	10	Pul. tub.	55	40.00
462	Alberto Campos	52428	Apr., 1917	462	6	..	Pul. tub.	43	125.00
462	Antonio Sanchez	24347	Dec., 1919	462	3	6	Hemorrhage	46	75.00
500	Eliado Paula	12068	Sept., 1916	500	6	7	Cancer	55	125.00
501	Chas. Kettler	494	Apr., 1915	501	7	9	Heart trouble	66	125.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

§Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

dCasers.

NOTE—Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Leland, 802 Selma st., Mobile.
Fred Hawkins, 571 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
*405 C. J. Hill, 1403 N. 15th st., Birmingham.
*433 Chas. Peterson, 711 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Bosche, 214 E. Baroque st., Pine Bluff.
293 Albert Schnitzer, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
1228 Phil Hanlon, 809 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
Isidore Holtzer, 809 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
291 D. C. Stroup, 457 12th st., San Pedro.
232 Joseph Long, 951 4th st., San Diego.
338 G. E. Pierson, Box 264, Eureka.
341 R. E. Worden, 630 6th st., San Bernardino.
469 Joseph Knaulich, 910 Baker st., Bakersfield.
*504 Jennie Ferranti, 2222 Mason st., San Francisco.
Paul Lavattiana, 29 Arlington st., San Francisco.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
*55 A. R. Theoret, 29 Lamoureux, Hamilton, Ont.
*58 A. Garlepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Que.
140 Wilfred Haynes, 87 Albert st., St. Catharines, Ont.
278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
349 C. H. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. Johns, N. B.
337 R. A. Shaw, 1022 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.
*373 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
477 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
486 A. G. Miller, 243 Boyne st., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- *129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
*306 J. Listerman, 608 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
492 H. G. Sewell, Box 312, Colorado Springs.
490 Elmer E. East, 420 W. Topeka av., Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 4 Garner st., S. Norwalk.
*39 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
*12 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Row, Box 29, Hartford.
103 John Moher, 23 Hodge av., Ansonia.
139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
150 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
*180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
*282 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
*239 Chas. A. Smith, Box 683, 129 William st., Middletown.
*321 John Schurman, Box 609, New Britain.
*395 Wm. Pearce, 36 Elizabeth st., Waterbury.
*398 Geo. S. Mend, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
*407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon bldg., Norwich.
*484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Calle Lawton 39, Vibora, Havana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 C. B. Smith, 507 W. 6th st., Wilmington.
Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 720 6th st., S. E., Washington.
Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.
Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.

- *248 Louis Rodrigues, 1831 E. Union st., Jacksonville.
289 J. C. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
†336 Manuel Gonzalez, Box 5086, 1616 8th av., Ybor City, Tampa.

- 337 Manuel Marrero, 301 Eliz. st., Box 65, Key West.
*384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
462 B. Gonzalez, Box 135, W. Tampa.
464 Salvatore Chullura, Box 5516, Ybor City Station, Tampa.

- †474 Manuel Munis, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.

- *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 986, Orlando.
500 M. G. Garcia, Box 485, Ybor City, Tampa.
*506 Emilia Morales, 2004 10th av., Ybor City, Tampa.
*512 Delores Gonzalez, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.

- *513 Mary Carstens, Seminary and White sta., Key West.

- L. Carstens, Box 135, Key West.

- *514 Saturnino Menendez, Box 5462, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 111 Whitehall st., Atlanta.
471 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Thomas Nicholson, 152 King st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- *14 R. E. Van Horn, 40 N. Wells st., E. 4, Chicago.
*20 D. C. Niehart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
*38 J. E. Jacobson, 629 S. 8th st., Springfield.
41 John H. May, 449 New York st., Aurora.

- Frank A. Assell, 298 Pierce st., Aurora.
*47 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.

- *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).

- *73 Oscar Dick, 404 Washington st., Alton.

- *80 Sterling B. Ford, 613 N. Hazel st., Danville.
99 Joseph Elzer, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.

- Phillip Siefert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
114 Herman H. Zieler, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.

- *118 Wm. E. Stacy, R. R. 7, Peoria.

- *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
*154 Geo. Auer, 318 W. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.

- *157 W. A. Kauffman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
*174 Geo. Futterer, 1021 Wilcox st., Joliet.

- *183 Jas. E. Williams, Jefferson st., Mendota.
191 Otto Ludwig, 403 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.

- *200 O. Stott, 459 E. Brooks st., Galesburg.
201 John H. Russ, 1039 1st av., Rock Island.

- 207 W. E. Tronte, Box 402, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
222 Frank Baker, 2329 6th st., Box 95, Peru.

- 243 Chas. Mazur, 1859 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
*247 Fred A. Wolf, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.

- *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
258 P. O. Haley, 102 E. Main st., Streator.

- *250 R. Saltzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
274 Carl Husken, 212 Court st., Pekin.

- *297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 N. Spruce st., Canton.
*305 Robert Childester, 809 N. G st., Moamouth.

- *365 Geo. Saults, 311½ W. Main st., Havana.
394 J. W. Humphrey, 317 E. Sycamore st., Sycamore.

- *409 J. E. Stacy, 209 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
410 Ammie Schultz, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralia.

- †431 Wm. M. Hochnedel, 325 6th st., Cairo.
*431 A. M. McGee, 502 W. Wells st., Bushnell.

- *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
478 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.

- 497 A. Volk, 540 Union av., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Coanersville.
Jacob Huber, 508 W. 3d st., Coanersville.

- 33 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.

- Arnold Brinkman, 713 Spring st., Indianapolis.

- 37 Sam H. Randolph, 317 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne.

- *50 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
- *54 W. Louis Miller, 919 E. Iowa st., Evansville.
- *62 Otto Balsaman, 507 Main st., Richmond.
- 134 Jos. Gaele, 415 E. st., La. Porte.
- *158 H. F. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
- 204 Math. Birz, 1715 Culberson av., New Albany.
- *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
- 221 Jao. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
- 235 A. P. Grimes, 370 W. 7th st., Peru.
- *300 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.
- 308 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
- *335 L. A. Mounts, 503 Gostlin st., Hammond.
- 389 Chas. L. Jacobs, 709 N. Main st., Kokomo.
- S. R. Wirey, 1127 N. Washington st., Kokomo.
- *379 Chas. Sholder, Rochester.
- *382 Ed. Gantner, 215 W. 18th st., Rushville.
- 390 Henry Yungbans, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
- *406 Alvah A. Huff, 129 1/2 W. Main st., Crawfordsville.
- *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
- *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
- *88 Ed Schrempf, 310 Bluff st., Dubuque.
- *111 J. F. Wunderlich, 1215 30th st., Des Moines.
- 120 John Hartman, 1501 E. 5th st., Muscatine.
- 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
- 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
- 172 Geo. Peterson, 302 S. Concord st., Davenport.
- *177 Wilson Waugh, 136 W. Broadway, Council Bluffs.
- *181 Henry F. Smith, 835 5th st., Port Madison.
- 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
- 289 Peter Wagner, 217 E. 3rd st., Clinton (Lyons).
- 277 Harry Phillips, 823 N. J. st., Oskaloosa.
- 454 Chas. Burlanek, 219 3rd av., W., Cedar Rapids.
- 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
- *56 Geo. Copenhaber, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
- 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
- 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
- 350 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- †32 Wm. Rentschler, 602 Fehr av., Louisville.
- *106 W. A. Cole, 19 W. 4th st., Maysville.
- 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
- *187 John Holters, 943 Philadelphia st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 716 3rd st., New Orleans.
- 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1385 St. Bernard av., New Orleans.
- * M. M. Young, 2220 Conti st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Thomas Paraday, 42 Green st., Saco. (Biddeford).
- 66 Max Lauten, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
- 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
- 278 Jas. L. Rogers, 11 James st., Rockland.
- 470 W. A. Beardon, Box 954, 67 Union st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechau, 107 E. Virginia av., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
- *49 John W. Russell, 150 White st., Springfield.
- *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
- 92 Geo. Apbott, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 339, Worcester.
- †97 Chas. F. Claus, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- Edw. Van Poppel, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
- *160 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
- *206 C. F. Harrington, 2 Lameroux pl., North Adams.
- 226 Emil Foatie, 121 S. Broadway, Lawrence.
- 255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
- 324 Manuel Nunes, 15 Duncan st., Gloucester.
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KNOWLEDGE
IS
POWER

BETTER WORKING
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The whole industry is expect-
Watchful antly watching and waiting for
Waiting. the popular vote on the changes
in our constitution and particu-
larly so union employers and many ex-union
employers who have been forced out of busi-
ness.

The big non-union employers who have
enjoyed a monopoly caused by our short-
sighted policy are hoping that the progres-
sive legislation proposed will not be adopted.

The voting will be either for the best in-
terests of the union wage earners or for the
continued monopoly of non-union, low-wage,
long-hours-of-labor manufacturers and their
further enrichment at the expense of the
wage earners.

There is no question that the great major-
ity have seen the light, realize the situation,
and will be found voting for the wage ear-
ners' best interests.

The President of the Joint Ad-
Strikes. visory Board of Tampa, Florida, has
seen fit to circularize our member-
ship in opposition to the amendment to Sec-
tion 87 of the Constitution. The amendment
proposed in this case reads as follows: -

Amend by adding after the last line the
following paragraph: "Any member of the
International Union who goes on strike or
ceases work pending approval of any strike
application made by the local union under
whose jurisdiction he or she is working shall
not be entitled to any strike benefits, even
though the application to strike may after-
wards be approved."

Section 87 as now constituted clearly pro-
vides that no member or union shall be con-
sidered on strike unless such strike shall
have been approved by the proper authorities
of the International Union. The amendment
offered was for the purpose of providing
some specific penalty for the violation of the

present law. Even under the present law
the President would have the right to ren-
der a decision embodying almost any kind
of a penalty for the violation of what is the
present law. It was thought better to pro-
vide a specific penalty as per the amendment
rather than to leave any punishment for in-
fraction of the law to the judgment and dis-
cretion of the executive.

The law as amended reads as follows. The
amendment is in brackets:

Sec. 87. Unions whose applications to
strike was not approved, shall have no right
to make a second application appertaining
to the same case for a term of three months,
dating from the rejection of the first. And
no member or union shall be considered on
strike unless said strike shall have been
approved by the proper authorities of the
International Union. [Any member of the
International Union who goes on strike or
ceases work pending approval of any strike
application made by the local union under
whose jurisdiction he or she is working shall
not be entitled to any strike benefits even
though the application to strike may after-
ward be approved.]

The foregoing section as amended is in
the line of discipline that is so sadly needed
especially in unorganized districts where the
membership being in the minority are often
content to let the non-unionists lead them,
and the non-unionists being under no re-
sponsibility and no restraint often bring
about a strike for cause or no cause, never
or seldom counting the consequences or the
chances for success.

The most serious stumbling block to or-
ganization in Tampa in the past has been
the fact that they, because of the action of
non-unionists, are too often rushed on strike
for cause or no cause. Several years ago the
President of the Manufacturers' Association
of Tampa told me that if the cigar makers
of Tampa would organize in the Interna-
tional Union and then live up to the laws of
the International Union the manufacturers
would welcome such organization. He fur-
ther said that until such time as they would
live up to their own laws especially refer-
ence going on ill-timed and ill-advised strikes
the manufacturers could not deal with them
as an organization.

The impulse and the inclination to rush
on strike is inborn and ingrown into the
very conscience of the average cigar maker.
We have all had the inclination and the most
of us have given full sway to that inclination
sometime in our lives. This impulse has re-
sulted in more harm to the welfare of the
workers in the union than any other one
thing that the members or the unions have

ever done. Nothing is gained by giving way to the impulse and the enthusiasm but in most cases losses of a serious nature have been the result. In nearly all cases, however, where the union calmly deliberates the question of strike, appoints its committee, and meets the employers and face to face, threshes out the differences, they have been the gainers. Hundreds of strikes have been lost because of the impulse and the rushing out on strike, and many shops have been lost to the union as a consequence of these ill-timed, ill-advised actions. Many such strikes that were lost would never have taken place if the unions had remained at work and through committees had met the employers in an effort to settle the questions involved, through mediation, conciliation, and voluntary arbitration.

Many non-unionists in certain well known sections have no thought for the union except as a means to strike and that for cause or no cause and will pay no attention to the union nor to joining it so long as the union members and the union let them have their own way as to when the strike will commence and for what cause and when it shall cease. Hundreds of instances can be mentioned in these sections where some chap who is feeling peeved or suffering from indigestion or over indulgence could come into the shop, make a couple of cigars, and then mount his table and holler for a strike, and if there happen to be a few others feeling slightly the same they would rise on their feet, and it is then only a question of minutes before the whole shop is out on strike, and in nine cases out of ten without any specific real grievance that could not and would not have been remedied if they had remained at work and taken the matter up with the employer. Some of these strikes it is true usually last only one or two days, others last forever, but they are always a source of annoyance to the employers who bitterly complain that stock is often left on the tables and that the percentage of loss through lack of care amounts to a considerable sum in the course of a year.

Until the unions and the members thereof boldly say to these non-unionists "We won't strike except in compliance with our own laws; if you want us to strike with you you must become members of the International Union and be guided by its laws in the matter of strikes and otherwise," the non-unionists will have no respect for or confidence in you. They will have to be told that hereafter we are going to be guided by the laws of the union instead of by the non-unionists. Such a plan will be better for the union man, better for the non-union-

ists, and finally better for the union, the employer, and for all concerned. And it is for these reasons that the convention saw fit to offer the amendment which for the good of all concerned, including those who complain against it, should be adopted.

In my report to the Chicago convention I said:

"On previous occasions while discussing this important phase of our activity I have urged that fair and honorable methods be adopted whereby all of the material facts in connection with contemplated strike or lock-out difficulties can be placed before the **members and voters in the strike or lockout** applications. I have said and here repeat that no local union should be allowed to pay strike benefit even when their application is approved without first meeting the employers and endeavoring to settle the difficulty without a strike, by means of mediation, conciliation, and arbitration. If this principle had been adhered to it would have saved us many shops, many dollars, and much misery, want, and privation.

"I regard the right to strike as one of the fundamental principles of economic activity and a right that should never be surrendered. It is labor's best friend. It should not be misused or abused. It is a two-edged sword that unless handled with discretion and vision it is very liable to cut more deeply in the direction which we did not intend than in the direction we had aimed at."

I again repeat that the strike is labor's best friend. It should be so regarded and protected as such.

The Committee on Strikes, in their report to the convention among other things said:

"The problem of strikes and expense entailed to the International Union and the **danger** incurred by ill-advised strikes or misinterpretation of the constitutional laws which very frequently cause a serious breach between employer and employes is a matter of grave importance and should be given most serious consideration by the delegates to this convention.

"The right to strike is one of the sacred weapons of the workers but should be employed only as a last resort and when mediation and conciliation have failed to adjust the grievance.

"We declare ourselves as opposed to independent strikes which even though successful do much to destroy confidence in the International Union and militate against its organic laws, and strongly recommend that measures be adopted to restrain our members from participating in unauthorized strikes contrary to the law, and where reasonable time has not been given for con-

sideration of grievances by representatives of the union and employers to adjudicate all matters pertaining to the controversy or grievances involved."

The very best thing that can possibly be done for Tampa or any other section is the adoption of this amendment. If it is adopted and Tampa lives up to it they, after it has been tried, will say that it is the best piece of legislation we ever adopted. Most of the union people in Tampa believe in this. It is mostly the element that stay out of the union, that are unorganized, that don't want such a law.

The safest way for us to do is to comply with our own judgment based on past experience, and this is one of them, and this is a time when our own judgment and experience backed by the well nigh unanimous vote of the convention should prevail.

Endorse We have reached the outstanding period in the rise
Convention and development of the Cigar
Amendments. Makers' International Union
of A. The whole future
of usefulness and immediate progress is
wrapped up in the amendments adopted by
the Chicago convention and now in your
hands for ratification. To those who believe
in the organization of our trade and placing
the International Union in a position where
it can be of still greater benefit and increasing
helpfulness to the exploited wage earners
in the cigar and tobacco industry the
answer must be in the affirmative—vote yes
on the amendments.

The convention saw the light and after mature deliberation and thorough debate the delegates, aroused to the necessity of properly amending our constitution, manfully and courageously adopted all of the provisions that make for progress, that make it possible for the International Union to more fully and completely organize the wage earners in our industry. They foresaw that without an unrestricted opportunity to go out into the field of those who are now unorganized and bring them into the union its future growth would be limited. Of this there is no question. History proves the assertion that we must remove all barriers that act as restrictions to the admission of all wage earners upon an absolute equality. The history of all other unions prove this statement to be true.

We can not hope to accomplish the results by going after the matter of rehabilitation and reshaping the laws of the International Union by piecemeal tactics. The whole scheme of salvation, progress, and advancement is predicated upon the adoption

of the whole plan adopted by the Chicago convention and now submitted for your ratification. The ratification of the proposed amendments by your vote will positively inflict no injury upon a single member of the International Union. On the contrary a ratification of the amendments will prove beneficial and helpful to all unions and all sections of the country in maintaining and advancing their present position. To defeat any part of the scheme will react against and injure those who have mistaken notions of what the proposed law means to them.

No section of the country can be secure under the present arrangements, present laws, and present conditions. The non-union product is steadily and stealthily but surely creeping in to all so-called well-organized cities, towns, and districts. There are more scab cigars sold and consumed in the New England states today than at any other time in the last thirty-five years. This is an absolute fact and can not be successfully denied.

The remedy is organization of the unorganized districts. The means to do this have been presented to you by the action of the Chicago convention. Understanding the facts and the principles involved in the case your answer we feel sure will be in the affirmative.

Give the International Union a chance to grow, by the adoption of the methods adopted by the Chicago convention, and a transformation for good will rapidly take the place of the present stagnation in so far as the organization of the industry is concerned.

Bear in mind that it is not a question of sacrificing any one section. An old, old saying is that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. The chain of union shops and union towns will never remain safe and secure for any length of time until the weaker links in the chain, the non-union centers, are organized and taken out of competition with the union factories.

It is not a question of sacrificing any one section of the country. The proposed new laws are a protection to these various sections and the opposition coming from any section to these laws is predicated upon a misunderstanding of the whole economic situation, and is really an opposition that will react against and a boomerang that will come back with terrific force and crush and finally destroy the conditions that they now seek to preserve.

Every member of the International Union who has the true spirit of unionism and the true spirit of unity and regard for his fellow workmen must of necessity vote yes upon

every proposed amendment to the constitution.

As the message went out from the Chicago convention it had a buoyant effect upon the minds and hearts of our members throughout the jurisdiction of the International Union. They are looking forward with hopeful anticipation for the memorable and historic referendum vote which will unshackle the false chains that have heretofore and are now hindering our progress and our march into a more complete organization, in which the interests of all become the paramount issue and thought.

The old adage of "All for each and each for all" is at stake in the coming referendum vote. Even the dullest must know and he does know that the building of a wall around any community can not protect that community. There are no lines of demarkation in the manufacture, the sale, and the consumption of cigars and tobacco. Some communities may attempt to surround themselves with a Chinese wall but just so sure as they try to do this they will find themselves in the position of the heathen Chinese—hopelessly lost. Let the Chinese walls and the barriers in our constitution be relegated to the everlasting past.

Let us adopt the proposed amendments to the constitution and go forward with renewed determination, faith in ourselves, and confidence in ourselves, for the sole purpose of benefiting and helping and protecting all who work as wage earners in the cigar and tobacco industry. Do this and you are performing your full duty. Vote yes on the proposed amendments to the constitution and earn your own self-satisfaction and the everlasting gratitude of the defenseless workers in the industry.

Progressive Laws Some of the local unions of New England under the leadership of Union 97, Boston, issued

a circular addressed to the members of the Cigar Makers' International Union petitioning the membership to vote against the removal of the optional clause from Section 61, and against the amendment to Section 155 reference manufacturers' moving from one locality to another.

The optional clause and the other objection, the amendment to Section 155, do not apply only to the unions of New England. Many of the locals throughout the country have the optional clause and the other restrictions that have positively stunted the growth of the International Union, and in many, many of these places a strict adher-

ence to the optional clause and other restrictive laws has driven the union shop out of these localities.

It is well to remember that this does not apply to only one particular locality and that the whole country is more or less affected, so much so that the stock argument of non-union employers to bunch breakers and rollers is that "if you join the union you will not be permitted to work in any other place." This is a little overdone, but it serves the purpose. Not only has the union shop disappeared from many places throughout the length and breadth of our country, but the membership has steadily fallen off in New England, and this under the present laws and conditions. The membership in the New England unions at one time was 6,013, while now it is 4,687.

It is impossible to make a constitution that will suit every member or every one of the unions. In order to be successful and serve the best interests of all we must make our laws so that they will meet and serve the best interests of the great majority. When that is done each member and each union in the final analysis is the better off for it.

As the union membership has dropped and the number of union shops has decreased because of that very thing that a few of the unions of New England desire to have retained in the constitution there has been a gradual increase in these localities of non-union made cigars. At no time in the last thirty or more years have there been more non-union cigars consumed in Boston and other big union centers than there are right now.

The great menace to the members of the unions in any section of the country is the unorganized. The thing to do is to so shape our laws that we may organize and meet conditions as they exist in the cigar trade as a whole. The sooner this menace of the unorganized to any places is removed the better it will be for these places. And don't forget, too, that some of the big union manufacturers of several localities have seen fit to move to other places, and, what is more to the point and has a direct bearing, there is a wail of discontent among union manufacturers in several well-known places.

The amendment to Section 155, which the unions petition you to defeat is the proposition that "Manufacturers removing their shop to another locality in time of difficulty should not be allowed the use of the union label without the consent of the union where the original shop was located." This in reality protects the right of the locality where the shop was originally located. The amendment provides further, "The local

union under whose jurisdiction the shop has located may in accordance with Section 213 appeal the question of reopening the shop to the popular vote of local unions stating the reasons therefor. A majority of all votes shall decide the question. The union from whose jurisdiction the shop has been removed shall have a right to state its objections to the organization of the shop."

The latter part of the section with the proviso in it fully protects the rights of the union from whose locality the shop has removed. It leaves the question of reopening the shop as a union shop in the locality to which it has removed to the judgment of the majority of the members of the International Union. Nothing could be fairer than this. Can any union seriously object to placing their case in the hands of a disinterested membership? Only two unions would be involved, the original union, which has a chance to present its case, and the union where the shop has located. The other five hundred unions, more or less, are not directly affected, and consequently their judgment and vote on this question would be impartial and fair.

There is absolutely no question that the jury, which is the disinterested membership at large, will always see to it that justice is done.

We have had a case where a shop moved out of the locality and the union in the locality from which the shop moved still claimed jurisdiction and drew strike benefit for over two years.

A mighty problem is at stake. A well thought out, well grounded, fair, square, substantial plan has been proposed by the Chicago convention whereby we can organize the cigar and tobacco industries, and local selfishness grounded upon a mistaken idea should not be permitted to stand in the way.

The present plan has been tried and found wanting. A new plan predicated upon facts and experience is proposed. It is not an experiment and should be adopted. The old plan has been tried and found wanting. No one can successfully deny it. The best interests of all wage earners in the industry demand that the change be made, a change that will not injure anybody, but, on the contrary, will protect and advance the best interests of the workers as a whole.

The Educational Committee of the Cigar and Tobacco Industry of Boston issued a pamphlet entitled "Program of the Cigar and Tobacco Industry" just before the last convention. This pamphlet was signed by C. J. Blockland, secretary, who was a delegate from 97, Boston, to the Chicago convention, and was defended by two other delegates

from that union. In the pamphlet, among other things, they say:

Our difficulties originate in the fact that we have failed to keep pace in our union with the development of our industry. Until the '60s of the 19th century the cigar industry was on purely a handicraft basis. The skilled worker made the finished product throughout. Then, due to the scarcity of mechanics, necessity, that fertile mother of invention, produced a mold with which to shape cigars. The result was that with the same number of skilled workers a greater production could be attained. This new method of making cigars evolved into a system of buncmaking and rolling. This innovation, by bringing about specialization and making possible the introduction of semi-skilled and unskilled labor into the industry, greatly weakened the craft power of the skilled mechanics. Then came the suction table, the endless rubber belt, and other devices, all tending in the same direction to eliminate the highly-trained cigarmaker, who took several years to learn his trade, and to supplant him with labor requiring only a few months' experience. Little by little the skilled cigarmaker has had to give way to the half-cigar makers, the bunch makers and rollers. And now comes the most revolutionary innovation of all, the automatic cigar making machine. This threatens to undermine skill altogether in our trade.

In the early days of our industry the cigar maker, by virtue of his skill monopoly, was able to win his demands quite easily. But the introduction of specialization and labor-saving devices has weakened this natural strategic position and made his fight much more difficult. Moreover, as his power has diminished that of the employers has enormously increased through the trustification of our industry. In order to have made real success our Union should have kept abreast of these developments. It should have remodeled its policies and structures as the process of skill elimination and the concentration of capital went on in the industry. But this it has not done. The result is the deplorable state of weakness that the trade is now in. This program aims to point out some of the failures of our Union administration and to indicate definitely what must be done to make our organization a real power able to effectively defend our interests and to steadily raise our standard of living."

Here we have it out of their own mouths. Mr. Blockland voted against the progressive propositions proposed at the convention, but which he advocated in his signed pamphlet. The union of which he is a member and

which sent him as a delegate to the convention with full knowledge of his ideas on these important matters are asking other unions to vote against progressive laws which their delegates out of their own mouths say are the things that we should adopt.

Fellow Workmen:

Your International Executive Board has individually and jointly given deep and mature consideration to the work of and the splendid propositions that came up out of the last convention and are now submitted for your ratification. The president's report published in full in the September issue of the Official Journal sets forth an array of facts concerning the development of the cigar industry and particularly the manner in which cigars are now manufactured. It shows the drift of the trade and points out irrefutable statements as to cause and effect. His report points out the increase in non-union shops and gives reasons for their growth.

Delegates to the convention, with the high purpose in view of rehabilitating the International Union, manfully set to work to change the laws so as to accomplish the desired result. Your Board are of the unanimous opinion that they were successful.

An impartial review of the present law and our present conditions warrants us in saying that it is our best judgment that all of the amendments proposed should be ratified. The whole plan of reconstructing the constitution is dependent upon the progressive laws proposed. One is dependent upon the other. All proposed amendments should therefore be adopted; otherwise we shall have a non-workable plan and be back at precisely the same old state.

All restrictive laws must be removed from the constitution if we are to function as we should. Indisputable facts have been advanced to show that it is imperatively necessary that the death benefit laws be changed. The adoption of progressive laws reference organization and the methods of manufacturing as proposed by the convention and the changes in the law reference the payment of death benefit will save the union and place it in a position to rapidly advance and will save to us all the death benefit which many have cherished for years.

We have an abiding faith in the International Union, but in order that it may go forward in the fulfillment of its mission it must have broad, comprehensive and progressive laws; otherwise it cannot function to its capacity.

We have faith in your judgment. We feel that it is your desire to do the best pos-

sible to protect and to advance the best interests of the wage earners in our industry. We have faith in your loyalty and in your intelligence and we confidently look forward to an affirmative vote on all the propositions submitted for your endorsement.

G. W. PERKINS, President.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 1st Vice Pres.

I. M. ORNBURN, 2nd Vice Pres.

A. GARIEPY, 3rd Vice Pres.

MANUEL GONZALEZ, 4th Vice Pres.

E. G. HALL, 5th Vice Pres.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 6th Vice Pres.

E. J. STACK, 7th Vice Pres.

GIBSON WEBER, Treasurer.

As industry goes forward with measured stride, the problems of labor become more complicated and require study, vision, determination, courage and carefully thought out action. The toilers operating under the referendum system can not escape their full share of responsibility resting upon them in the making of laws which govern. In our case our chosen representatives have pointed the way. The question is now squarely up to the popular vote. The result of the voting upon the proposed amendments rests in your own hands. It is a mighty responsibility. It should be heroically and unselfishly met.

Successful industrial establishments are free from unnatural restrictions. They are free to act in a manner that will meet natural evolution constantly going on. If they do not so act, they soon fall into the hands of the sheriff. Trade unions must be free from antiquated restrictive laws if they expect to keep pace with evolution in industry. Freedom of action, always consistent with orderly development and organization, makes for accomplishment and is best for all concerned.

The claim that the American Federation of Labor opposes effective federation of workers, or any and all forms of industrial organization, is one of the leading deceptions that communists and other revolutionists present to wage workers of this country.

As these revolutionists recognize no moral code that will postpone the establishment of their communistic society, they glibly state absolute untruths when fighting an opponent. Their mental attitude—"nothing must stop the revolution"—justifies them in brazenly ignoring facts as they assure wage workers that the A. F. of L. insists on small groups of craft unions, instead of having workers united in powerful combinations. This is part of the revolutionists' grand "strategy"—

of attempting to weaken the A. F. of L. wherever possible.

At the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. this policy was again exposed, and it was declared that "an examination of the roster of the affiliated organizations of the A. F. of L. disproves that false imputation and stigmatizes those who would advance such untruths either as being ignorant or deliberate frauds."

The convention unanimously adopted a committee's report which included a recommendation that the executive council's report on this subject be carefully read. Attention was also called to the implication in several "amalgamation" resolutions "that affiliated 'crafts' unions can not cooperate, federate or amalgamate" because of some fancied power of resistance alleged to be exercised by the A. F. of L. Again, an examination of the records of the A. F. of L. brands such an implication as false and untrue.

"It is not, however, so much the false imputations and imputations involved in these so-called 'amalgamation' resolutions that they should move us to renewed vigor and drastic action as it is the motives of the prime movers who are continually urging these proposals upon the councils of labor," said the committee.

"Demonstrative proof is overwhelming that those who are constantly at work dividing the organized workers on abstract discussions of forms of organizations and spreading the poison of suspicion against the officers of trade unions, have never been loyal trade unionists and have always antagonized the trade union movement. In addition, the self-acclaimed 'amalgamationists' are not bent on amalgamation, but upon the disruption and destruction of the organized labor movement of America. In this they serve well the employers who would again assume complete mastery over the destinies of the wage earners.

"The purpose and aim of these destructionists, as well as their standing within our communities is no less savory than that of private detectives who would sell the soul of their fellow man for the jingle of gold. In the religious world such men are ex-communicated. In the political world such men are ostracized from society, if not treated more severely through the operation of laws relating to treason. In the industrial world we have tolerated them altogether too freely.

"These sinister agents, propagandists and destructionists of a foreign foe to our American institutions should be singled out wherever found and the light of day be

thrown upon their nefarious work."—Weekly News Letter, A. F. of L.

The following clipping, culled from a daily paper, shows that employers are rapidly embracing the group life insurance plan:

New York, Oct. 26.—Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Company, announced today the awarding of a contract for group life insurance covering the 90,000 employees of its various lines. The amount of insurance covered by this one policy may exceed \$100,000,000, he said, far exceeding in size any other known policy.

The insurance, which probably will be effective Jan. 1, is to be placed under a contributory plan. The company will provide without cost to the employee an initial amount of insurance for all employees who have been in service six months or longer.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Safeguarding the crib—symbol of helplessness and dependency—was the original purpose of life insurance.

The early era of life insurance as a selfish commodity for "me, my wife, and our son John" has been merged into a period of ministering to the collective brother, whose keeper we are.

Group insurance covering industrial wage-earners, pension systems for the benefit of retiring employees, as an incentive to thrift and good citizenship, are all evidences of the adoption by employers of life insurance as a part of their welfare program for employees.

In the State of New York the number of life insurance policies in force exceeds the entire population.

At the end of 1922 there were 12,455,000 insurance policies in force. The estimated population of New York State for 1922, based upon the figures for the preceding year, was 10,750,000.

The total amount of insurance outstanding in New York State at the close of 1922 was \$8,154,655,800.

In 1922 life insurance distributions in the United States and Canada totaled \$1,304,293,421.

The amount of fraternal insurance in force is decreasing—the total now is \$342,000,000 less than two years ago.

TRADE NOTES.

The following table, compiled by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, shows the amount of cigars and small cigars produced in the twelve months' period which ended June 30, as compared with the same period in 1921-1922:

Twelve Months Fiscal Year.		
	1922-1923.	1921-1922.
Cigars, A.	2,626,264,027	2,285,455,591
Cigars, B.	1,773,037,152	1,660,760,267
Cigars, C.	2,637,229,072	2,525,739,268
Cigars, D.	119,477,265	116,813,008
Cigars, E.	34,150,127	32,530,812
Total	7,190,157,643	6,621,298,886
Small cig.	549,674,339	645,685,246
		*96,010,907

*Decrease.

Cigars Manufactured for September, 1923.

The amount of the various manufactured tobacco products of the United States for September, 1923, follows:

Cigars, Class A, No.	223,146,203
Cigars, Class B, No.	140,122,380
Cigars, Class C, No.	222,937,382
Cigars, Class D, No.	9,741,808
Cigars, Class E, No.	2,869,567

Total cigars	598,817,342
Small cigars, No.	95,440,900
Large cigarettes, No.	1,614,800
Small cigarettes, No.	5,567,397,147

Tax-paid products from Porto Rico for September, 1923:

Cigars, Class A, No.	6,717,650
Cigars, Class B, No.	1,475,500
Cigars, Class C, No.	4,917,320
Cigars, Class D, No.	25,500

Total cigars	13,136,470
Small cigars, No.	2,000,000
Large cigarettes, No.	125,000
Small cigarettes, No.	42,000

Tax-paid products from Philippine Islands for September, 1923:

Cigars, Class A, No.	19,332,388
Cigars, Class B, No.	410,663
Cigars, Class C, No.	105,020
Cigars, Class D, No.	2,050
Cigars, Class E, No.	2,340

Total cigars	19,852,461
Small cigarettes, No.	139,357

	September, 1923.	1922.	Increase or *Decrease.
Alabama	341,450	256,900	84,550
Arkansas	117,750	122,600	*4,850
6th California	2,086,727	2,447,250	*361,523
Colorado	1,496,648	1,706,590	*209,942
Connecticut	3,613,246	3,696,535	*182,279
Florida	47,518,991	48,608,964	*1,089,973
Georgia	2,023,173	2,286,806	*263,633
Idaho	90,575	112,700	*22,125
Iowa	4,432,040	5,442,700	*1,010,660
5th Kentucky	6,456,787	6,620,536	*163,749
Louisiana	6,020,953	5,823,890	397,070
Maryland	9,114,265	9,661,840	*547,575
4th Michigan	5,593,383	6,348,638	*555,255
Minnesota	3,325,977	3,988,798	*662,821
6th Missouri	2,744,950	3,260,168	*515,218
Nebraska	1,446,575	1,385,095	61,480
New Hampshire	5,322,600	4,737,500	485,100
1st New Jersey	11,078,095	8,596,254	2,481,841
5th New Jersey	37,450,230	38,910,091	*1,459,861
New Mexico	10,000	11,700	*1,700
21st New York	8,967,435	10,339,290	*1,371,855
28th New York	1,665,810	2,104,750	*438,940
1st Ohio	16,456,933	15,971,210	485,723
10th Ohio	18,876,725	21,660,110	*2,783,385
11th Ohio	13,388,105	15,006,925	*1,620,820
18th Ohio	10,398,355	13,988,790	*3,590,435
1st Pennsylvania	156,382,568	157,547,030	*1,164,462
Oregon	371,950	424,025	*52,075
12th Pennsylv'a	20,253,290	16,235,300	4,019,990
23d Pennsylv'a	12,650,015	12,763,225	*113,210
Utah	225,700	238,890	*13,190
Washington	395,375	469,675	*74,300
Wisconsin	6,956,142	.....	.....

Report of Delegates to American Federation of Labor Convention, Portland, Ore., Oct. 1-12, Inclusive, 1923.

The Forty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held at Portland, Ore., where the representatives of organized labor met in annual session to deliberate on the many vital problems concerning the welfare and interest of the vast army of workers of our land, and to promote legislation for economic and political advancement, and assist in the amelioration of the onerous conditions that exist in many lines of industry which prevent the progress of society in reaching a higher and nobler plain; and to enact progressive and constructive measures conducive to the greatest good for the greatest number in the onward march of progress along sound, sane and constructive lines in achieving the ambitions and aspirations leading to the final goal sought by the workers—and hoped for in the dream of a better civilization which organized labor and its great fundamental principles shall be most instrumental in bringing about.

The Forty-third Annual Convention will stand out as one of the most important conventions that organized labor has ever held in the annals of the labor movement of this country. Every subject of interest which was presented by resolution, or in the Report of the Executive Council, was deliberated on with an earnest consideration to bring about redress of grievances or a solution of the problems involved.

The Report of the Executive Council covering 124 pages was exhaustive and comprehensive, dealing with concrete questions of vital interest in every category affecting the rights and interests of the wage workers. All adverse legislation militating against organized labor and the oppressed workers was analyzed, and recommendations proposed for the elimination of such enactments.

Never in the history of the United States has there been such a persistent agitation for the dissemination of insidious propaganda and an attempt on the part of corporations and large employers of labor to destroy the ethics of the trade union movement and thwart all progress that has been made by the wage workers of this country.

Time and space will not permit us to make remote reference to all the numerous subjects that were covered by the Report of the Executive Council, but we suggest that each member of organized labor avail himself of the privilege of perusing that report.

Wm. F. Dunne was expelled from the convention because of his opposition and bitter antagonism against the policy and principle of the trades union movement directed against the A. F. of L. and affiliated International Unions, his unwarranted, malicious and vicious attacks expressed publicly in oral and written statement; and his support of communistic and I. W. W. philosophy, uttered with intent and purpose for the destruction and overthrow of the trades union movement of America. Motion was made by Delegate Murray of the U. M. W. of A. to unseat Dunne, the vote was taken by roll call, and resulted in, Yeas, 27,837; No, 108, the motion being carried overwhelmingly. He was requested to vacate the hall.

There were no changes made in the personnel of the officers of the Executive Council, as all were retained in office.

The grand old veteran of the labor movement, Samuel Gompers, was re-elected as president of the A. F. of L. for the 40th term. His selection was unanimous, as no opposing candidate contested for the honors. As a tribute of recognition and appreciation for his undaunted courage and valuable service in constructive trades unionism as a moulder and builder of democracy, equality, elevation of the toilers, and justice to all, he stands pre-eminent; like a giant oak of the forest he has weathered the corroding powers of time standing erect and majestic under his three score ten and three years, with virility and concept keen and alert, with mental vision broad and purposeful to

cope with the vast problems that confront labor. In service he has given excellent account of his stewardship and the confidence reposed in him.

(By his co-delegates; Mr. Gompers did not participate in that portion of this report that refers to him.)

The convention took action on the question of a political labor party in non-concurring in the resolution, thus reaffirming the position and declaration of previous conventions, endorsing by its action the principles initiated by the American Federation of Labor in its non-partisan political program.

Space will not permit us to make as comprehensive a resumé in this report as we should like, but all members of organized labor will find it to their material interest to read the proceedings of the convention, and we suggest that all members procure copies of the proceedings, which are ready for distribution, and will be furnished by Secretary Morrison, American Federation of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

There were 390 delegates in attendance, representing 94 National and International Unions, 4 department, 28 state branches, 59 central bodies, 14 local trades and federal unions, and 3 fraternal delegates. There are represented in and affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 108 National and International Unions, 4 departments, 49 state federations, 318 local department councils, 901 city central bodies, 36,554 local unions, with a paid-up average membership for the fiscal year 1923 of 2,926,468.

There were 104 resolutions introduced. Forty-seven were concurred in; 15 non-concurred in. Thirty-three were referred to the Executive Council for its consideration and action. A number of the resolutions were considered jointly by the various committees, as the subject matter was contained in others, and were disposed of either by adoption, rejection or referring to the Executive Council. Four resolutions were withdrawn after being introduced by consent of the convention, 5 required no action, as the subject matter had been covered in similar resolutions, or some previous definite action taken in convention dealing with the subject matter.

Only a brief synopsis of the most important resolutions will be referred to in this report.

The following resolutions were concurred in:

No. 84, instructing the Executive Council, A. F. of L., to appoint a committee for the purpose of making a survey of living and working conditions of the workers in the Philippine Islands.

No. 25, urging the A. F. of L. to unite all of its affiliated organizations for a great organization drive in all localities and industries.

No. 45, recommending the acceptance of traveling cards or such other evidence of membership in good standing to admit applicants as members without initiation in other crafts.

No. 34, that the Executive Council co-operate in securing from Congress the necessary legislation granting equipment allowance to rural carriers.

No. 42, opposing the grant to allow corporations to monopolize water power in the State of California.

No. 60, supporting the bakers and confectionery workers in its contest against the anti-union attitude of the Ward Baking Company.

No. 78, that the secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to issue a circular setting forth grievances against the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. of New Haven and Whitehead Hoag Co. of Newark, N. J., manufacturers of badges, labels, etc.

No. 79, requesting that International journals give space for the advertisements of union label, shop card and button as a medium of giving first consideration to union-made products.

No. 90, that all International Unions, Central Labor Bodies, and Local Unions, take the initiative to co-operate with other civic bodies in furthering the community recreation program.

No. 86, that all National and International officers, organizers and representatives, of labor use their best endeavor to have all office work done by members of the Office Workers' Union.

No. 99, that the Red Cross in all its various

services be commended for its noteworthy principles and unselfish devotion to the cause of humanity.

No. 72, condemning the Fascist movement in Italy, led by Benito Mussolini, or any other form of tyranny, either in Italy or any other country.

No. 17, providing for the election of all Federal Judges by a vote of the people.

No. 15, instructing the American Federation of Labor to work for the enactment of a law providing for the pensioning of workers in industry.

No. 27, providing for the liberation of Thomas Mooney and Edward Billings, now incarcerated in prison in California.

No. 87, that those who serve the nation in time of war deserve from a grateful country rewards in a fitting manner for services rendered.

No. 33, instructing the president of the American Federation of Labor to conduct an investigation of all forms of insurance and death benefit systems now provided by National and International Unions, especially group insurance, and authorize the council to recommend group insurance if the investigation warrants.

No. 43, requesting the American Federation of Labor to co-operate with the affiliated government employees for the purpose of establishing the Saturday half-holiday observation in government establishments.

The following resolutions were non-concurred in:

No. 29, calling for the adoption of the 1st day of May as the recognized Labor Day of America, to conform with class-conscious workers of the world.

No. 44, calling for the endorsement of the principles of Industrial Unionism as against craft unionism, and to bring about an amalgamation of all workers into an industrial union.

No. 69, declaring that labor must form a political party of its own, based upon the trades unions and farmers and other organizations.

No. 49, urging the Government of the United States to take steps leading to the resumption of official trade relations with Russia and the eventual recognition of the Russian government.

No. 68, insisting upon certain drastic legislative enactments governing the control and regulation of Compensation Laws.

No. 46, requesting that the organic law of the Federation be changed, so that affiliation of all local unions be made compulsory with central bodies.

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
G. W. PERKINS,
W. A. CAMPBELL,
R. S. SEXTON,

Delegates.

Washington, D. C.

It has long been the proud boast of American labor that its structure is the most stable, its policies the most constructive and its philosophy the soundest of all labor movements.

For a Democracy of Industry.

"What we have observed is that the period ending with the beginning of the world war found political democracy in its fullest state of development, while the close of that period of overwhelming upheaval marked the opening of the period of intelligent demand and living need for industrial democracy. The close of the war marked for us a turning point in human relations and threw forth in bold relief the inadequacy of existing forms and institutions. Henceforth trade unionism has a larger message and a larger function in society. Henceforth the movement for the organization of the workers into trade unions has a deeper meaning than the mere organization of groups for the advancement of group interests, however vital that function may yet remain.

"Henceforth the organization of the workers into trade unions must mean the conscious organization of one of the most vital functional elements for enlightened participation in a democracy of industry whose purpose must be the extension of freedom, the enfranchisement of the producer as such, the rescue of industry from chaos, profiteering and purely individual

whim, including individual incapacity, and the rescue of industry also from the domination of and purely political bodies.

All Must Organize.

More and more the organizations of industry are federating and coming together. More and more the unorganized are organizing in every field, each according to their surroundings and their needs. Only wage-earners may enter the trade unions, but the men and women in every field may and must organize in their own fields and for their own function in life.

Selfishness is Discouraged.

Industry will find a way to be served. It will go on making its laws, and gradually these laws will come to represent more fully the aspirations of all useful people. They will less and less represent the selfish aims of the groups immediately concerned.

Employers will continue to make laws. Workers will continue to make laws. Professional groups will continue to make laws. Employers and workers, sitting together, will continue to make laws, and less and less will separate groups make laws without regard to the welfare of other groups or the welfare of the people generally. The laws so made are the laws that are shaping the future of active life. They are the laws that most vitally affect the masses of the people and most surely protect the foundations of civilization. The laws made by employers and trade unions are the laws that reach intimately into the homes of our people, bringing additional material well-being and consequent additional spiritual, moral and ethical well-being. Through these laws standards of integrity are constantly raised and harmful practices are constantly being eliminated.

In this direction true progress lies.

American labor sees clearly the trend of our whole industrial organization. Its philosophy is fully in keeping with that trend.

Examining carefully, it is found that industry is working out for itself a great body of constructive law. This law is designed to make things work. Not all of this law is wise, but its main tendency is constructive and progressive. It is made by men who know their field and their subject. Political law, where it touches industry, for the most part fumbles and retards. The first idea of the political lawmaker is to forbid something, to forbid trusts, to forbid strikes, to forbid the very things that make for progress and the development of civilization. Modern industry must have supervision, and there must be a guardianship for the people in general against attempted predatory conduct on the part of any compact, powerful single group. So we witness the spectacle of congress rising in its place with an indiscriminate desire to forbid. It is natural to forbid. The bully forbids the cautious one; the older child forbids the younger. Power craves exercise.

Instruments of Repression.

Political government scarcely knows what is going on in the world of industry. It thrusts out its agencies of repression, palpably ignorant—or shall we say unenlightened—as to the reasons for so doing and the possible consequences of so doing. The railroad labor board was such a thrust. That it has now subsided into almost complete inactivity is the outright proof of that assertion.

It is by no means discreditable to political government that industry is building so rapidly toward an order of its own in its distinct world. The only discreditable thing is for our citizenship to close its eyes to what is happening.

Political government has brought us political democracy and the guarantee of essential human freedom. It will always have its vital functions to perform. That it cannot function outside its logical field is not discreditable. It is merely natural and in conformity with natural law. Political government can save and safeguard itself, but it cannot of itself save and safeguard our great industrial order. Industrial democracy must come to save industrial society just as political democracy had to come to guarantee and save political society and the rights of men and women in political society.

Must Have Conscious Co-Operation.

In the coming there will be inaptitudes worked

upon many men and women. Against these we must fight as best we may, but we shall not be able to fight intelligently and constructively unless we are aware of what is taking place. We must help consciously and intelligently, but blindly, with mere destructive results.

What is necessary is the perfection and completion of all the organizations that really function as a part of the industrial world. This includes not only labor, but those who are charged with the duties of management, those in the various engineering professions, those who serve in clerical capacities, those engaged in the various branches of distribution—in short, all who contribute usefully in the making and distributing of the multitude of products used by humanity.

It must be the task of each group to organize in its own field, in its own way, in order that it may participate properly in the industrial life of the country.

Industry Supersedes Politics.

More and more the affairs of industry supersede in importance to the masses of our people the affairs of politics. The ultimate replacing of the twelve-hour day by the eight-hour day in the steel industry will mean more to a half million people than a whole session of congress, and possibly more than many sessions of congress. A rearrangement of production and distribution so as to lessen the cost of a single staple commodity might easily mean more to millions of people than a session of congress.

It will not be possible to bring about even an approximation of complete industrial organization and consequent complete industrial franchise for many years. It will, however, mean much to work consciously toward that end.

We have not yet perfected political democracy, but humanity has for many, many decades been enjoying the fruits, the guarantees and the sense of freedom begotten by political democracy.

Looking to the Future.

The course marked out by American labor is in every sense in harmony with the logical and evolutionary development of industry, and it is in thorough harmony with the soundest and best of American principles as they have already been applied in our political life.

The future to which we look forward and the philosophy which I have attempted to set down are as truly American and as thoroughly constructive as the constitution of the United States and the union of the states.

I believe that the American labor movement has set forth a message of hope for all of our people. I believe it has outlined a course which thinking Americans will find hopeful, evolutionary and constructive.

I believe that the message which American labor has just given to the world in this expression of philosophy is news of tremendous importance.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.

REPORTS OF ORGANIZERS

Sacramento, Cal.

The cigar business is holding up fairly well in Portland, though not as many engaged as there were in years gone by, but the stage of decline has been passed and the future looks more prospective for renewed growth of the industry, and a better market for home made cigars than it has shown for a considerable length of time. The field is there—all it needs is active cultivation. There is always a demand for good cigars made under union conditions bearing the union label, but a constant effort should be made by energetic work on the part of our members to create agitation for the use of the "Union Label" among friends of labor and the public at large, merchants will handle goods that are in demand. "Agitation will create demand."

The members of union 202 have been somewhat neglectful in recent months past in doing their duty in way of keeping the "home fires burning" by agitating for the union label, and the manufacturers have also stumbled on the job

of advertisement; that is the sequel to a live business. There seems to be unlimited inducement there appealing with outstretched arms for labor to command the situation in industry. Crafts are well organized. Labor organized is potent when intelligently directed. The proud boast can safely be made by the organized workers of Portland, that they have the finest Labor Temple that has so far been erected in any city of our land as a monument to labor—six stories high of brick and stone, spacious and of admirable architecture, thoroughly equipped to suit the needs of all demands of labor. It stands as a worthy tribute and a heartening inspiration to its builders.

Sacramento local 238, has met with some reverses in the growth of their numbers in the not far distant past, since the open shop fever invaded the town and claimed for one of its victims a prosperous cigar manufacturer, who "fell for the bunk" turned turtle on the union; absorbed the poisonous germ, headed for Los Angeles to produce scab cigars, and rumor now has it, that the firm is fast going "fluey" in its new found field of endeavor, but the union is still going strong here and our members are on the job to keep the good old ship afloat, and label cigars on the market. Perseverance, courage and strong determination will turn the trick. Small matter, oft times through strong will, zeal, and effort, develops into large proportions.

Labor is quite well organized in this City, a campaign of agitation is being carried on for label goods, every union will be appealed to urging support in patronage of union made cigars. A committee of local 238 is now active in the work. We find men of labor responsive and willing to co-operate in lending assistance in our efforts, so that gives courage and puts spirit in the task and with renewed determination let us one and all, wage the battle of education and agitation for a hundred per cent organization of our craft, which will mean a union made smoke for every consumer of the weed.

Fraternally,

R. S. SEXTON,
General Organizer.

Montreal, Oct. 7, 1923.

From Sept. 10th to the 15th I attended the annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada which was held at Vancouver, B. C. Some 200 delegates were in attendance from all the industrial centers of the Dominion. Some 76 resolutions came before the convention. Most of these resolutions were of grave concern to the labor movement of this country. Thirty-eight of the resolutions were concurred in, 7 non-concurred in, 31 were covered by substitutes.

Resolutions 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, all of which were asking for the reorganization of the labor movement on industrial rather than craft lines failed to meet with the approval of the convention. A substitute resolution offered by the resolutions committee which was challenged by the so-called progressive element as a direct negation of these principles, was adopted by 120 to 53.

Resolution 34, by Vancouver Trades and Labor Council, read as follows:

Resolved, That this Trades Congress of Canada endorses the principles of amalgamation as herein set forth, and that the executive be instructed to immediately endeavor to have the various international unions arrange a series of joint conferences for the purpose of uniting the present craft unions into one powerful departmentalized industrial organizations, each of which shall cover an industry.

Another of the resolutions which was non-concurred in was Resolution No. 53 which read as follows:

Whereas, The many union labels now on the market for the purpose of identifying the product of union labor are of such varying type, design, size, etc., as to become confusing to the average person, thus curtailing the usefulness of the label and partially defeating the purpose of the label as an advertising medium; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Calgary Trades and La-

bor Council favor the adoption of a universal label.

Jas. Sullivan, delegate from Union 55, and myself spoke and voted against this resolution.

The Congress reiterated its endorsement of our blue label and all other labels brought to the attention of the convention by a general resolution introduced by the committee on labels.

President Tom Moore and Secretary P. M. Draper were both re-elected.

The next convention will be held in London, Ont.

A. GARIEPY, Organizer.

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 8, 1923.

Since my last report I have worked through the districts of York and Lancaster where there is the largest number of cigarmakers working for all kinds of prices and all kinds of systems in making cigars.

To arouse the unorganized it has become necessary to wake up the organized in most of the districts so we went to work to get the members of the unions to attend their meetings and then have their delegates attend the meeting of the central body where one exists.

We were successful in York and Lancaster in getting an organization committee started and have every hope it will develop into a live committee and help every organization in getting new members, thus keeping the organized labor movement going forward.

Much of the success that will come to our organization depends on the adoption of the work of the delegates to the last convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union held in Chicago in August, 1923, and which will be voted on by our local unions during November and December of this year. The amendments offered from this convention brush aside many of the objections heretofore offered by non-unionists for not joining the union and no doubt if adopted as law will be instrumental in bringing in new members who see and know the necessity of organization.

I have visited Harrisburg, Pa., and established a label shop where there has not been a label shop since the charter left that city. One small shop is now using the label under the jurisdiction of Union 242, York.

I attended the meeting of the general organization committee of cigar makers of Pennsylvania which met at Reading, Pa., on Sunday, Sept. 30. This committee will endeavor to promote organization work as far as possible and they will no doubt appeal to all the unions to help in the work.

WM. A. McCABE, Organizer.

State of Trade November, 1923.

GOOD.	47 Quincy	201 Rock Island
	56 Leavenworth	206 North Adams
	60 Keokuk	210 Rome
	94 Pawtucket	221 South Bend
491 Huron	69 Three Rivers	233 Sedalia
	72 Burlington	250 Belleville
	73 Alton	273 Rockland
	84 Sagurities	274 Pekin
FAIR.	85 Eau Claire	279 Plattsburg
	86 Mansfield	280 Owego
	88 Dubuque	286 Wichita
	98 St. Paul	287 Marinette
5 Rochester	99 Ottawa	300 Michigan City
	107 Erie	302 Tecumseh
	112 Oneonta	310 Manistee
	114 Jacksonville	311 Auburn
220 New Orleans	115 Canton	315 Saint Cloud
	121 Ithaca	323 Sheboygan
	124 Watertown	331 Crookston
	125 Norwich	345 Rapid City
282 Bridgeport	129 Denver	366 Ann Arbor
	130 Saginaw	372 Marshfield
	134 La Porte	406 Crawfordville
	150 Sioux City	409 Kewanee
DULL	154 Lincoln	433 Mobile
	158 La Fayette	435 Kanton
	162 Green Bay	444 Walla Walla
	163 Marysville	468 Albion
6 Syracuse	168 Oshkosh	477 Manitowoc
	173 Zanesville	479 Wheeling
	193 Jefferson City	
	46 Grand Rapids	

The American Federation of Labor 1923 convention reaffirmed its support of the Rochdale co-operative system for the distribution of commodities and services without commercial profit, and placed special emphasis on the insurance business as one of the most practical and urgent fields for the application of the co-operative principle.

The Rochdale system is recognized to be the most effective method for the workers to protect their wages against the perpetual raids of profiteering middlemen.

"No one can successfully dispute the fact that something is radically wrong with our system of distribution," declares the Federation.

"In a great many cases it costs more to sell manufactured products and agricultural produce than it does to produce them.

"It is stated that out of every dollar spent for agricultural products the farmer receives only 18 cents and the other 82 cents goes to transportation, holding and selling corporations, speculators, profiteers and the merchants.

"The accumulated wealth of the country, much of which is a gift from the past, is crystallized into great corporations which are, generally speaking, managed by salaried employees.

"Inventive genius has brought to the front wonderfully improved methods of production and to such an extent syndicated capitalists have had to create extensive selling facilities.

"This fact in itself has created a condition, in which it costs now, under our really unscientific system of distribution, more to sell than it does to manufacture.

"That which should naturally go to the relief of the great masses in better wages, shorter hours and lower prices for the necessities of life is really utilized by syndicated capitalists for their own further enrichment and to bolster up and keep going a system that will ultimately, unless checked, lead to destruction.

"It lies in the hands of the workers and producers, agriculturally and industrially, to save the enormous criminal waste which is now adding to the cost of living, discomfort and misery of the great burden-bearing masses.

"Next to our trade union one of the most simple and effective means we have in hand of saving much of this waste for the consumer as well as the producer is the co-operative movement.

"Through the simple Rochdale co-operative system billions of dollars that now go to further enrich the idle few

and the enormous army that make up the unnecessary selling power and force would go to the producers and consumers.

"The insurance business is some indication of what co-operation can do.

"In the life insurance companies there is fifty billion dollars involved, eight billions of which amount is cash.

"Forty million policies are in force.

"These insurance companies are surrounded by state and national laws to such an extent that they don't fail."

The A. F. of L. maintains the American Federation of Labor Bureau of Co-operative Societies, of which G. W. Perkins, president of the cigar makers of America, is president, to carry on educational and informational work regarding the bona fide Rochdale co-operative movement.—A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter.

By Chester M. Wright.

If anybody ever had the idea that food would still the cravings of hunger that person made a great mistake. Hunger builds up the body and makes it capable of a bigger appetite. That's what you get for your thanks when you start out to feed the beast. Also that's what the beast gets when it starts out to feed itself.

Labor first had a hunger for another piece of black bread. Then it had a hunger for something to put on the bread. It had a hunger for a house, then for a house with more windows and more rooms and with rugs on the floor.

Invention conspired with hunger and made men want clothes of mill spun cloth, shirts of finer texture and better cut. Invention and hunger, contriving and conniving together, made labor want pianos, telephones, phonographs, pictures. Nobody wanted a phonograph or a telephone fifty years ago.

Of little use is a life made richer by finer material surroundings if you must come home after ten, twelve, fourteen hours of labor, exhausted, ready for a stupor sleep. The brain, groping for its right to comprehend its surroundings and to enjoy beauty and music and to be fit for thought, yes, for exultation and exaltation, fights for freedom from fatigue. The work-day must not rob it of its life.

The fine correlation between the human desire for a shorter work day and the development of machinery is what helped to make a richer life possible. Isn't it the fact that the machine woke up the race and gave it the big chance?

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1, 1923.

If a man has a plan to make the majority happier, more prosperous, he is told, "You would array class against class." In reality his desire is to do away with class hatred by doing away with its cause, the bitterness of poverty. One man refuses to hear. Everything that he has not thought of is "bosh." Even in material things the world opposes new truth. When England began using spinning machinery that saved thousands from grinding toil, giving employment at better wages with easier work to hundred of thousands, it was necessary to protect the new machines inside of strong stone walls, and workmen hated the new idea and would wreck the machinery. The sewing machine was attacked outrageously. The man that first made one was persuaded by his wife to break the model because "It would take work

away from so many girls that earn a living with the needle."

It actually freed millions of women from most hideous slavery.

Men of old and men of our day have hated new ideas for many reasons.

First, the new idea compels the ossified brain to think and that is painful.

Second, the new idea threatens established ways and perhaps established income. The steam engine destroyed stage coaches, the taxicab destroyed hansom cabs, the telephone did away with a majority of the messenger boys.

The automobile and flying machine will soon interfere with railroad passenger traffic. Youth usually refuses to hear the new idea because youth is too busy with its self.

Old age refuses to hear it because in old age the mind usually is "set" like concrete and there is no path to let a new idea in. You wouldn't like to be one of those that laughed at the steam engine as preposterous, or called the flying machine a silly joke, or one of those that opposed the sewing machine because it would deprive poor women of their work or the spinning jenny because it would throw workmen out of a job.

Let us try to treat the new ideas of our own day as we think people of olden times should have treated the new ideas of that day.

A sure sign of old age is unwillingness to listen to a new idea. Keep your mind open as when you were young, and though your hair be white and your face all wrinkled, you will not be old.

How about the cigar machines? Think it over. You can't stop progress.

JAS. WARD.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1923.

Our production has fallen off to an alarming degree due to the lack of sale of Bell Brand collars bearing the Union Label. In order for us to continue in the ranks of organized labor we must have the support and sale for collars we manufacture and rely upon the consistency of our brother union men for support. We therefore take this opportunity to ask if you will pledge your local to buy Bell Brand collars bearing the Union Label which are made at the present time in first class shape and are equal to any on the market especially our best grade semi-soft collars which we believe are the best on the market for the price.

We are making a semi-soft collar on the principle of the Aretex Brand to sell for 25c each. These collars are superior to any on the market for the same price. Remember the names—Ontario, Oceana, Vermont and Newark. When we say superior we mean exactly what we say and do not let your dealer pass you off by saying they are inferior. Write the Union Label Collar Co., 139 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y., who will supply you direct if your dealers refuse to do so. When writing for catalogue please state desired style you want as we handle most styles similar to Aretex Brand and can be substituted nicely.

We sincerely hope you will help us as we stated before the demand has fallen off to an alarming degree and can not continue if we do not receive your support.

Thanking you in anticipation of your co-operation in this matter, and await your patronage, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
UNION LABEL COLLAR CO.

SUPPORT THE LABOR PRESS!

By J. M. Baer.

Yes, we admit that the newspapers generally had a few kind words for the working man on one day in the year—Labor Day.

But what about the other 364 days? The reactionary subsidized press devotes very little space to the economic problems which confront the laboring man.

Columns upon columns are devoted to politics, society, fashions, financial news, comics, foreign affairs, crime, scandal, divorce and trivial matters. But very few inches of space are devoted to the man who does the world's work and makes everything else possible.

A writer for Collier's Weekly recently took the pains to measure space given to labor news in the big dailies, compared to other current events. The average in inches of space given to various news by four typical daily newspapers was found to figure thus:

Sports and comic pictures.....	321
Fashions and cooking.....	135
Government, Federal, state and city	125
Business	119
Foreign affairs.....	104
Crime	60
Music and drama.....	44
Prohibition	27
Society	14
Labor and wages.....	10

Thus less than a column a day was given to labor matters, while one hundred times as much was given to other news items.

With the big newspapers of the country owned and controlled by the same interests that are trying to crush organized labor, it surely behooves every working man to support the labor newspapers.

Through organization the power of labor will be felt and through the labor press its influence will be spread.—International Labor News Service.

In the current issue of the Journeyman Barber, James C. Shannessy, general president of the Journeyman Barbers' International Union, scores those workers who stay outside their trade union while accepting union wages and working conditions.

"The man who insists that he will not join a labor union because he wants to work where, when, as long and for what he will, is a four-flusher," said the barbers' executive. "Where can a man be found who can do it? A man who is compelled to earn his living by work must accept work when and where and on such terms as he can secure it. His boasted independence is mere bunk. Organized with his fellow workmen, he would have an opportunity to have a say regarding his own labor; but alone he is a peon and as helpless as a ship on the ocean without a rudder."

"Scores of men outside the labor movement continue to kid themselves with this idea of personal independence which they believe they would lose if they joined the union. The unscrupulous employer urges the idea upon them and the poor boobs continue to fall for it."

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIER

Boston, Mass., Aug. 4, 1923.

Since last report have examined the accounts of the following unions, viz:

Union 64, Lebanon, Pa.

When Ex-Secretary W. R. Speece had the books here they were in very poor order. He did not complete the filling out of the sick benefit cards. In fact, he was not a fit man for secretary. The present secretary seems to be making a good effort. That means he will make good if he stays in office. Statement as follows: Financier's balance for May 1, 1915 ... \$1,817.82 International receipts to July 1, 1923 .. 7,127.73 Over percentage in 191604 Due to Int'l Union on examination..... 8.00

Total \$8,953.59
International expense to July 1, 1923.... 7,044.80

Financier's balance for July 1, 1923...\$1,908.79

Funds of Union—

July 1, 1923, in Lebanon Nat'l

Bank\$223.42

In possession Sec.-Treas. Harry

Mattes 24.04

Total 247.46

Deficiency of union July 1, 1923\$1,661.33

Their attention was called to Section 173. Almost all of this deficiency caused by defaulting officers.

Union 126, Ephrata, Pa.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. All benefit cards and expense vouchers nicely filed, ledger posted to date, showing every member's standing complete. Every credit balances. The members' dues account, cash and stamp accounts correct. Both the financial secretary and the treasurer do their work accurately. Very nice. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 1, 1915....\$ 477.00
International receipts to July 1, 1923.. 22,006.45

Total\$22,483.45
International expense to July 1, 1923.. 22,062.06

Financier's balance for July 1, 1923...\$ 421.39

Funds of Union—

July 1, 1923, in Farmers' Nat'l

Bank\$388.28

In possession Treas. J. M. Krick 3.56

In possession Fin. Sec. F. B.

Emig 29.55

Total \$ 421.39

Union 161, Denver, Pa.

The financial secretary and treasurer here have their accounts in as good order as can be found in any local in the International Union. Very accurate and up to date in every particular. Nice work. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 1, 1915 ..\$ 1,261.59
International receipts to July 1, 1923 .. 32,730.99

Total\$33,992.58
International expense to July 1, 1923.. 33,416.54

Financier's balance for July 1, 1923...\$ 576.08

Funds of Union—

July 1, 1923, in Denver Nat'l Bank ...\$ 576.08

Union 236, Reading, Pa.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. Benefit cards and vouchers for expense in better than good condition. Cash account correct. Sec.-Treas. Bower deposited in bank July 3, 1923, \$300, and on July 10, \$100. He reports the funds at all times just as they are. Nice work. Statement as follows: Financier's balance for April 27, 1915...\$ 6,722.22 International receipts to July 1, 1923.. 68,541.83 Over percentage during 1916-17-19-20 and 1922 1,099.90

Illegal sick benefits charged at International Office 35.84

Total\$76,399.79
International expense to July 1, 1923.. 75,179.78

Financier's balance for July 1, 1923...\$ 1,220.01

Funds of Union—

July 1, 1923, in Colonial Trust

Bank\$ 4.32

In possession Sec.-Treas. A. P.

Bower 395.62

Total \$ 399.84

Deficiency of union July 1, 1923\$ 820.17

Union 242, York, Pa.

The books and accounts here are in excellent order. Benefit cards, original bills for expense and treasurer's vouchers on file for all items of expense. Cash and stamp accounts correct. Nicely accurate. Statement as follows: Financier's balance for May 1, 1915 ...\$ 1,009.26 International receipts to July 30, 1923. 41,959.90 Due to Int'l Union on examination.... 19.00

Total\$42,988.16
International expense to July 30, 1923.. 42,096.87

Financier's balance for July 30, 1923...\$ 891.29

Funds of Union—

July 30, 1923, in York Co. Nat'l

Bank\$750.00

In possession Sec.-Treas. Peter

Hollinger 43.74

Total \$ 793.74

Deficiency of union July 30, 1923....\$ 97.55

Union 257, Lancaster, Pa.

Sec.-Treas. Glick has the accounts here in excellent order. Tries to do the right thing at the right time. Accounts entered up to date at all times. Very good. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Jan. 1, 1917 ...\$ 1,372.44
Corrected Int'l receipts to July 1, 1923. 30,180.52

Total\$31,552.96
International expense to July 1, 1923 .. 30,803.60

Financier's balance for July 1, 1923...\$ 749.36

Funds of Union—

July 1, 1923, in N. Trust and Sav.

Bank\$483.64

In possession Sec.-Treas. J. L.

Glick 99.66

Total \$ 583.30

Deficiency of union July 1, 1923\$ 166.06

Union 301, Akron, Pa.

The books and accounts here are in excellent condition. Secretary-treasurer does his work especially well. Funds always in bank. Benefit cards and endorsed vouchers on file for every item of expense and nicely filed. Ledger posted to date. One clean union man and a good officer, always trying to make the union what it can be. When the members will do their part, as he does his, they will surely receive a reward in better shop conditions and wages. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 1, 1915 ..\$ 751.01
International receipts to July 1, 1923... 9,731.60

Total\$10,482.61

International expense to July 1, 1923.. 10,216.72

Financier's balance for July 1, 1923...\$ 265.89

Funds of Union—

July 1, 1923, in Akron Nat'l Bank...\$285.14

Check not returned\$18.15

Sec. Smith's surplus in Bank 1.10

Total 19.25

Actual Int'l Funds in bank.... \$ 265.89

Union 309, Rothville, Pa.

Ex-Treasurer Wes. Hellinger, No. 65012, claims to have turned over \$25.00 during April,

1921, to be deposited in bank by the man that has taken their money to Lancaster, Pa., to deposit in Fulton National Bank. He previously had deposited \$1.00 surplus, leaving him \$24.00 short with the bank account. I verified the bank account, but could find nothing to show that this money had been given to anyone and had not been deposited to the credit of the union. Hellinger refused to make settlement, so I left orders for the union to comply with the constitution, see 6th line of Section 172, wherein it demands that defaulters and embezzlers that refuse to make good must be prosecuted. The accounts of the secretary are in fine condition, with the exception of having reported this \$24.00 as being in bank. No argument between the secretary and Ex-Treasurer Hellinger regarding the amount of money turned over. His stamp and cash accounts are correct. Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for May 1, 1915 ... \$ 232.18
International receipts to July 1, 1923 ... 8,994.40
Over percentage during 192257

Total \$9,278.15
International expense to July 1, 1923 ... 9,111.08

Financier's balance for July 1, 1923 ... \$ 167.07
Funds of Union—
July 1, 1923, in Fulton Nat'l Bank
of Lancaster, Pa. \$107.00
In possession Sec. A. S. Weachter 36.07

Total \$ 143.07

Deficiency of union July 1, 1923 \$ 24.00
This is the amount not accounted for by Ex-Sec. Wes. Hellinger, No. 65012.

No. 97, Boston, Mass.

No matter how rough the going, ex-Secretary Kinder and the present secretary, Ed. Van Poppel, have managed to keep the books and accounts of this local so nearly correct that no matter what any meeting orders them to do their personal accounts with the local and International Union money are correct. Nice work—and some job at times. All Benefit Cards and Vouchers for International Expense on file. Stamp and cash accounts correct—except that this local insists upon making donations and spending International money for local purposes not provided for in the Constitution and at times not in the interest of the Union. This must not continue—you can not receive assistance until you have refunded all such money and you can not refund this money by having it reported refunded and then show such amount in possession of your secretary-treasurer. Never again. The money will have to be really refunded this time.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Aug. 1, 1916... \$ 1,378.44
Int'l Receipts to Sept. 1st, 1923..... 460,406.53
Expanded over percentage in 1921..... 231.16

Total \$462,015.15
Int'l Expense to Sept. 1st, 1923..... 441,009.59

Financier's balance for Sept. 1, 1923. \$ 21,005.56

Funds of Union

Sept. 1st, 1923 in Commonwealth Trust Co. Bank..... \$15,020.22
Sept. 1st, 1923 in Commonwealth Trust Bank..... 43.45
Sept. 1st in Boylston Nat'l Bank 66.14
Sept. 1st Union Trust and Savings Bank 70.44
Defunct Cosmopolitan Trust Co. 33.93
Checking acct. Commonwealth Trust Co. 2,184.95

Total amount in bank..... \$17,419.13
In possession Sec'y-Treas.,
Ed Van Poppel..... 313.20

Total \$17,732.33

Deficiency of Union Sept. 1st, 1923.... \$ 3,273.23
There is only \$231.16 expended over percentage included in this deficiency. The balance is

local donations and other amounts used for various local purposes not provided for in our constitution. Make immediate arrangements to refund this this year. Start the new year with a clean slate—then keep it clean.

No. 202 Portland, Oregon.

The books and accounts of this Union are in very fair order. Benefit Cards and Vouchers for expense all on file. Cash and stamp accounts now correct. The present secretary is making a good try and if given a chance will make good.

Statement as follows:

Financier's balance for Nov. 1st, 1921. \$ 504.54
Int'l Receipts to Oct. 1st, 1923..... 5,069.94
Expanded over percentage in 1922..... 217.73
Due to Int'l Union on Examination... 11.00

Total \$5,803.21
Int'l Expense to Oct. 1st, 1923..... 4,782.94

Financier's balance for Oct. 1st, 1923. \$1,020.27

Funds of Union

Oct. 1st, 1923, in Ladd and
Talbot Bank \$528.05
In possession secretary-treasurer, Wm. Dickoff..... 104.63

Total \$632.68
Deficiency Oct. 1st, 1923, as per Int'l
Financier \$387.59

No. 228, San Francisco, Cal.

The books and accounts here so far as the Financial Secretary-Treasurer is concerned are in fine order. A real attempt to have them right is made.

Statement as follows:

Financier's Balance for May 1st, 1921. \$7,401.05
Int'l Receipts to Nov. 1st, 1923..... 23,885.36
Expanded over percentage in 1922..... 371.26

Total \$31,457.67
Int'l Expense to Nov. 1st, 1923..... 28,889.03

Financier's balance for Nov. 1st, 1923. \$ 2,568.64

Funds of Union.

Nov. 1st, 1923 in S. F. Loan
and Sav. Bank acct. No.
300108 \$1,167.06
Nov. 1st, 1923, in S. F. Loan
and Sav. Bank acct. No.
105252 457.94
Nov. 1st, 1923, in S. F. Sav.
and Trust Bank 408.80
Nov. 1st, 1923, in Mission
Branch Anglo Cal. Trust..... 249.72
In possession Sec'y-Treas. I.
Holtzer 27.76

Total \$2,311.28
Includes local money..... 76.90

Actual Int'l Funds 2,234.38

Deficiency of Union Nov. 1st, 1923.... \$ 334.26

No. 238, Sacramento, Cal.

The accounts here, so far as figures are concerned, are as usual, correct. Benefit cards and all vouchers for expense on file.

Statement as follows:

Financier's Balance for May, 1921..... \$ 340.01
Int'l Receipts to Oct. 1st, 1923..... 6,432.85
Expanded over percentage in 1921..... 45.54
Expanded over percentage in 1922..... 17.39

Total \$6,828.74
Int'l expense to Oct. 1st, 1923..... 5,785.25

Financier's balance for Oct. 1st, 1923 \$1,054.49

Funds of Union.

Oct. 1st, 1923, in Sacramento
Sav. and Loan Bank..... \$468.30
In possession Sec'y-Treas. A.
Silverstone 446.16

Total \$ 914.46

Deficiency of Union Oct. 23rd, 1923.... \$ 140.03
On date of examination \$520.00 was deposited in bank leaving in possession of secretary-treasurer, \$1.66.

Yours fraternally

W. A. CAMPBELL,
International Financier.

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

G. W. PERKINS, President,
503 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, 218 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.

I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.

A. GARIEPY, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can., Third Vice President.

MANUEL GONZALEZ, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.

E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Sixth Vice President.

E. J. STACK, Labor Temple, Portland, Ore., Seventh Vice President.

GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also as per Section 145, give full record of membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study Section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal wills" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Notice of the special assessment of \$1 on all 30c and 60c members and 50c on Class B members, in compliance with Section 92 (a) of the Constitution, is herewith given. This assessment takes effect Sept. 24, 1923, and may be paid in two weekly installments. New initiates who have not been members for four months are exempt from all assessments. All who join after Sept. 24 are exempt from payment of the September assessment. Class B members do not have to pay any International assessments until they have been members for six months. Forty-cent beneficiary members do not have to pay the special strike fund assessment. Members out of work are not exempt from this assessment.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

42 Hartford	\$100/55	Hamilton	300
43 Urbana	100/57	Champaign	100
44 St. Louis	300/58	Montreal	500
46 Grand Rapids	100/61	LaCrosse	100
47 Quincy	200/64	Lebanon	100
49 Springfield	300/66	Lewiston	100
51 Holyoke	100/70	Winona	50
53 New Orleans	300/73	Alton	50

UNION NOTES

The Secretary of Union 5, Rochester, N. Y., wishes to hear from Ed. Howard (62778), Juan Leon (83914), James Knowlton (60461), Harry Allen (84914), Ed. Purtell (47259), Elmer Roath (20886), S. Cherry (29612), Wm. Axt (10069) and Jas. E. Heslin (50501). Secretaries holding their cards, please notify Union 5.

The Secretary of Union 17, Cleveland, Ohio, wishes to hear from Cornelius Snyers (94080). Important business.

Any secretary holding cards of H. C. Boyle (93196) or Geo. Elzer (77766), please notify the secretary of Union 114, Jacksonville, Ill.

LOST CARDS

104657, A. J. Hallorin, init. by 450 June 16, 1903. Lost Oct. 20, 1923.

35674, H. C. Frey, init. by 463 April 8, 1919. Lost Oct. 26, 1923.

83159, J. Van Dael, init. by 97 April 25, 1903. Lost November 5, 1923.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: None. Union 224, Salt Lake City, Utah, for G. Schaaf. Union 5, Rochester, N. Y., for Chas. Cass. Union 17, Cleveland, Ohio, for Karl Dorman.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OCTOBER, 1923.

RECEIPTS FOR OCTOBER, 1923—TAX.

3 Paterson	.....\$100	283 Geneva	.....\$100
5 Rochester	.....150	285 Fort Worth	.....100
8 Troy	.....100	299 Middletown	.....50
11 St. Albans	.....100	305 Monmouth	.....50
14 Chicago	.....250	312 Livingston	.....100
16 Binghamton	.....50	316 McSherrystown	.....500
17 Cleveland	.....100	341 San Bernardino	.....50
18 Brattleboro	.....50	345 Rapid City	.....50
20 Decatur	.....100	353 Brooklyn	.....75
25 Milwaukee	.....100	366 Ann Arbor	.....50
26 S. Norwalk	.....50	368 Port Huron	.....50
32 Louisville	.....100	391 Bellingham	.....100
33 Indianapolis	.....100	398 Stamford	.....100
34 Chippewa Falls	.....100	409 Kewanee	.....100
87. Ft. Wayne	.....100	443 Albuquerque	.....50
38 Springfield	.....100	444 Walla Walla	.....100
40 Blldford	.....100	450 Enid	.....100
79 Sandusky	.....50	456 Albia	.....75
81 Peekskill	.....100	471 Macon	.....75
89 Schenectady	.....50	474 Tampa	.....400
98 St. Paul	.....100	476 Pontiac	.....100
127 Mattoon	.....50	480 Orlando	.....50
133 Richmond	.....150	488 Middletown	.....100
141 New York	.....200	491 Huron	.....100
144 New York	.....250	500 Tampa	.....900
154 Lincoln	.....50	501 Wheeling	.....700
167 Owosso	.....100	502 Pittsburgh	.....100
235 Peru	.....75	505 Uniontown	.....150
264 Rutland	.....75	516 Wheeling	.....400
266 Memphis	.....200		

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

3 Paterson	.....\$ 4.50	222 Peru	.....\$ 3.00
5 Rochester	.....4.70	255 Lowell	.....2.20
8 Hoboken	.....14.85	279 Flattsburg	.....3.50
14 Chicago	.....1.10	283 Geneva	.....3.00
35 Dayton	.....1.00	296 Wilmington	.....4.05
37 Ft. Wayne	.....3.75	335 Hammond	.....2.95
70 Winona	.....2.15	356 Northampton	.....1.50
92 Worcester	.....1.10	429 Niagara Falls	.....3.50
117 Pine Bluff	.....2.20	462 Tampa	.....4.10
131 Jersey City	.....2.35	468 Albion	.....2.15
133 Richmond	.....1.75	474 Tampa	.....3.15
162 Green Bay	.....1.50	477 Manitowoc	......40
190 Gurabo	.....9.70	501 Wheeling	.....1.50
192 Manchester	.....3.90	504 San Francisco	.....7.60
205 Battle Creek	.....1.10		

Union 466, Easton (dissolved), returned funds	.....\$ 288.05
Union 320, Athens (dissolved), returned funds	.....4.20
Union 190, Gurabo, P. R., charter	.....5.00

Receipts for October	.....\$8,470.50
Balance Sept. 30, 1923	.....5,883.14
Total	.....\$14,353.66

EXPENDITURES FOR OCTOBER, 1923.

Office rent	.....\$ 200.00
Salary of Int'l President	.....240.00
Salaries to clerks and stenographers	.....856.00
Pietro Bianco, sal. and exp. as org.	.....324.55
A. Garley, sal. and exp. as org.	.....200.00
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as org.	.....300.00
J. P. Keenan, sal. and exp. as org.	.....200.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as org.	.....300.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as org.	.....300.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as org.	.....250.00
C. H. Stevens, sal. and exp. as org.	.....300.00
P. R. Martinez, sal. and exp. as org.	.....212.19
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as Finan.	.....200.00
George Apholt, audt. accts., 226, Haverhill	.....21.58
Isidor Holtzer, audt. accts., 253, Oakland	.....26.82
E. J. Stack, subst. delegate Label Dept.	.....20.00
Samuel Gompers, exp. Executive Board meetings June and August, 1923	.....155.10
Int'l President, exp. at A. F. of L. convention and en route	.....160.05
Legal services, Eugene Clifford	.....375.00
A. F. of L. tax for October	.....280.00
U. L. T. Dept. tax for October	.....140.00
Express on supplies	.....23.01
Express from 320, Athens	......87

Express from 466, Easton	.....2.43
Express from A. F. of L. Portland	.....1.44
Telephone service	.....5.95
Telegraph service	.....9.00
Addressograph plates	......46
Towel service	.....3.00
Light	.....1.12
Office supplies	.....12.05
Exchange on checks	.....2.98
Carrying labels to Union 14	......40
Cancellers, type, etc., for locals	.....21.25
Printing—	
September Journals	.....464.88
5,000 due books	.....150.00
900,000 labels	.....125.00
Balance of postage on September Journals	.....13.67
Postage on letters and supplies	.....94.13
Labor News Service for October	.....3.00
Registration "cmfu" cable address	.....2.50
132 272/500 Rms. Journal paper	.....1,302.06
Frame for picture C. M. I. U. convention delegates	.....3.50
Typewriter repairs	.....2.65

Expenses for October	.....\$7,317.63
*Balance Oct. 31, 1923	.....7,036.03

Total\$14,353.66

*Included in balance \$1,400.00 Liberty Bonds. In the Financial Statement for September, published in the October Journal, the item "Telephone service \$28.76" appeared. This should have read "Telegraph."

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

A. Schnapka and Carl Seivertsen, 913 Magazine street, New Orleans, La., would like to hear from George Barnett, card No. 84117, and Chris Nelson, card No. 98796.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of John Russell, who left Davenport about twenty years ago (his number at that time was 83789) and has not been heard of since, notify the secretary of Union 172, Davenport, Ia.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Wm. Moeller is requested to notify his sister, Mrs. James E. Robinson, 1134 N. 4th St., Springfield, Ill.

Mrs. Chas. Tessendorf, 638 S. Commercial St., Neenah, Wis., would like to hear from Chas. Tessendorf. His father died and there is an estate to be settled.

Any information given reference George Wilhelm, whether living or dead, will be appreciated by his mother. Send all information to Gibson Weber, 1710 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Wilhelm came to the United States from Germany in 1891.

Paul Fluck is requested to write to his uncle, Chas. Fluck, 212 Franklin St., Quakertown, Pa.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Charles Pace, card No. 104164, is requested to notify his mother, Mrs. Mary Pace, 59 Dundas St., London, Ont., Can., last heard of in Philadelphia, Pa., about two years ago.

Any information given reference Jacob Askane, will be appreciated by his brother, Johan Askane, and his two daughters. Last heard of in Boston, Mass. Please send all information to J. Askane, care E. W. Kargoli, 168 Newton Ave., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of E. J. Gildard is requested to notify his brother, S. Gildard, 5847 S. Fierroa St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Besides protecting homes, life insurance is becoming an altruistic agency of seemingly infinite scope.

About \$64,000,000,000 of life insurance is now in force in the United States.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED

Amendments adopted since the latest edition of the Constitution
In effect May 1, 1921.
Section 61a—Special.

All members engaged in the cigar industry enumerated in Section 61, with the exceptions noted herein, working in any factory not entitled to the use of the label, and which does not pay the regular established bill of prices, may become members under the following conditions:

First—An initiation fee of \$1.00, payable in four weekly installments of 25 cents each.

Second—Weekly dues of 30 cents for the first three months of membership, 40 cents for the second three months of membership, 50 cents for the third three months of membership, and regular dues of 60 cents after nine months of membership.

Third—Exemption from all assessments for the first four months of membership. After four months of membership such member shall pay one-half of all local and International assessments, except label assessments, except as hereafter provided.

The benefits of all members initiated under the foregoing provisions shall be:

First—Strike benefit of \$3.00 per week for the first sixteen weeks and \$4.00 per week thereafter, in the event of an authorized strike, involving members who have been such for three months. A member wishing to draw his card shall be granted a loan amounting to his indebtedness for due stamps and assessments and to \$2, the same to be charged on his card as a traveling loan. No member accepting this privilege can return to the local and again be placed on the strike list.

Second—In all other respects the laws and rules governing arrearsages of dues, suspension from membership, limitation as to time in the payment of benefits, and all other laws governing the members paying sixty-cent dues shall apply to members enrolled under this special law.

Third—Members enrolling under this special law shall have the privilege of paying sixty-cent weekly dues and all International and local assessments and be entitled to the full benefits.

Fourth—Any member initiated under Section 61a securing employment in a factory using the label or which pays the regular scale of prices (or should the factory in which he is employed become entitled to the use of the label, or pay the regular scale of prices) shall automatically advance to the full dues-paying class.

Fifth—Members having paid the full contributing weekly dues prior to the adoption of this amendment, or subsequent thereto, cannot be transferred to come under Section 61a, except as provided in the following paragraph:

Sixth—All former fifteen-cent Class A members now in good standing may have the privilege of transferring to the class of membership provided for in this special law. All former fifteen-cent Class A members who have become suspended may rejoin under the provisions of this special law, without the payment of an initiation fee.

Seventh—All members initiated under the provisions of this special law, at the expiration of nine months, shall be transferred to the full regular dues paying membership and be entitled to all benefits provided for in the constitution, with the constitutional time limits. A member having paid the weekly dues of thirty cents and forty cents and fifty cents and the stipulated assessments, transferring to the full contributing dues paying membership, shall be given credit for time on benefits for one-half of the time he may have paid such dues. For example, a member having contributed the dues specified in Section 61a for nine months shall be credited on time allowance for sick, out of work and death benefits, with nineteen weeks. Fractions of a week shall not be counted.

Eighth—This special law to remain in force until four months after the next convention of the International Union.

Sec. 180. Whenever such General Fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum provided for in Section 179, the Executive Board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. All members on strike or lockout, if same has been approved by C. M. I. U. of A., shall be exempt from all International assessments levied before or after said strike or lockout has been approved. But these members, beginning immediately after the strike or lockout has ended, shall pay the remaining of any assessment levied after said strike or lockout has been approved.

In effect Dec. 1, 1921.

Section 146. The President of the International Union shall have prepared, printed and registered a trade-mark label, to be known as the Union Label, in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of a box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. The labels shall be of light blue color, and no more than four inches in length and no more than one inch in width, and a label two inches in length and no more than one-half inch in width, the latter size to be used on packages containing ten cigars or less. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The proportion of labels used by the Canadian unions to be printed in Canada by order and under the supervision of the International President. The International President shall have prepared, printed and registered a stogie trade-mark label in perforated sheets of not less than ten, suitable to be pasted on the outside of the box so that the label will be conspicuously displayed. This label shall be light blue in color. All labels issued shall be printed in series and numbered consecutively. The wording and size to be the same as the present stogie label.

Amend Section 117 by adding after the word due stamp, on third line, or assessments levied, so as to read:

Sec. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of one year shall be granted an out of work stamp, which shall be credited to members in lieu of the weekly due stamp and assessments levied of the denomination and in the class to which said member belongs, providing he or she shall be out of work for at least two weeks. No other changes.

PRIVATE LOANS

J. C. Meiss (70465) was granted a private loan of \$25.00 by 129, Denver, Colo., Nov. 13, 1920. To date no payment has been received by us.

W. P. Collier (59684) was granted a private loan of \$25.00 by 129, Denver, Colo., Nov. 10, 1920, when he was lying sick and in destitute circumstances. To date he has only repaid \$18.00 of this loan, and still owes a balance of \$7.00. Last heard of in Grand Junction, Colo. Letters sent to him have not been returned or answered.

Secretary holding card of Theo Bednarek No. 22605, kindly call his attention to \$32.60 private loan due 129 Denver, Colorado.

Secretary holding card of Fred Thiesse, No. 4680, please collect \$1.00 private loan granted by Union 396, Northampton, Mass.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter	\$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized)...	.50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district)	12.00
*Extra set of type for same (duplicate)...	.85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district)	1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five) .....	.40

Ink pad for label canceler, 8x8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8x4 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.10
8x4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
When ordering state size wanted.....	
Year date for label canceler.....	.20
Typeholder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps.....	1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps.....	1.35
Extra set of type for same.....	.60
Year date for due stamp canceler.....	.10
*Union seal (state when organized).....	1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label, 1x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.....	.45
Electro cuts for advertising label, 2x $\frac{1}{2}$ in.....	.50
Electro cuts for advertising label, 4x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.....	.75
Electro cuts for advertising label, 11x3.....	1.25
1,000 label order blanks.....	1.50
1-200-page label record.....	1.40
1-100-page label record.....	.85

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)

	Day book and Ledgers.			Ledgers only.		
	100 pp.	300 pp.	300 pp.	400 pp.	500 pp.	1,000 pp.
Rural and city delivery.....	\$2.00	\$2.90	\$3.60	\$5.60	\$6.65	\$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago.....	2.05	2.95	3.65	5.70	6.65	11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago.....	2.10	3.00	3.75	5.80	6.75	11.50
3rd zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago.....	2.15	3.05	3.80	5.90	6.85	12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago.....	2.20	3.10	3.90	6.00	7.00	12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago.....	2.20	3.15	4.00	6.10	7.15	12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago.....	2.25	3.25	4.10	6.25	7.30	12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago.....	2.30	3.25	4.20	6.40	7.55	13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago.....	2.35	3.30	4.30	6.55	7.70	13.40

To Canadian Unions:
The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.

1,000-page ledgers cannot be shipped to Canada by parcel post because of the 11-pound limit. The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada. Until further notice 1,000-page ledgers will cost Canadian locals \$11, plus express charges.

One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid.....	\$0.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid.....	3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid.....	1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid.....	3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid.....	1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid.....	1.00

These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.
LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.

Labels; 50 init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cards; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; Int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

(International News Service.)

There have been many constructive conventions of the American Federation of Labor but perhaps none was more constructive and intent on building for the future than the convention which has just ended its session in Portland, Oregon.

From the very beginning, the convention emphasized constructive work. It clearly and unmistakably demonstrated its determination to have nothing to do with destructive forces, and this soon made manifest, turned its activities toward strengthening the American Labor movement.

First in importance, many think, was the convention's declaration for a determined, conscious crusade for industrial democracy, aimed to make industry as democratic as in our political life.

Perhaps second in importance was the convention's decision to conduct a great organizing campaign, designed particularly to bring steel, textile and office workers into the ranks of organized labor, as well as to organize women workers and migratory workers.

These decisions were a very small percentage of a long list of constructive decisions which are too numerous to even mention in this column. It is sufficient to reiterate that the convention was constructive from beginning to end. It made trade union history perhaps more than any previous convention.

Reports from Washington that orders have gone out from the "Old Guard" to discredit Senator James Couzens of Michigan give warning that the reactionaries will do everything in their power at the coming session of Congress to cast odium on the progressive Senators and Representatives.

There is little doubt but that the reactionaries will do their best to picture Couzens, Magnus Johnson and others in the progressive group of Senators as extremists of the wildest and most unbalanced type.

What they will attempt was forecast by the campaign carried on against Magnus Johnson. The reactionaries and their newspaper organs pictured Johnson as a "fire eater," who made up for lack of brains by a bellow that could be heard from his Minnesota prairies to the man-made canyons of Wall Street. Then Johnson came to Washington for a short visit and the reactionaries discovered that he was really a human being after all. So different was the Farmer-Labor Senator from what he had been painted by his enemies that his foes were forced to admit their misrepresentation.

But reactionaries never learn and they will undoubtedly try the same tactics on Couzens and other Senators who place the interests of the people above the interests of Big Business. Members of organized labor should be on their guard and take stories designed to discredit the progressive congressmen with many, many grains of salt.

Recent news from London emphasizes more than anything else the difference between industrial conditions in the United States and in Great Britain. While American workers have maintained their wage scales and standards of living, the British have had to accept lower pay in many instances and have had to contend with unemployment on a huge scale.

There are now more than a million jobless men and to stem the rising tide of unemployment, the Government has been forced to sanction plans for undertaking work which will cost at least \$250,000,000. Organized labor here can congratulate itself that it largely escaped the troubles afflicting the workers of Great Britain and that due to its strength and determination, it prevented the wage reductions such as have befallen British workers in many trades since the World War ended.

Norwegian Labor Party splits as a result of refusal of the majority to accept Moscow Internationale's orders.

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*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

†Have regular headquarters.

§Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

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- 480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 966, Orlando.

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- a506 Emilia Morales, 2004 10th av., Ybor City, Tampa.

- Mrs. America Puig, Box 5358, Ybor City, Tampa.

- b512 Delores Gonzales, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.

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 161 Jesse Reider, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 John A. Mowery, Lock Box 25, Denver.
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 309 John L. Schaar, Rothsville.
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- Jose Ramon Collazo, Box 8, Cayey.
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 *266 E. B. Hanson, 357 N. Main st., Memphis.
 318 Matt Gerlach, 3418 E. 12th st., Chattanooga.

TEXAS.

- 128 Conrado La Farga, Box 673, El Paso.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
 *285 U. M. Lee, 1601 Alberta av., Ft. Worth.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 369 G. L. Rogers, 311 E. Mulberry st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 1504 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D st., Box 654, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

- *11 Wm. Daignault, Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
 264 Jas. J. Reedy, 46 Woodstock av., Rutland.
 371 Wesley Hoffman, 305 N. Main st., Barre.

VIRGINIA.

- *133 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 27th st., Richmond.
 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

- *109 S. Blatner, Box 391, Hoquiam.
 *113 E. Lewis, 259 S. 13th st., Tacoma.
 188 Ed. Coenen, 518 W. Mercer pl., Seattle.
 *325 John A. Reddy, 4207 M. Frederick av., Spokane.
 *391 F. H. Bruce, 310 Elk st., Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2nd st., Walla Walla.
 498 Jos. Tschida, 2816 Chestnut st., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 479 J. F. Helmbright, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 * Frank O. Nolte, 57 22nd st., Wheeling.
 *501 H. D. Clarke, 1407 Market st., Wheeling.
 *510 H. S. Morrison, 131 Elkins st., Fairmont.
 *516 Mrs. Emma L. Wagener, 2304 Wilson st., Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

- 25 N. M. Weller, 873 4th st., Milwaukee.
 † John Kammer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 34 Ernest De Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa Falls.
 *61 Jos. Wostecka, 1603 S. 8th st., La Crosse.
 *86 Felix Eoberge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
 *135 E. A. Heidemann, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
 162 Fred Hols, 300 S. Pearl st., Green Bay.
 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
 *182 John La Muska, 448 W. Gilman st., Madison.
 *212 Richard Braun, 1303 14th st., Superior.
 245 Fred H. Bohelm, 513 Willie av., Ashland.
 *287 Wm. Aagaard, 2610 Parkridge av., Marinette.
 290 Phil Sullivan, 405 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
 304 Nels Munch, 1639 West blvd., Racine.
 *323 Richard Wagner, 2231 N. 7th st., Sheboygan.
 *329 L. A. Martin, 76 19th st., Fond du Lac.
 *363 S. P. Malagian, 309 Wright st., Wausau.
 *372 F. J. Mettelka, 212 N. Central av., Marshfield.
 *381 August Otto, 1118 Ruth st., Watertown.
 447 John H. Reddy, 355 W. Wisconsin st., Kenosha.
 *477 Hugh Goldie, 918 S. 15th st., Manitowoc.
 *482 Louis Eleberl, 712 Chicago st., Wausau.

CIGAR MAKERS OFFICIAL JOURNAL

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HEADQUARTERS
508 S. DEARBORN ST.



DECEMBER 15, 1923.
VOL. XLVII. NO. 12.

KNOWLEDGE
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE C. M. I. U. OF A.
PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT CHICAGO, ILL.

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A Merry Christmas and A Happy New
Year to all!

The returns from local
Ratification. unions show that the popular
vote has approved all the
amendments except the two weeks sick
benefit.

At the close of the Chicago convention I
heartily congratulated the delegates upon
the display of vision, courage, and unselfish
devotion to principle in adopting all impor-
tant and necessary amendments to our con-
stitution. I take this occasion to extend the
same hearty congratulations to the members
at large for their unselfish devotion to the
high principle involved in the changes in our
organic law.

The result augurs well for our stability,
progress, and well-being in the future. It
accentuates the harbinger of faith and hope-
fulness. It again shows that the members
in their individual capacity are capable of
arising above selfishness, that they are equal
to an emergency, and that their faith in
themselves and their loyalty to and confi-
dence in the union are boundless and sus-
taining.

For years we have been governed by laws
that no longer fit into the present evolution-
ary stage of development in the industry. It
requires vision and determination to break
away from traditions that have developed in
the past half century. Your action means
that orderly development is possible. It
augurs well for the future economically, so-
cially, and politically, and I sincerely ex-
tend most hearty congratulations.

G. W. PERKINS,
Int. President.

The following resolution
was introduced jointly by G.
Group Insurance. W. Perkins and Matthew
Woll at the Portland conven-

tion of the American Federation of Labor:

Whereas, Group insurance has made phe-
nomenal progress during recent years and is
being used by unfair employers as a means
of alienating the affiliation of wage earners
from their respective trade unions under the
cloak of philanthropy and the plea of pater-
nalism; and

Whereas, It is believed that group insur-
ance is subject to efficient use by trade
unions, not alone to combat the misuse of
these devices by unfair employers but to give
added strength and stability to the trade
union movement; and

Whereas, There are many trade unions
carrying on insurance or death benefit fea-
ture of some kind and character, and a num-
ber of them having provided for group insur-
ance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the Amer-
ican Federation of Labor is hereby author-
ized to conduct or to appoint someone to
conduct an investigation of all forms of insur-
ance and death benefit systems now pro-
vided by National and International Unions;
that this investigation include group insur-
ance plans and other insurance features used
by employers to provide insurance for their
employees; and, be it further

Resolved, That the President of the Amer-
ican Federation of Labor be authorized, with
the approval of the Executive Council, to
advise the National and International Unions
of the findings and recommendations result-
ing out of this investigation, so that these
beneficial features of the trade union move-
ment of America may be strengthened and
solidified so that a unified and intensified
policy of defense and of aggression may be
directed against the misuse of group insur-
ance by those who would weaken or de-
stroy the trade union movement or prevent
its full growth and development.

The Committee on Executive Council's
Report recommended concurrence in the
foregoing resolution. Its report was unani-
mously adopted.

The resolution authorizes the President of
the American Federation of Labor to make
a survey of all kinds of insurance and death
benefit systems including group insurance
plans and insurance features used by em-
ployers, and it also provides that after the
investigation is made the President shall
advise the national and international unions
of the findings and recommendations re-
sulting out of this investigation.

The plan of group insurance, which has
been in vogue with non union employers
for the past four or five years, is finding
ready favor among the officers of national
and international unions. Within the next

two or three years a company may be formed, and controlled by national and international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of carrying on industrial group insurance. The possibilities of such a movement are unlimited and far-reaching in their application to the labor movement and members thereof.

Billions of dollars are invested in the insurance business. There is no reason why the unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor should not jointly control the insurance for their members. Such a company could be conducted on co-operative non-profit bearing lines. The overhead cost would be greatly reduced and if only one-half of the workers now organized joined in such movement it would make the largest and most powerful insurance company in the whole world and would be the cheapest and the safest. Such a concern when formed would necessarily under the insurance laws have to maintain a specified reserve fund. This fund could be used for home building purposes for our members and for any other legitimate proper purpose that would add to the comfort and well-being of the wage earning masses.

The International Union has made through the action of our last convention now ratified by popular vote a splendid start in the right direction. Under the terms of the contract with the insurance company we are at liberty to either continue with that company or change to a company of our own or one inaugurated by the national and international unions affiliated to and under the American Federation of Labor.

Dues New stamps are being printed and will be shipped to local unions as soon as possible, and in any event they ought to reach local unions within a week after January 1. The old stamps should be used until all members' due books are filled up to January 1, 1924.

The new system of stamps consists of one color of stamps for each class of membership, and these stamps run from the lowest to the highest amount of dues.

For instance, in the full dues paying class of membership we have a 40c stamp which carries with it the compulsory \$100 death benefit. This stamp is marked "40c dues—\$100 D. B." The next stamp is marked "45c dues—\$200 D. B." The next, "50c dues—\$300 D. B." The next, "55c dues—\$400 D. B." The next, "60c dues—\$500 D. B." These stamps are all the same color, but the amount of dues paid and the amount of death

benefit carried are plainly printed on them.

The same principle applies to the retired beneficiary members' stamps. These stamps will be of a different color from the full dues paying members' stamps, with the basic dues of 25c and the \$100 death benefit, etc., printed on them, up to 45c dues and \$500 death benefit.

The same system will also be used in the Class B stamps. They will be of a different color with the basic dues of 20c and the \$100 death benefit, etc., printed on them, up to 40c dues and \$500 death benefit.

The amended constitution is set up and we shall commence printing it on December 17. It ought to be ready for distribution soon after January 1. In the meantime you have the galley proof of the new constitution, which will suffice as a guide until the new constitutions reach you.

Under the new constitution any present member in the proper class who has been such for three months or more is immediately entitled to the maximum amount of death benefit that he elects to carry. If a member initiated after January 1, 1924, in filling out his card elects to pay the 60c dues, should he pass away after a membership of three months or more, his beneficiaries would be entitled to \$500.

Hence it is vitally important that every member fill out the card referred to in another column, stating the amount of death benefit he desires to carry.

I strongly advise that all members accept the highest amount of death benefit. You can always change to a lower rate and lower death benefit at the end of any year. It is much easier to drop from the higher amount than it is to start in at the minimum amount of \$100 and then go up. Your attention is called to this part of the law, which provides that if you have taken only \$100, \$200, \$300 or \$400 death benefit and after six months have elapsed desire to take more you must prove that you are insurable, while you can take now any amount of death benefit up to \$500 without an examination. I deem it important that you understand this, and hence I again suggest that you take the maximum amount of death benefit, as it is much easier to drop than it is, for the reasons explained, to go up.

The surest way to achieve success is through the application of hard work and the discharge of all moral obligations. Labor has an undoubted right to fix wages, hours and working conditions. These rights mature in re-

sults just in proportion to organization and the manner in which we as organized workers conduct ourselves.

No enterprise be it civic, social, or economic, can function to capacity unless all concerned give hearty support and discharge all moral obligations. Success can not be combed out of the air. No business can pay fair wages with reasonable hours and working conditions unless all concerned contribute their mite towards success.

With the introduction of improved machinery and the application of giant power in all walks of life a mighty problem confronts society, and more particularly the industrial workers and the so-called captains of industry. This growing and mighty, gigantic power if properly applied leads to the making of a happier and better existence for all who give service. If the workers are properly organized this giant power can be properly applied and distributed. When this condition is reached it will bring to labor its full share of the wealth it creates. It will stop unemployment, and poverty bordering upon starvation will forever go out of the lives of the toiling masses.

We must do our share. We must first organize and then discharge all just obligations resting upon us. We live in an age of wonderful inventions. These inventions are so stupendous and far-reaching that many are stunned and groping about for the means by which these inventions can be mobilized and put into force without destroying orderly development. Men of vision and capacity know that they must have the co-operation of labor in the mighty undertaking just ahead. They realize that labor must be reckoned with to bring to fruition the full benefit and the boundless possibilities that are swiftly materializing.

First things come first. The things for us to do are to organize and then co-operate. The sooner we do this the more quickly we shall reap the reward of better wages and richer living and working conditions.

Push Forward. The barriers that have prevented a more rapid progress in organization work having been cleared away the real battle has just commenced. Having removed the restrictions and opened wide the doors to all engaged in the industry it now becomes the duty of all to continue the crusade until we substantially organize all wage earners in the cigar and tobacco industry and enroll them under the banner of our organization.

The moss-covered barnacles having been removed from the good ship its course now

should be along the straight and narrow channel of organization, through agitation, education, and complete organization. No one should think that this is an easy task. The way is beset with pitfalls and many uncharted rocks of destruction. It will require courage, devotion, confidence, and work to steer clear of all obstacles seen and unseen. Organize. It can be done; it should be done; it must be done.

Get Together

Nineteen Hundred and Twenty Four will be an eventful year for civilization, for industry, for democracy and for freedom. A new era in the cycle of time is in the making. If we start wrong it may take another decade before the sunlight of genuine prosperity for the toiling masses will come into existence.

One of the surest means to success is to get right with ourselves, to stamp out of mind and heart and out of existence all hatred and distrust of our fellow workers in so far as our relations are joined in the economic and trade union movements. There is plenty of room for isms and issues, for mistrust and distrust outside of our labor movement. There is no room for any of these within the trade union movement.

To get right with ourselves is the first step. No state of organization, social, political, or economic, or otherwise, can be perfect and satisfactory to everyone. It would be a sorry day if it were. When everybody becomes satisfied progress is dead, ambition is stifled, disintegration sets in, and we go backward instead of forward. Dissatisfaction is a virtue and not an evil.

Useless knocking and lying insinuations against a fellow workman are a curse to the labor movement. The big captains of industry, the profiteering gentry, the non-union manufacturers always try to keep us divided and fighting among ourselves. They know that this can be best accomplished by lying insinuations.

If a member or an officer is wrong the proper thing to do is to make charges, give a fair trial and condemn only after it is proved beyond a doubt that the charges are absolutely true. Anyone has a right to make charges if he has the courage to back them up before the tribunal of the union. No one will make insinuations except those who are dishonest in mind and heart and opposed to the trade union movement or are the hirelings of big interests, profiteers and non-union manufacturers.

Let us all resolve to turn over a new leaf in the coming year. Let us all try to be

better and more helpful and useful in the great work before us than we have ever been in the past. None of us are so good but what we can improve. None of us are so bad but what there is some good in us. And entirely regardless of all this let us work as a unit in the upbuilding of our union and the organization of those who work in the industry. This can not be accomplished by lying insinuations and misleading statements. In the economic movement the right hand of good will and fraternal fellowship for those with whom we work and must work is the surest and best means for success in organization work. Such a course brings with it a clear conscience of a duty well done, and a happiness to the mind and a peace to the heart that can not be achieved by any other process.

Passing On. Another old land mark in the early struggles of the Cigar Makers' International Union,

Mr. George Hurst, has passed into eternity. Mr. Hurst was International President in 1875, at which time there were only fifty-one local unions with mighty few members. He issued the first Cigar Makers' Official Journal under date of November, 1875. Mr. Hurst's headquarters were at Suffield, Conn.

Prior to November, 1875, the International Union took space in and subscribed for an existing weekly trade union paper. The Official Journal at that time consisted of a four-page sheet, size seven and one-half by eleven. The per capita tax receipts for October from twenty local unions were \$98.25. Including a balance due from September the receipts were \$111.25. The total disbursements for a part of September and all of October were \$87.43, the balance on hand \$23.82. At that time the union owed the printer \$25.00 for printing the proceedings and \$25.00 for five hundred copies of The Advocate, a labor paper which was known as the official organ of the International Union.

In the second issue, December, 1875, Mr. Hurst printed the following editorial:

"It is admitted so far as cigar-making is concerned, that the supply of labor is more than equal to the demand. The introduction of moulds and the employment of unskilled labor is undoubtedly the cause of such a state of facts.

"It is also well known that certain large cities are the breeding places of this surplus labor, from whence swarms of cigar-makers are ready at a moment's notice to

take the places of Union men, when the hand of the employer is laid too heavily for endurance.

"That it is essential to our existence that this labor should be with us rather than against us, will be admitted by the most orthodox Union man.

"How is this great question to be solved?

"We answer, organize them into Unions.

"This cannot be done by coercion or by the infliction of penalties.

"This has been tried and we know the result.

"Let us, by inviting this labor to unite with us, convince them that our interests are identical. Ask them to assist us in building up a Trade Union that will command respect.

"Let us endeavor to avoid strikes on every possible occasion.

"We are aware that there are many good members of the Union who will differ with us as regards any affiliation with the outside mass. While we respect their loyalty to old time principles, we must disagree with them.

"What was sound policy ten or even five years ago, will not avail us now; then we had no moulds to contend with.

"Organize, and the outside mass will melt as the snow under a summer sun.

"Once in a majority we can command and be obeyed. On the question of avoiding strikes we would refer you to the remarks of President Fehrenbach of the Machinists and Blacksmiths International Union.

"The workingmen of America will yet learn that their salvation, the amelioration of their condition, and their emancipation from slavery, lies not in the erroneous pathway leading to war with their employers.

"They will yet learn that the remedy for their wrongs does not lie in the embarkation in the suicidal contests of strikes, but lies in thorough organization.

"For without organization nothing can be accomplished. This is our only remedy."

Commencing with William J. Cannon, who served two years as International President, Mr. Hurst and every President since that time has cautioned against ill-timed, ill-advised, and hasty strikes.

The returns from local unions on the amendments proposed by the Chicago convention show (December 15) that nearly all except the two weeks sick benefit amendments to the constitution have been approved by popular vote and consequently adopted. The voting of local unions ends December 15.

The amendments proposed to the constitution reference the payment of death benefits under the group insurance plan have been approved by popular vote. Under the contract with the insurance company it becomes absolutely necessary that we receive here and forward to the insurance company the following information regarding the present membership, except those paying 30 cents dues on account of age or chronically ill when joining.

Cards have been sent which under the amended law each member must fill out. Get one from your secretary. Please note that the insurance company wants the name, date of birth, day, month, and year; and the member's address. The card shows the amount of dues and the benefit the member may elect to carry.

In the case of the Full Dues Paying member he places a cross in the square over the heading "Full Dues Paying." If he wishes to carry only \$100 death benefit he pays only 40 cents dues and should place a cross in the square opposite "\$100." If he elects to take \$200, \$300, \$400, or \$500, he should place a cross in the square opposite the amount he elects to take.

In the case of the Retired Beneficiary member he places a cross in the square over the heading "Retired Beneficiary." If he wishes to carry only \$100 death benefit he pays only 25 cents dues and should place a cross in the square opposite "100." If he elects to take \$200, \$300, \$400, or \$500 he should place a cross in the square opposite the amount he elects to take.

In the case of the Class B member he places a cross in the square over the heading "Class B." If he wishes to carry only \$100 death benefit he pays only 20 cents dues and should place a cross in the square opposite "\$100." If he elects to take \$200, \$300, \$400, or \$500 he should place a cross in the square opposite the amount he elects to take.

These cards should reach this office on or before January 1, 1923.

All members are urged to place themselves in January within the limit of five weeks, or within ten weeks if out of work. Under the amended law the secretary, in reporting death benefit claims, must send the dues book of the member to this office, hence see that you are in good standing—that is, not over the five weeks' limit after January 1. All members who owe seven weeks on December 31 should immediately get within the five weeks' limit.

TRADE NOTES.

Cigars Manufactured for October, 1923.

The amount of the various manufactured tobacco products of the United States for October, 1923:

Cigars.	Number.
Class A	255,722,275
Class B	162,016,963
Class C	275,170,232
Class D	14,488,601
Class E	4,256,763
Total	711,654,834
Small cigars	46,711,047
Large cigarettes	1,874,243
Small cigarettes	6,227,163,227

Tax-paid Products From Porto Rico for October, 1923.

Cigars.	Number.
Class A	11,890,655
Class B	2,148,060
Class C	5,182,150
Class D	37,150
Class E	1,000
Total	19,259,605
Small cigars	2,000,000
Large cigarettes	95,000
Small cigarettes	40,000

Tax-paid Products From Philippine Islands for October, 1923.

Cigars.	Number.
Class A	24,143,143
Class B	553,425
Class C	125,672
Class D	600
Class E	1,000
Total	24,823,830
Small cigarettes	173,730

The following table, though incomplete, shows the number of cigars manufactured in the various districts as shown by the sale of revenue stamps, for the month of October, 1923, as compared with the same month in 1922:

	October, 1923.	October, 1922.	Inc. or Dec. *
Arkansas	131,000	122,750	8,250
6th California	2,783,105	2,799,450	16,345
Colorado	1,682,705	1,824,780	142,075
Connecticut	3,632,300	3,693,286	60,986
Florida	64,230,964	61,055,965	3,174,999
Georgia	2,695,995	2,325,970	370,025
Idaho	102,350	82,950	19,400
1st Illinois	7,586,507	9,817,344	2,230,837
Iowa	4,750,778	5,352,195	601,417
Kansas	778,700	2,380,325	1,601,625
Louisiana	7,028,961	5,744,040	1,284,921
Massachusetts	13,418,060	8,485,948	4,932,114
4th Michigan	6,160,079	7,497,967	1,337,888
Minnesota	3,700,209	4,128,732	428,523
6th Missouri	2,793,775	3,294,656	500,880
Nebraska	1,349,090		
1st New Jersey	15,511,540	10,696,983	4,814,557
5th New Jersey	43,327,408	45,058,513	1,731,105
New Mexico	11,500	24,000	12,500
21st New York	10,714,833	11,062,250	347,417
28th New York	1,939,675	2,093,975	154,300
North Dakota	52,500	79,000	26,500
1st Ohio	19,115,808	18,469,800	646,008
10th Ohio	23,388,463	21,032,010	2,356,443
Oklahoma	431,750	390,550	41,200
Oregon	368,421	440,650	72,229
1st Pennsylvania	184,050,713	179,196,286	4,854,427
12th Pennsylvania	20,871,885	17,241,455	3,630,430
23rd Pennsylvania	12,615,850	13,981,375	1,365,525
South Dakota	376,580	400,322	23,742
Washington	455,000	489,810	34,810
Wisconsin	7,197,112		
Wyoming	39,250	82,500	43,250

C. N. Dellinger, a cigar manufacturer, of Red Lion, Pennsylvania, trading as Tampa Ribbon Cigar Company, and John M.

Thomas, a broker, of Indianapolis, Indiana, are named in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission. The respondents are charged with the use of misleading words in the brand name and on labels of cigars offered for sale to the public.

According to the citation the respondents advertise and sell cigars made in Red Lion, Pennsylvania, and which are not composed of Havana tobacco labeled "Tampa Ribbon" in conjunction with the word "Havana" on the border of such label.

The respondents' acts, the complaint alleges, have the tendency and are calculated to deceive and mislead the purchasing public into the belief that their cigars so branded are made from tobacco imported from the island of Cuba and generally recognized as Havana Tobacco, and are made in Florida, when such, it is alleged, are not the facts.

Under the law whenever the Commission has reason to believe that an unfair method of competition has been used against the public interest, it must issue its complaint. However the question whether or not such method has been used is not passed upon by the Commission finally until after respondents have had thirty days in which to answer and the issue has been tried out.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Manufacturers who make misleading use of the union label are advised to mend their ways.

The Federal Trade Commission is after them and it has already issued a complaint against three Philadelphia firms charged with making false, deceptive and misleading use of the union label.

The complaint was issued against Joseph Greenberg, Ben Greenberg and Eva Greenberg, trading as the King Overall Company, Atlantic Overall Company and A. Greenberg Sons, manufacturers of overalls and trousers in wholesale and retail quantities. The three firms are charged with placing on their products the words "Union Made" despite the fact that the products are not manufactured by members of organized labor. The complaint, in part, is as follows:

"Respondent, Joseph Greenberg, Ben Greenberg and Eva Greenberg, co-partners, trading as King Overall Company, Atlantic Overall Company and A. Greenberg Sons, with their principal office and place of business in the city of Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, are now and have been for more than one year past engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling overalls and trousers in wholesale and retail quantities; that said overalls and trousers so manufactured and sold by respondents, as aforesaid, were transported by said respondents or were caused to be transported by said respondents from the state of Pennsylvania to and into the states of Delaware, New Jersey and various other states; that is to say, in interstate commerce. In the course of their business re-

spondents were at all times hereinafter mentioned and still are in competition with other individuals, firms, partnerships and corporations similarly engaged in interstate commerce.

"Respondents, in the course and conduct of their business, employ artisans or workmen who are not members of nor affiliated with associations or organizations generally known, recognized and referred to as unions; that said respondents sell and transport in interstate commerce, as aforesaid, their merchandise consisting of men's overalls and trousers, to each of which said garments is attached a brand or label containing respondents' registered trade brand, trade name and in conspicuous type the words, 'Union Made.'

"That the said brands or labels so attached to the said overalls and trousers and so containing the words, 'Union Made,' as aforesaid, are false, deceptive and misleading and are designed to or do deceive and mislead the purchasers or prospective purchasers into the belief that said overalls and trousers so manufactured, sold and transported by said respondents, as aforesaid, and so containing the said 'Union Made' labels, as aforesaid, are 'Union-Made' overalls or trousers; that is to say, overalls or trousers manufactured, produced or fabricated by workmen or artisans who are members of or affiliated with associations or organizations generally known, recognized and referred to as unions; when in truth and in fact said overalls and trousers so manufactured, sold and transported from state to state, in interstate commerce, as aforesaid, by said respondents, as aforesaid, are not 'Union Made' overalls or trousers as was and is represented and pretended by said respondents and represented and pretended by said brands or labels, but said overalls and trousers are 'Non-Union Made,' that is to say, that said overalls and trousers are manufactured and fabricated by workmen and artisans who are not members of nor affiliated with any association or organization generally known, recognized and referred to as a 'Union.'

"That the use by respondents on their product of the said brands or labels containing the words 'Union Made' has the tendency and capacity to mislead and deceive or does mislead and deceive a substantial part of the purchasing public who prefer merchandise or garments fabricated by artisans or workmen who are members of or affiliated with associations or organizations generally known, recognized and referred to as 'unions,' into the belief that said product is or was fabricated by artisans or workmen who are members of or affiliated with associations or organizations generally known, recognized and referred to as 'unions'; that the use of the said false and misleading brand or label by respondents, containing the words 'Union Made' has the further tendency and capacity to divert trade from truthfully marked goods.

"That the above alleged acts and things done by respondents are all to the prejudice of the public and of respondents' competitors, and constitute unfair methods of competition in commerce within the intent and meaning of an Act of Congress approved September 26, 1914, entitled 'An Act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes.'

"Wherefore, the premises considered, the Federal Trade Commission now here issues this its complaint against said respondents."

A hearing on the complaint will be held December 7 in the office of the commission in Washington.

Men progress by helping one another. Patronize the union label, card and button.

By Samuel Gompers, President, American Federation of Labor.

The year 1924 brings great tasks to the trade unionists of America.

The year just closed has placed our movement in a position of strength and solidarity that fits it for the tasks that lie ahead.

In 1923 our country measurably recovered from the period of depression and the fight of the so-called open shoppers and wage-cutters practically came to an end. It lost its driving power.

Ahead of us in the immediate future is a national political campaign. Ahead of us also is a great general campaign of organization, reaching into every field of activity.

The enemies of our movement say that we are not in politics. The fact is that we are in politics to the limit, determined to make our influence felt for progress and human freedom.

It is of the utmost importance that every trade unionist take an active part in the campaign now opening. It is important to see that trade unionists participate in the nominating of candidates and also in the selection of political convention delegates.

It is important that labor should participate where nominations are made and where platforms are formulated.

The American Federation of Labor national non-partisan political campaign will this year be conducted on broader and more energetic lines than ever before. Labor's effectiveness must extend into every precinct in America—and with the co-operation of the great farming population this will be accomplished.

On the industrial field the organization of the wage earners is always our first and primary task. Our convention has ordered a number of special organizing campaigns and these are either under way or are being planned. It is my hope that during the year our movement may add a million new members to its rolls. This is easily possible.

Protection and promotion of their rights and interests and proper participation of the workers in the affairs of industry makes organization necessary. The proper conduct of industry, the proper safeguarding of the rights and interests of the toilers, the proper and necessary stabilizing of industry, make organization of first importance to labor and to employers as well.

We live in an age of collective effort. No where does the individual live and work in a world of his own. Working together, it is necessary to organize so as to plan together, to function properly in every direction, to make life better and to make industry better.

Every wage earner ought to join the trade

union of his trade or calling and every trade union member ought to be an organizer.

The year 1924 will bring its rewards, but it also will bring its obligations and duties.

Let us all, as trade unionists, do our utmost to make our movement a credit and a constructive force in society. If we are good trade unionists, we shall be good citizens of our Republic and America will be the better for our efforts.

CORRESPONDENCE

In the contest of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union, organized labor and its friends, with the Ward Baking Company, and with the passing of the present year, we think it most fitting in hailing the New Year by conveying to you the wonderful progress that is being made.

Within the thirty states covering more than 5,000 cities, being the business jurisdiction of the Ward Baking Company, more than 15,000 organizations of labor and their friends are actively engaged in this contest in the support of our International Union and its affiliated local unions.

The fact that the Ward Baking Company is anti-union is becoming known everywhere. Reports received prove that this publicity campaign is resulting in a serious reduction in the output of the products of this anti-union concern. All that is necessary is to maintain the interest of organized labor and its friends, and it will then only be a question of time when victory will be ours. We appreciate your co-operation so far given. We ask you to continue same.

"Let it be known where you eat, at home or elsewhere; that Ward's bread and cakes are anti-union; that you buy or eat Union Label bread when possible; always remembering that Ward Baking Co. products are anti-union."

If we can get every member of the 15,000 organizations of labor and friends to adopt this slogan and make it effective, we shall have brought home to the Ward Baking Company its unprofitable anti-union attitude, and the fight will be won. Let us finish up the old year by demonstrating the purchasing power of Union men, women and their friends. Will you assist us?

Again expressing our sincere appreciation for assistance already rendered us, we beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

A. A. MYRUP,

International Secretary-Treasurer.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT,

Editor, International Labor News Service.

Most troubles in industry happen because one side is boss. There comes a point when one side can "lay down the law." One side can issue an edict, an imperial decree.

Imperial decrees always make trouble. The injunction, as used in industrial disputes, is just a form of imperial decree, with the judge as emperor.

Lawyers would have a different way of saying this, but lawyers are still talking the lingo they learned decades ago when court records were written by men who got paid by the word and who therefore invented many awesome but useless words.

When the boss of a big plant says, "that's my decision and that's final," he's just a little edition of an emperor.

Only a few political emperors are left in the world. Business for them is poor.

Political democracy has put the emperor business on the bum.

Labor looks toward the building of an industrial democracy to put industrial emperors on the bum. This will be good even for the emperors.

In the beginning it was a fight for a chance to be heard. Now it is a great struggle to build a new structure in the great and marvelous industrial world.

Truly the mission of labor is great and glorious. It outshines in brilliance, responsibility, opportunity and purpose anything that we know of in the world today.

Compare the labor movement building new and greater freedom with rusty statesmen gabbling away with fourteenth century thoughts in their minds and medieval chains of tradition around their necks.

Labor's destiny is tremendous. It is the great leader of our day!

The Union Label.

Pueblo, Colo.

The union label of organized labor creates the trade agreement. It is a most glorious conception of equality, the very incarnation of those attributes which beautified the guild hall mark of olden times. It is leading towards a plane of perfection though at the present time it has just arrived at its intermediate stage of progress. Its future stands for all that is noble, all that is sweet in life, and all that is earnest, for the elevation of mankind and womankind. It is the educator of the coming generation. Unity, federation, right and justice, legislation, a happy and prosperous future go with the union label of organized labor. It is the highest type of patriotism that springs from the heart of man and a most important factor in the final attainment of real liberty.

JOHN LISTERMAN, Sec'y.

Tobacco.

Robt. J. Ingersoll.

Pueblo, Colo.

These leaves make friends and celebrate with gentle rites the vows of peace. They have given consolation to the world. They are the com-

panions of the lonely, the friends of the imprisoned, of the exile, of workers in mines, of fellers of forests, of sailors on the deep seas. They are the givers of strength and calm to the vexed and wearied minds of those that build with thought and brain and temples of the soul. They tell of hope and rest. They smooth the wrinkled brows of care, drive fear and strange mishappen dreads from out the mind, and fill the heart with rest and peace. Within their warp and woof some potent, gracious spell imprisoned lies, that when released by fire doth softly steal within the fortress of the brain and bind in sleep the captured sentinels of care and grief. These leaves are the friends of the firesides and their smoke like incense rises from myriads of happy homes. Cuba is the smile of the sea.

JOHN LISTERMAN, Sec'y.

State of Trade December 1, 1923.

FAIR.		
3 Paterson	57 Champaign	233 Sedalia
52 Elmira	61 La Crosse	230 Belleville
68 Albany	60 Three Rivers	267 Lancaster
107 Erie	72 Burlington	273 Rockland
121 Ithaca	73 Alton	274 Pekin
122 Warren	80 Mansfield	279 Plattsburg
220 New Orleans	88 Dubuque	290 Owego
221 South Bend	98 St. Paul	283 Geneva
282 Bridgeport	99 Ottawa	286 Wichita
381 Watertown	112 Oneonta	287 Marinette
505 Uniontown	114 Jacksonville	300 Michigan City
	115 Canton	302 Tecumseh
	124 Watertown	310 Manistee
	129 Denver	311 Auburn
	180 Saginaw	315 St. Cloud
	134 La Porte	323 Sheboygan
	135 Appleton	331 Crookston
	158 La Fayette	345 Rapid City
	154 Lincoln	372 Marshfield
5 Rochester	163 Marysville	406 Crawfordville
6 Syracuse	168 Oshkosh	409 Kewanee
24 Muskegon	178 Zanesville	433 Mobile
26 Norwalk	183 Jefferson City	435 Kenton
32 Louisville	206 North Adams	444 Walla Walla
43 Urbana	208 Coldwater	468 Albion
44 St. Louis	210 Rome	477 Manitowoc
46 Grand Rapids	215 Loganport	479 Wheeling
47 Quincy	231 Amsterdam	502 Pittsburg
56 Leavenworth		



President Gompers, in His Office, with Baskets of Flowers Presented by Railroad Unions and Other Friends on 42nd Anniversary of the Founding of the American Federation of Labor.

OFFICIAL

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

- G. W. PERKINS, President,
503 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.
- SAMUEL GOMPERS, 318 W. 51st St., New York City, First Vice President.
- I. M. ORNBURN, 286 York St., New Haven, Conn., Second Vice President.
- A. GARIEPY, 239 Ave. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Can., Third Vice President.
- MANUEL GONZALEZ, Box 396, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla., Fourth Vice President.
- E. G. HALL, 4124 Bryant Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth Vice President.
- CHAS. H. STEVENS, 350 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y., Sixth Vice President.
- E. J. STACK, Labor Temple, Portland, Ore., Seventh Vice President.
- GIBSON WEBER, 1710 N. Gratz St., Station C, Philadelphia, Pa., Treasurer.

Always refer to the Constitution when your interests are involved.

When a member changes from the 60c to the 40c list or retires absolutely, all previous cards should be returned to the International Union.

Unions when notifying this office of change in secretary will please at once give the new secretary's address.

Section 140g distinctly and plainly states: "No sick or out-of-work benefit shall be paid to members adjudged to be insane." All amounts so paid are illegal. No dues shall be collected from any insane member.

The International Union will not authorize payment of death benefit except in strict compliance with the law. Several cases have occurred in which there has been no will, no widow, no minor children, and no dependent relatives, but other relatives have stepped in and demanded the death benefit. No such claims have been recognized for the payment of benefits authorized. The International Union furnishes the designation blanks free and where members refuse or neglect to fill out such designation blanks the responsibility for the non-payment of benefits rests entirely with such members.

Secretaries may use the numbers of deceased and suspended members for new members—except numbers belonging to those owing loan accounts.

In several instances where cards have been stolen from members secretaries had granted the thieves loans without demanding to see the due books showing their standing. No loans should be granted unless the party has both card and due book in proper condition.

Members out of work are not entitled to the sixteen weeks' privilege unless they notify the secretary weekly commencing before the eighth week. This includes traveling members, who should always carry a certificate and have same signed weekly.

In reporting the death of a member secretaries should send in with such reports the card of the member, if he had one, having previously, however, taken a record of all necessary information thereon for future reference.

Also as per Section 145, give full record of

membership, as far as your own records show. If there is a will on file send it to the International office. In order that you may fully understand the necessity for complying with the request carefully study Section 141c of the Constitution. Remember that "verbal will" do not comply with the requirements of the Constitution.

Section 140c of the Constitution first distinctly provides that members may designate the person or persons to whom the death benefit shall be paid. Secondly, it provides that if in such designation the death benefit shall be paid to the widow of such deceased member; if there is no widow, then to the minor children of such deceased member, and if there be no widow and no minor children of such deceased member, then to any relative of the deceased member who at the time of his death was dependent for support in whole or in part.

Notice of the special assessment of \$1 on all 30c and 60c members and 50c on Class B members, in compliance with Section 92 (a) of the Constitution, is herewith given. This assessment takes effect Sept. 24, 1923, and may be paid in two weekly installments. New initiates who have not been members for four months are exempt from all assessments. All who join after Sept. 24 are exempt from payment of the September assessment. Class B members do not have to pay any International assessments until they have been members for six months. Forty-cent beneficiary members do not have to pay the special strike fund assessment. Members out of work are not exempt from this assessment.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

On and after Jan. 1, 1924, Section 145 must, to satisfy the insurance company, be complied with in making application for death benefit. The section follows:

Sec. 145. Upon the death of any member entitled to death benefit, the secretary of the local union shall at once notify the International President, giving a full record of the membership of such member, as far as can be obtained from the books of such local union, and forward his due book and card, together with a death certificate signed by the proper authorities. This certificate to be furnished by the beneficiary or beneficiaries to the International office. The International President shall compare such record with the records of the International Office and notify the local union of his findings. The International Union shall pay the benefit to the local union of which the deceased was a member.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Many requests are received for blank monthly reports about this time. Monthly blanks are mailed from Jan. 20 to 25 to the corresponding secretary of each union and contain the following supplies for the year:

- 24 Financial statements.
- 12 Label reports.
- 12 State of trade.
- 12 Sick benefit reports.
- 2 Officers' reports.
- 10 Supply orders.

Secretaries who do not receive the package within a reasonable time should make inquiries at the postoffice, and if it is not there, they should notify this office at once so the proper inquiries may be made.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

NOVEMBER, 1923.

RECEIPTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1923.

TAX.

2 Buffalo	.....\$100	483 Geneva	.....\$100
4 Cincinnati	.....250	484 Meriden	.....100
6 Syracuse	.....100	498 Everett	.....100
42 Hartford	.....100	506 Tampa	.....500
43 Urbana	.....100	510 Fairmont	.....100
57 Champaign	.....100	513 Key West	.....100
58 Montreal	.....500	514 Tampa	.....100
70 Winona	.....50	518 Manchester	.....100
78 Hornell	.....50	520 Manchester	.....500
482 Wausau	.....100		

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.

9 Troy	.....\$4.00	68 Oshkosh	.....\$1.50
16 Binghamton	.....3.	172 Davenport	.....5.00
218		182 Madison	.....3.50
25 Milwaukee	.....1.95	187 Covington	.....1.10
33 Indianapolis	.....10.05	191 Morris	.....2.10
42 Hartford	.....1.50	200 Galesburg	.....2.15
44 St. Louis	.....4.50	228 San Francisco	.....7.70
76 Hannibal	.....3.35	248 Jacksonville	......80
92 Worcester	.....1.20	257 Lancaster	.....4.00
98 St. Paul	......40	282 Bridgeport	.....12.00
107 Erie	.....2.50	337 Key West	.....12.40
114 Jacksonville	.....1.00	387 Yankton	......85
153 Sioux Falls	.....2.20	395 Waterbury	......75
156 Sufield	.....3.00	507 Boston	.....1.05

Union 454, Cedar Rapids (dissolved), re-	
turned funds	\$ 326.65
Journal subscription	1.00
Rent of typewriter	10.00

Receipts for November	\$3,579.05
Balance Oct. 31, 1923	7,036.03

Total\$10,615.08

EXPENDITURES FOR NOVEMBER, 1923.

Office rent	\$ 200.00
Salary of Int'l President	240.00
Salaries of clerks and stenographers	783.00
A. Garlepy, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
Harry Gifford, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
J. P. Keenen, sal. and exp. as org.	175.00
W. A. McCabe, sal. and exp. as org.	200.00
R. S. Sexton, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
M. Simons, sal. and exp. as org.	300.00
C. H. Stevens, sal. and exp. as org.	250.00
W. A. Martine, sal. and exp. as org.	73.36
W. A. Campbell, sal. and exp. as finan.	200.00
Ed. Coenen, organization work Seattle	100.00
Samuel Gompers, delegate exp. A. F. of L. convention	341.76
Int'l Pres. expense to Cincinnati	37.00
Int'l Pres. exp. New York conference	10.10
A. F. of L. tax for November	280.00
U. L. T. Dept. tax for November	140.00
Express on supplies	10.46
Express from Cedar Rapids, Ia.	57
Telephone service	5.63
Telegraph service	20.19
Addressograph plates	23
Towel service	3.00
Light	1.84
Office supplies	.65
Exchange on checks	1.21
Carrying labels to Union 14	.40
Cancellers, type, etc., for locals	21.00
Printing	
October Journals	300.86
Amendment ballots	22.25
Strike application of Union 504	6.50
Circular ref voting on amendments and resolutions	6.50
Resolution ballots	11.00
Manila envelopes	2.00
Press proofs of the constitution	125.00
Stationery for locals and 7th V. P.	12.20
1,000,000 labels	150.00
Postage on October Journals	16.47
Postage on letters and supplies	48.10
1,500 postal cards for Form 1	15.00
Labor News service for November	3.75
Subscription to Tobacco Trade Journal	3.00

Expenses for November\$4,923.03

*Balance Nov. 30, 1923 5,692.05

Total\$10,615.08

*Included in balance \$1,400 Liberty Bonds.

DECISIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

T. Torre appealed against Union 14, Chicago, for suspending him for non-payment of dues and assessments. The appeal was not sustained.

INTERNATIONAL FINES

The International Executive Board approved the application of 224, Salt Lake City, to fine F. A. Schenck for going to work for a non-union concern, but reduced to fine from \$100 to \$25. Vote: Affirmative, 3; for \$25, 5.

Approved the application of 4, Cincinnati, to fine Arthur L. Slemmer (47920) \$50 for working as a strike breaker in 1919 at the Greenwald Shop. Vote: Affirmative 5, negative 1; one member approved only \$10.

Approved the application of 2, Buffalo, to fine Peter Lang \$50 for working as a strike breaker in a street car strike. Vote: Affirmative 7; one member favored only a \$25 fine.

Approved the application of 28, Westfield, Mass., to fine George Brady (3272) \$50 for having his house painted by non-union painters. Vote: Affirmative 6, negative 2.

UNION BUSINESS

In accordance with Sections 58, 59 and 60 of the Constitution, the following unions are hereby notified and requested to remit the following amounts for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the office of the International Union:

74 Poughkeepsie	\$100	107 Erie	\$100
75 Columbus	100	108 Lock Haven	50
76 Hannibal	200	109 Hoquiam	100
77 Minneapolis	400	113 Tacoma	200
78 Hornell	100	114 Jacksonville	300
79 Sandusky	50	117 Pine Bluff	200
80 Danville	75	118 Peoria	200
81 Peekskill	100	120 Muscatine	100
83 Nashville	150	121 Ithaca	150
84 Saugerties	100	122 Warren	250
86 Mansfield	100	123 Hamilton	100
88 Dubuque	150	124 Watertown	150
89 Schenectady	100	125 Norwich	100
91 Alentown	100	128 Ephrata	100
92 Worcester	250	127 Mattoon	100
93 Omaha	150	128 El Paso	75
94 Pawtucket	150	131 Jersey City	100
95 St. Joseph	100	132 Brooklyn	250
96 Akron	50	134 La Porte	75
98 St. Paul	150	135 Appleton	150
99 Ottawa	100	137 Massillon	50
100 Milbank	50	138 Newark	400
104 Pottsville	50		

PRIVATE LOANS

J. C. Moiss (70465) was granted a private loan of \$25 by 129, Denver, Colo., Nov. 13, 1920. To date no payment has been received by us.

W. F. Collier (59684) was granted a private loan of \$25.00 by 129, Denver, Colo., Nov. 10, 1920, when he was lying sick and in destitute circumstances. To date he has only repaid \$18.00 of this loan, and still owes a balance of \$7. Last heard of in Salt Lake. Letters sent to him have not been returned or answered.

Secretary holding card of Theo. Bednark No. 22605, kindly call his attention to \$32.60 private loan due 129, Denver, Colorado.

Geo. C. Kane (28447) and J. Chenault (25765) are requested to pay the \$3 private loan they owe to Union 248, Jacksonville. We helped you, so remember others are coming through who may also need a little help.

LETTER BOX

Note.—Letters remaining uncalled for at the office after being advertised in the Journal for one issue must be returned to carrier of Chicago postoffice, by order of Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.

Returned the following to Postoffice Department since the last issue of the Journal: Harry Neubauer.

Union 44, St. Louis, Mo., for Austin Halloran, John G. Diroe, Harry L. T. Jensen and John Kirchoffer.

Union 224, Salt Lake City, Utah, for F. Schaaf.

Union 22, Detroit, Mich., for H. J. Neubauer and Harry Lockwood.

Union 4, Cincinnati, Ohio, for T. A. Wood, Richard Quinn, James Paulsel, Wm. H. Wilson and Chris Nelson.

IN MEMORIAM

In reporting deaths kindly comply with the following and you will save time and unnecessary work: Give full name, number, date and place of initiation of member. Has member his retiring card? If so, did he pay his dues? This information relates only to such as you can obtain from the records of your own union. If admitted by state, state when and where from, and, in addition, send in such cards, but place in your letter the information necessary as the letter is filed as a matter of record. Before paying death benefits study Sections 139 to 146, inclusive. Send in a death blank properly filled out for all death benefits paid.

Union 129, Denver, Colo.—Jose J. Martinez (41214), who died Nov. 15th.

Union 72, Burlington, Ia.—J. D. Stine (94341), who died Nov. 26th.

UNION NOTES

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Willy Hanson, please notify Union 464, Austin, Texas, or request him to remit balance of initiation fee and dues.

Secretary holding card of Loltes Chusmack (106316) is requested to collect \$8 board and room bill and notify the secretary of Union 167, Rockford, Ill.

If Peter Godin (89313) does not pay up what he owes Union 246, Ashland, Wis., action will be taken.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Duke Eckhardt, 3317 Penn St., St. Joseph, Mo., would like to hear from Joe Davis.

Union 124, Watertown, N. Y., would like to hear from August Wedakind at once.

Chas. Scherer (address care Union 89), Schenectady, N. Y., would like to hear from Ole Larson.

J. L. Holley, 303 E. State St., Rockford, Ill., would like to hear from J. W. Powers.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Henry Hoppe is requested to notify Louis Ehlen, Shiner, Texas.

LOST CARDS

53218—W. Ratalezyk, initiated at Union 25, Nov. 6, 1894; lost Nov. 14, 1923.

PRICE LIST OF CASH SUPPLIES.

When ordering state quantity or number of articles wanted.

Charter \$ 5.00
Duplicate charter (state when organized). .50
*Label canceler, including type and ink pad (when ordering state revenue district) 12.00

*Extra set of type for same (duplicate).... .85
*Extra type holder for additional revenue district, each (when ordering state revenue district) 1.10
*Factory number logotypes (solid numbers in sets of five)40
Ink pad for label canceler, 8x8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8x8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1.10
When ordering state size wanted.
Year date for label canceler20
Typeholder for canceling small labels, complete with rubber dies and clamps... 1.10
*One canceling stamp, complete, for due stamps 1.35
Extra set of type for same60
Year date for due stamp canceler10
*Union seal (state when organized) 1.05
Electro cuts for advertising label 1x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. .45
Electro cuts for advertising label 2x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. .50
Electro cuts for advertising label 4x $\frac{1}{4}$ in. .75
Electro cuts for advertising label 11x3 1.25
1,000 label order blanks 1.50
1—200—page label record 1.40
1—100—page label record85

PRICE LIST OF DAY BOOKS AND LEDGERS.

(Including cost of shipment prepaid by parcel post.)
Day book and Ledgers.
100 200 300 400 500 1,000
pp. pp. pp. pp. pp. pp.
Rural and city delivery \$2.00 \$2.90 \$3.60 \$5.00 \$6.65 \$11.30
1st zone, 50 ml. from Chicago. 2.05 2.95 3.65 5.70 6.05 11.40
2nd zone, 50 to 150 ml. from Chicago 2.10 3.00 3.75 5.80 6.75 11.50
3rd zone, 150 to 300 ml. from Chicago 2.15 3.05 3.80 5.90 6.85 12.00
4th zone, 300 to 600 ml. from Chicago 2.20 3.10 3.90 6.00 7.00 12.20
5th zone, 600 to 1,000 ml. from Chicago 2.20 3.15 4.00 6.10 7.15 12.50
6th zone, 1,000 to 1,400 ml. from Chicago. 2.25 3.25 4.10 6.25 7.30 12.90
7th zone, 1,400 to 1,800 ml. from Chicago 2.30 3.25 4.20 6.40 7.55 13.10
Over 1,800 ml. from Chicago 2.35 3.30 4.30 6.55 7.70 13.40
To Canadian Unions:
The parcel post rate to all points in Canada is 12c a pound, the same as the 8th zone in the United States.
1,000-page ledgers cannot be shipped to Canada by parcel post because of the 11-pound limit. The express company will not accept packages collect for Canada. Until further notice 1,000-page ledgers will cost Canadian locals \$11, plus express charges.
One treasurer's account book, postage prepaid \$0.75
*Letterheads, 500 sheets, prepaid 3.00
*Letterheads, 250 sheets, prepaid 1.75
*Envelopes, 500, prepaid 3.00
*Envelopes, 250, prepaid 1.75
600 treasurer's vouchers, receipt book form, perforated stub, postpaid 1.00
These articles will only be shipped when the order for same is accompanied by the requisite amount. Orders to the contrary will not be recognized.

REMIT AT TIME OF ORDERING SUPPLIES.

LIST OF FREE SUPPLIES.
Labels; 50 init. fee stamps; 25c Class B initiation stamps; 60c due stamps; 40c due stamps; 30c due stamps; 30c Class B stamps; membership, appl. blanks; blank due books; blue trav. cards; loan cards; 90-day trav. cards; transfer cards; absolute retiring cards; loan receipt books; postal loan rec. cards; personal loan receipts; designation (will) blanks; loss of employment cards; out of work register; out of work trav. certs.; constitution; sick certificates; *financial secretary's seal; organization circulars; supply order blanks; Int'l ass't stamps.

*Made to order.

DEATH BENEFITS PAID IN JUNE, 1923.

Union No.	Name of member.	Card No.	Date Initiated.	Length By member- Union ship.			Cause of Death.	Age.	Amount paid.
				No.	Yr.	M.			
1	Lawrence Haus	13686	Oct., 1891	100	31	..	Lobar pneumonia	77	\$550.00
3	Wife R. Waldern	46308	Feb., 1887	3	36	4	Lobar pneumonia	66	40.00
4	John Winter	31726	Apr., 1901	4	22	1	Total disability	72	350.00
4	John Schnur	30867	Nov., 1912	4	10	6	Fractured skull	60	275.00
4	Conrad Volsch	11870	Jan., 1881	30	42	3	Cancer neck	65	550.00
7	George Balke	3124	Nov., 1879	7	43	4	Heart disease	67	550.00
14	Jas. Gavin	17263	May, 1889	52	35	1	Heart disease	64	550.00
14	Jos. Kunesch	68937	July, 1891	14	32	..	Heart disease	49	550.00
14	J. G. Seyfried	60761	July, 1890	14	33	..	Chr. myocarditis	68	550.00
14	H. Steffins	45959	Apr., 1890	15	43	1	Senility	69	550.00
14	Wm. Leinbach	8194	Mar., 1881	14	42	3	Total disability	70	350.00
17	J. L. Smith	68139	Nov., 1891	186	31	6	Suicide	51	175.00
20	Wife Jno. Schwartz	9336	Apr., 1881	20	42	1	Heart trouble	51	40.00
22	Katie Schoenberg	36479	Sept., 1892	115	30	9	Paralytic stroke	78	75.00
22	Frank Kloor	52443	Aug., 1886	119	37	..	Operation	65	550.00
25	Wife H. Froehlick	108996	Nov., 1903	25	19	..	Diabetes	61	40.00
27	B. Tryter	70036	Mar., 1892	278	31	2	Old age	92	550.00
39	Jacob Jacobs	18177	Oct., 1899	144	23	6	Meningitis	45	550.00
39	Carl Elsner	57616	July, 1902	90	20	8	Cerebral hemorrhage	47	550.00
44	Chas. Kassel	13615	Apr., 1879	44	44	..	Cerebral hemorrhage	78	550.00
44	E. G. Winter	1901	Sept., 1879	44	42	8	Bro. pneumonia	81	550.00
49	Jas. Kerwin	28721	Nov., 1883	156	39	7	Old age	80	550.00
49	M. Woodworth	65574	July, 1890	49	32	9	Heart disease	66	261.70
51	Louis Kirchner	38009	Sept., 1885	51	37	9	Heart failure	54	550.00
77	Chas. Overdick	48647	Mar., 1886	77	36	10	Hardening arteries	60	550.00
87	Al. Cohen	11145	Feb., 1879	87	43	..	Cardiac asthma	72	550.00
87	J. Robles	40107	Jan., 1886	13	37	..	Appendicitis	68	550.00
87	H. M. Hernandez	43175	Oct., 1909	87	13	7	Diabetes	49	275.00
90	Jos. Kosar	57183	Sept., 1882	90	42	5	Cancer tongue	60	550.00
90	Sam'l Marks	58172	May, 1904	90	18	11	Arterio sclerosis	60	550.00
90	Marie Novotney	57686	Jan., 1886	90	..	..	Cardiac failure (bal.)	60	50.00
90	Wife J. B. Zapp	74028	Sept., 1895	282	27	9	Chro. myocarditis	71	40.00
97	Wife B. Schavrien	88475	Feb., 1906	144	16	..	Arterio sclerosis	59	40.00
97	Peter Beeker	37091	May, 1912	97	11	..	Lobar pneumonia	63	75.00
97	Rennie Collins	113121	Mar., 1906	97	17	3	Myocarditis	49	475.00
115	J. Nicodemus	13905	Sept., 1887	115	35	8	Heart failure	63	550.00
128	Natalio Menes	111862	July, 1910	188	12	9	Asthma	44	275.00
129	O. R. Johnson	5925	Feb., 1919	129	4	3	Abscess brain	37	75.00
132	B. VanderVoor	104980	June, 1903	132	20	..	Total disability	63	350.00
138	Sam'l Winnick	16570	Feb., 1910	138	10	2	Tuberculosis	54	275.00
141	Frank Truka	44232	Oct., 1900	141	22	7	Total disability	51	350.00
141	Marie Novak	79708	Jan., 1904	141	19	4	Cirrhosis liver	64	475.00
141	Antonio Major	36339	Mar., 1900	141	23	2	Heart trouble	62	550.00
141	Lena Frees	52968	Jan., 1903	141	20	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	55	550.00
165	Mrs. Mary Siegriest	75883	Apr., 1895	100	27	11	..	..	550.00
165	Chas. Moden	87855	Mar., 1900	165	23	2	Suicide	68	550.00
165	Chas. Frank	9013	June, 1893	54	30	..	Total disability	73	350.00
165	Tillie Prettyman	48397	Sept., 1900	100	22	..	Total disability	69	350.00
184	Chas. Thorne	4203	June, 1885	184	38	..	Total disability	75	350.00
187	Geo. Knipper	13542	July, 1883	187	39	11	Oper. appendicitis	59	500.00
192	O. Duhoux	111729	May, 1905	97	18	..	Accident, drowned	46	475.00
202	Orrin McGraw	83232	Jan., 1899	153	24	6	Total disability	47	350.00
221	F. Eaton	63047	Dec., 1898	114	24	5	Total disability	53	350.00
223	Frank Lascheid	61842	Mar., 1891	222	32	2	Bright's disease	..	550.00
238	Jos. Gall	26980	June, 1897	397	25	11	Hardening arteries	64	550.00
241	Thos. Bapf	7136	Nov., 1892	241	30	5	Heart disease	85	312.50
253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	475.00
257	H. R. Ruth	64703	Sept., 1892	257	31	6	Nephritis	72	550.00
295	Wife Fred Young	77678	Jan., 1896	295	27	4	Lagrippe	72	40.00
297	H. Stephens	82837	June, 1898	297	25	..	Pneumonia	54	550.00
336	Wife Chas. Wemett	5871	Feb., 1900	32	23	2	Thyreotoxicosis	44	40.00
387	Martin Gall	41284	Mar., 1891	98	32	3	Gallstones	67	550.00
389	Wife P. Hernandez	18963	Apr., 1911	481	12	2	Influenza	30	40.00
447	Chas. F. Schmidt	9679	Apr., 1881	25	42	..	Cancer	60	550.00
462	Gilbert Sanchez	25935	Oct., 1914	462	8	4	Tuberculosis	27	125.00
470	Wife C. J. Burgess	50606	June, 1886	9	37	..	Phthisis	46	40.00
474	Celestino Rio	13476	Dec., 1919	474	3	7	Heart disease	51	75.00
501	S. Montgomery	257	May, 1919	501	4	1	Accidental	47	75.00

LIST OF SECRETARIES

The first name is that of the Corresponding and the second that of Financial Secretary. Secretaries marked thus:

*Will NOT grant loans during working hours.

+Have regular headquarters.

‡Are cigar packers.

‡Are selectors.

sStogie makers.

aAre strippers.

bAre banders.

cAre cigar-factory employees.

dCasers.

NOTE--Changes in secretaries or addresses should be reported at once, and all changes should reach this office not later than the 10th OF EACH MONTH TO INSURE PUBLICATION in the current issue.

ALABAMA.

- 219 A. Leland, 802 Selma st., Mobile.
 Fred Hawkins, 571 Fisher Alley, Mobile.
 *406 C. J. Hill, 22 Clay st., Montgomery (Birmingham).
 *433 Chas. Peterson, 711 Savannah st., Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

- 117 Clarence Boache, 214 E. Baroque st., Pine Bluff.
 293 Albert Schnitzer, 516 Garrison av., Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.

- *225 A. Ruppert, Room 101, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 ‡228 Phil Hanlon, 800 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 Isidore Holtzer, 300 Labor Temple, San Francisco.
 238 Abe Silverstone, Box 7, Sacramento.
 253 F. Stein, Labor Temple, cor. Franklin and 11th sts., Oakland.
 291 S. W. Johnson, 133 W. 5th st., San Pedro.
 232 Joseph Long, 951 4th st., San Diego.
 338 G. E. Pierson, Box 294, Eureka.
 341 B. E. Worden, 630 6th st., San Bernardino.
 469 Joseph Kunalich, 910 Baker st., Bakersfield.
 *504 Jennie Ferranti, 2222 Mason st., San Francisco.
 Paul Lavattiatia, 29 Arlington st., San Francisco.

CANADA.

- *27 A. McDonald, 68 Power st., Toronto, Ont.
 John Pamphilon, 112 Spruce st., Toronto, Ont.
 *55 A. R. Theoret, 29 Lamoureux, Hamilton, Ont.
 *58 A. Garlepy, 239 Av. Hotel de Ville, Montreal, Que.
 140 Wilfred Haynes, 87 Albert st., St. Catharines, Ont.
 278 Ed Vincent, 288 Dundas st., London, Ont.
 249 C. E. Stevens, 103 Moore st., St. John, N. B.
 357 E. A. Shaw, 1022 Seymour st., Vancouver, B. C.
 *373 J. C. Gosselin, 86 Marquette st., Sherbrooke, Que.
 422 Chas. Shippanowski, 26 Louisa st., Kitchener, Ont.
 473 J. E. St. Pierre, Box 400, Stettler, Alberta.
 486 A. G. Miller, 243 Boyne st., New Westminster, B. C.

COLORADO.

- ‡129 J. W. Sanford, 201 Railroad bldg., Denver.
 *306 J. Listerman, 608 E. 3d st., Pueblo.
 492 H. G. Sewell, Box 612, Colorado Springs.
 409 Elmer E. East, 420 W. Teocua av., Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

- *26 Wm. F. Korn, 4 Garner st., S. Norwalk.
 ‡39 F. A. Grube, 213 Meadow st., Box 183, New Haven.
 *42 Jas. T. Manee, 23 Central Bow, Box 29, Hartford.
 103 J. D. Martinez, 30 Jackson st., Ansonia.
 139 Chas. G. Peet, Box 40, Long Hill.
 156 Albert J. Frey, Warehouse Point (Suffield).
 *180 John H. Riley, 13 James st., Box 68, Danbury.
 *282 Geo. Englehard, 80 Edwin st., Bridgeport.
 *299 Chas. A. Smith, Box 683, 129 William st., Middletown.
 *321 Otto Bower, 170 Arch st., New Britain.
 *385 Wm. Pearce, 36 Elizabeth st., Waterbury.
 *388 Geo. S. Mead, 78 Gay st., Stamford.
 *407 Wm. H. Donahue, 21 Shannon bldg., Norwich.
 *484 C. MacKinnon, 300 E. Main st., Meriden.

CUBA.

- 151 Jose R. Melon, Calle Lawton 39, Vibora, Habana.

DELAWARE.

- *296 C. B. Smith, 507 W. 6th st., Wilmington.
 Lewis E. Burk, 218 N. Adams st., Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

- 110 W. P. Whitehead, 729 6th st., S. E., Washington.
 Fred Dahler, 235 Q st., N. W., Washington.

FLORIDA.

- *29 A. T. Gibbs, 810 Cedar st., Jacksonville.
 170 Edward Chase, 322 Clematis av., W. Palm Beach.

Chas. R. Ruth, 322 Clematis av., P. O. Box 132, W. Palm Beach.

- *248 Louis Rodriguez, 1831 E. Union st., Jacksonville.
 289 J. O. Baker, 1532 1st av., N. E., Miami.
 B. F. Carey, 1432 Miami av., N. E., Miami.
 ‡336 Manuel Gonzales, Box 5086, 1616 8th av., Ybor City, Tampa.
 337 Manuel Macero, 301 Ellis st., Box 65, Key West.
 *384 T. E. Welch, Box 834, St. Augustine.
 462 B. Gonzalez, Box 135, W. Tampa.
 464 Salvatore Chillura, Box 5516, Ybor City Station, Tampa.
 ‡474 Manuel Muniz, Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 *480 Edw. Ellenbach, Sr., Box 966, Orlando.
 500 M. G. Garcia, Box 5185, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a500 Mrs. America Pulg, Box 5358, Ybor City, Tampa.
 b512 Delores Gonzalez, care P. O. Box 11, Ybor City, Tampa.
 a513 Mary Carstens, Seminary and White sts., Key West.
 L. Carstens, Box 135, Key West.
 c514 Saturnino Menendez, Box 5462, Ybor City, Tampa.

GEORGIA.

- *344 H. T. Barnes, 51½ Peters st., Atlanta.
 *371 M. Moses, 404 Walnut st., Macon.

IDAHO.

- 380 Thomas Nicholson, 152 King st., Wallace.

ILLINOIS.

- *14 Frank Wilson, 40 N. Wells st., E. 4, Chicago.
 *20 D. C. Niehart, 773 E. Clay st., Decatur.
 *38 J. E. Jacobson, 629 S. 8th st., Springfield.
 41 John H. May, 440 New York st., Aurora.
 Frank A. Assel, 298 Pierce st., Aurora.
 *47 Hy Hemker, 801 Oak st., Quincy.
 *57 John Dempsey, 115 S. Race st., Urbana (Champaign).
 *73 Oscar Dick, 411 Vine st., Alton.
 *80 Sterling B. Ford, 613 N. Hazel st., Danville.
 99 Joseph Elzer, 1257 Phelps st., Ottawa.
 Phillip Sieffert, 419 Leland st., Ottawa.
 114 Herman H. Zieler, 124 E. Wolcott st., Jacksonville.
 *118 Wm. E. Stacy, 202 S. Washington st., Peoria.
 *127 Joe Solomon, 1812 Broadway, Mattoon.
 *154 Geo. Auer, 316 W. Kickapoo st., Lincoln.
 *157 W. A. Kauffman, 420 E. State st., Rockford.
 *174 Geo. Futterer, 1021 Wilcox st., Joliet.
 *183 Jas. E. Williams, Jefferson st., Mendota.
 191 Otto Ludwig, 408 Liberty st., Box 192, Morris.
 *200 O. Stoff, 459 E. Brooks st., Galesburg.
 201 John H. Russ, 1089 1st av., Rock Island.
 207 W. E. Tronte, Box 202, 213 Adams st., Carthage.
 222 Frank Baker, 2329 6th st., Box 95, Peru.
 243 Chas. Masur, 1609 Aberdeen st., Chicago Heights.
 *247 Fred A. Wolf, P. O. Box 163, Blue Island.
 *250 Henry Mueller, 820 Sycamore st., Belleville.
 258 P. C. Haley, 102 E. Main st., Streator.
 *259 R. Saltzman, 1010 N. Evans st., Bloomington.
 274 Carl Hulsken, 212 Court st., Pekin.
 297 Patrick O'Connor, 379 W. Spruce st., Canton.
 *305 Robert Childester, 609 N. G st., Monmouth.
 *385 Geo. Saults, 311½ W. Main st., Havana.
 394 J. W. Humphrey, 317 E. Sycamore st., Sycamore.
 *409 J. E. Stacy, 208 S. Bass st., Kewanee.
 410 Ammie Schults, 608 S. Cedar st., Centralla.
 431 Chancy Berry, Box 45, Litchfield.
 *437 W. M. Hochmedel, 826 6th st., Cairo.
 *451 A. M. McGee, 342 E. Main st., Bushnell.
 *455 J. F. Peterson, Galena.
 478 Walter Emery, 218 Timber st., Pontiac.
 407 A. Volk, 457 W. Court st., Kankakee.

INDIANA.

- 31 J. W. Young, 1800 Vermont st., Connersville.
 Jacob Huber, 503 W. 3d st., Connersville.

- 83 Amos A. Gregg, 919 E. Maryland st., Indianapolis.
 * Arnold Brinkman, 713 Spring st., Indianapolis.
 87 Sam H. Randolph, 317 E. Williams st., Ft. Wayne.
 *80 John Dally, 1525 Spruce st., Terre Haute.
 *84 W. Louis Miller, 919 E. Iowa st., Evansville.
 *82 Otto Belesman, 907 Main st., Richmond.
 184 Jos. Gaekle, 415 E. st., La Porte.
 *158 H. F. Miller, 507 N. 5th st., Lafayette.
 204 Math. Birx, 1715 Culberson av., New Albany.
 *215 F. J. Bergmann, 444 Michigan av., Logansport.
 221 Jno. La Point, 215 N. St. Louis blvd., South Bend.
 235 A. P. Grimes, 870 W. 7th st., Peru.
 *800 Robt. J. MacGregor, 142 Hendrick st., Michigan City.

- 306 Geo. P. Oaster, 519 Wilson av., Muncie.
 *835 L. A. Mounts, 503 Gostlin st., Hammond.
 339 S. R. Wirey, 1127 N. Washington st., Kokomo.
 *879 Chas. Sholder, Rochester.
 *882 Ed. Gantner, 215 W. 18th st., Rushville.
 *859 Henry Yunghaus, 1102 Shelby st., Vincennes.
 *406 Alvah A. Huff, 128½ W. Main st., Crawfordsville.
 *415 John McGregor, 123 E. Marion st., Elkhart.

IOWA.

- *60 G. C. Freed, 1414 Exchange st., Keokuk.
 *72 Henry Wegener, 928 Valley st., Burlington.
 *88 Ed Schrempf, 310 Bluff st., Dubuque.
 *111 O. C. Ware, 1900 7th st., Des Moines.
 120 John Hartman, 1501 E. 5th st., Muscatine.
 150 Chas. H. Martin, 914 W. 6th st., Sioux City.
 155 H. Allsup, 209 S. Walnut st., Mt. Pleasant.
 172 Geo. Peterson, 802 S. Concord st., Davenport.
 *177 Wilson Waugh, 136 W. Broadway, Council Bluffs.
 *181 Henry F. Smith, 835 5th st., Fort Madison.
 223 O. T. Leach, 226 N. Davis st., Ottumwa.
 239 Peter Wagner, 217 S. 3rd st., Clinton (Lyons).
 277 Harry Phillips, 323 N. J. st., Oskaloosa.
 456 Chas. Gardner, care Porter Bros., Albia.

KANSAS.

- 36 W. J. Schneider, 1123 Kansas av., Topeka.
 *66 Geo. Copenhaver, 708 Kickapoo st., Leavenworth.
 163 Chas. A. Bohner, Marysville.
 286 H. W. Noltemeyer, 1110 S. Wichita st., Wichita.
 359 L. Waldauer, 719 Commercial st., Atchison.

KENTUCKY.

- †132 Wm. Rentschler, 602 Fehr av., Louisville.
 *106 W. A. Cole, 19 W. 4th st., Mayville.
 185 P. M. Martin, 222 Broadway, Paducah.
 *187 John Holters, 943 Philadelphia st., Covington.

LOUISIANA.

- 53 Miss Kate Sheehy, 718 3rd st., New Orleans.
 220 Samuel L. Armstrong, 1835 St. Bernard av., New Orleans.
 * M. M. Young, 2220 Conti st., New Orleans.

MAINE.

- *40 Thomas Paraday, 42 Green st., Saco (Biddeford).
 66 Max Lanten, 51 Winter st., Lewiston.
 179 E. J. Menard, 67 Pearl st., Bangor.
 273 Jas. L. Rogers, 107 N. Main st., Rockland.
 470 W. A. Reardon, Box 954, 67 Union st., Portland.

MARYLAND.

- 1 Gustav Mechain, 107 E. Virginia av., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

- *28 S. J. T. Wall, Box 102, 112 Elm st., Westfield.
 *49 John W. Russell, 150 White st., Springfield.
 *51 T. J. Griffin, 136 Oak st., Holyoke.
 92 Geo. Apholt, A. O. H. Hall, Trumbull st., Box 339, Worcester.
 †07 Chas. F. Claus, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 Edw. Van Poppel, 11 Appleton st., Boston.
 *160 Leroy Brown, 12 Spring st., Box 162, Milford.
 *206 C. F. Harrington, 2 Lameroux pl., North Adams.
 226 Emil Fostle, 121 S. Broadway, Lawrence.
 *255 Thos. F. Garvey, 71 Lilly av., Lowell.
 324 Manuel Nunes, 15 Duncau st., Gloucester.
 326 D. J. Lawler, 53 Park st., Taunton.
 396 P. Benjamin, Lock Box 34, Northampton.
 475 John J. Sweeney, 89 Snow st., Fitchburg.
 a507 Agnes Koster, 335 Broadway, Cambridge (Boston).

MICHIGAN.

- 19 Nicholas Cappuccilli, 208 Le Roy st., Sault Ste. Marie.
 22 John Litzkus, 274 High st., E., Labor Temple, Detroit.
 24 Menno De Witt, 51 Allen st., Muskegon.
 *46 T. F. Nielsen, 824 Cottage Grove st., S. E., Grand Rapids.
 69 C. C. Schwartz, 208 Andrews st., Three Rivers.
 *130 F. Rosenberg, 821 Walnut st., Saginaw.
 107 Wesley Reed, 418 Elizabeth st., Owosso.
 *184 Geo. F. Watson, 315 Garfield av., Bay City.
 186 John A. C. Menton, 1316 Liberty st., Flint.
 206 H. C. Gruha, 164 Kingman av., Battle Creek.
 *208 L. W. Lapp, 1015 Oak st., Kalamazoo.

- *209 Geo. A. Faust, 221 Hull st., Coldwater.
 *268 Hugo Larson, 223 S. 18th st., Escanaba.
 *302 F. E. Smallidge, 415 W. Logan st., Tecumseh.
 310 A. B. Pierce, 453 2d st., Manistee.
 *314 Frank C. Keyes, 739 N. Waterloo av., Jackson.
 366 Wm. Loebke, 209 N. 1st st., Ann Arbor.
 368 Peter J. O'Sullivan, 311 16th st., Port Huron.
 393 J. M. Nagel, 203½ S. Mitchell st., Cadillac.
 403 Frank Lamora, 226 Biemhuber av., Marquette.
 *457 F. J. Jones, 550 Green av., Benton Harbor.
 *463 Sam Thurber, 218 Mechanic st., Pontiac.
 *468 A. W. Kamp, 115 W. Walnut st., Albion.

MINNESOTA.

- *70 Fritz Mueller, 603 W. 5th st., Winona.
 *77 Paul Rick, 423 Daily Star bldg., Minneapolis.
 *98 Gust E. Erickson, 406 N. Franklin st., St. Paul.
 271 Bert Joslyn, Hotel Northern, 14 2nd st., S. E., Rochester.
 294 John Oakes, 1127 E. 9th st., Duluth.
 *315 J. M. Sharenbroich, 235 14th av., S., St. Cloud.
 381 Geo. Brunner, 207 Lincoln av., Crookston.
 400 Fred Altmeyer, 212 Plum st., Red Wing.
 434 John Miller, 113 W. 3rd st., Faribault.

MISSOURI.

- 23 M. H. Grant, 548 W. Division st., Springfield.
 †44 Ed Hellman, 615 Chestnut st., St. Louis.
 *78 John Eichenberger, 308 Broadway Hannibal.
 95 L. L. Jacobs, 713 Edmond st., St. Joseph.
 102 Isaac N. Wellis, 424 New Nelson bldg., Missouri av. and Main st., Kansas City.
 193 Fred J. Neutzler, 304½ Madison st., Jefferson City.
 *233 John D. Meyer, 600 N. Quincy st., Sedalia.

MONTANA.

- 312 C. C. Sheak, Box 128, Livingston.
 362 A. H. Carlson, 519 4th av., S., Great Falls.
 375 Joseph Turtle, 1001 E. 5th st., Anaconda.
 445 Geo. F. Sweeney, Box 110, Billings.

NEBRASKA.

- *93 J. B. Schupp, 2537 S. 10th st., Omaha.
 143 John Steiner, 945 N. 22nd av., Lincoln.
 358 Wm. Feinauer, 84 S. Logan st., Fremont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

- †192 Richard B. Hayes, Room 21, Pembroke bldg., Manchester.
 *269 Daniel Sullivan, 109 Ash st., Box 269, Nashua.
 c518 John F. Howe, 7-20-4 Cigar Factory, Manchester.
 a520 Mrs. Elizabeth Foley, 7-20-4 Cigar Factory, Manchester.

NEW JERSEY.

- 3 Edw. Peters, 83 N. Main st., Paterson.
 John Ritemour, 12 16th av., Paterson.
 *9 Max Schuencke, 133 Bowers st., Jersey City Heights (Hoboken).
 *131 Henry J. Hulsh, 25 Carlton av., Jersey City.
 †138 Henry F. Hilfers, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 Gustav Schweitzer, 68 S. Orange av., Newark.
 *146 A. F. Paulus, 216 Montgomery st., Highland Park, New Brunswick.
 *147 Ludwig Koefig, 534 Elm st., W. Hoboken (Union Hill).
 *203 Robt. M. Hartman, 16 N. 23rd st., Camden.
 *428 E. H. Hargood, 199 S. Broad st., Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.

- 443 Julius De Gryse, 1032 N. 8th st., Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.

- †2 John Hadida, 350 Broadway, Buffalo.
 †5 H. Hackett, 104 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester.
 †6 Jacob B. Sigel, care of L. J. Reussow, 289 E. Genesee st., Syracuse.
 7 Chas. A. Bock, 1008 Court st., Utica.
 †9 Jas. Horan, Labor Temple, Troy.
 * Wm. D. Wilson, Labor Temple, Troy.
 †12 Peter Rogers, 218 N. Willow st., Oneida.
 *13 H. Michaels, 610 W. 178th st., New York City.
 *16 Chas. Everett, 53 State st., Binghamton.
 *52 E. G. Cuthbert, 759½ Livingston st., Elmira.
 68 John J. Dillon, 45 2nd st., Albany.
 * Jas. L. McHale, 85 Beaver st., Albany.
 *74 Geo. F. Hitz, 35 Gate st., Poughkeepsie.
 78 Wm. Dowling, 2 Loder st., Hornell.
 *81 Henry Gerow, 1216 Park st., Peekskill.
 *84 W. J. Wright, 46 McDonald st., Saugerties.
 87 James Orr, 350 Gates av., Brooklyn.
 *89 Charles Shaninger, 26 Willow st., Schenectady.
 †90 Jacob Rhine, 241 E. 84th st., New York.
 *112 S. E. Dunham, 52 Spruce st., Oneonta.
 121 M. F. Nolan, 106 W. State st., Ithaca.
 *124 J. H. Tierney, 157 Jackson st., Watertown.
 125 T. H. Macksey, Box 252, Norwich.
 *132 Theo. Billingsheller, 191 Reid av., Brooklyn.
 †141 Joseph Woch, 227 E. 84th st., New York City.
 142 Mrs. Hattie Sterrett, 13 Lagrange st., Lockport.
 †144 J. Melhado, 9 E. 7th st., New York City.

- 149 Simon Goldsmith, 580 Marcey av., Brooklyn.
 Geo. Ziegler, 207 Richard av., Glendale, L. I.
 210 Jos. Bogan, 329 Ridge st., Rome.
 1213 Abraham Wolferman, 1313 Clinton st., Bronx,
 New York.
 John C. Hilsdorf, 509 E. 88th st., New York.
 218 John F. Wardell, 42 Wall st., Binghamton.
 231 O. A. Gage, 268 E. Main st., Amsterdam.
 1241 Daniel H. Brown, 105 Snyder st., Syracuse.
 246 C. L. Spencer, 307 N. Union st., Olean.
 1251 O. L. Lindlau, 227 E. 84th st., New York.
 279 W. J. Conroy, 1 Grant st., Plattsburgh.
 280 E. M. Reynolds, 270 North av., Owego.
 283 F. P. Gullford, 22 Genesee st., Genesee.
 1292 Gus Goldstein, 701 Bushwick av., Brooklyn.
 298 Frank Roy, 2 Darwin av., Glens Falls.
 311 John L. Kaupp, 184 E. Genesee st., Auburn.
 342 Jas. H. Hogan, 12 Oak st., Batavia.
 348 Fred Volgraf, 161 Myrtle st., Corning.
 1358 Jose Bustillo, 2085 Lexington st., New York.
 370 O. W. Swanson, 28 Scott st., Jamestown.
 389 Asuncion Garcia, 227 E. 84th st., New York.
 429 Warren Taylor, 513 6th st., Niagara Falls.
 430 John D. Mahar, 168 W. 3d st., Fulton.
 483 Bruce P. Dick, 26 Bleeker st., Gloversville.
 488 J. H. Yaeger, 74 Dolson av., Middletown.

OHIO.

- 14 Wm. Lemke, 1316 Walnut st., Cincinnati.
 117 Wm. D. Dawson, 409 Superior av., W., Room 300,
 Cleveland.
 35 Wm. Schneberger, 121 Samuel st., Dayton.
 43 John Roth, 219 N. Main st., Urbana.
 45 E. L. Craver, 30 N. Plum st., Springfield.
 48 Jacob Freiman, 1019 E. Bancroft st., Toledo.
 75 A. A. Tracht, 1204 Esper st., Columbus.
 79 Frank Miller, 1312 Carr st., Sandusky.
 86 Geo. B. Dorman, 78 Buckingham st., Mansfield.
 96 Chris. Freudemann, 150 Carroll st., Akron.
 115 Albert Keller, 2814 8th st., N. W., Canton.
 123 Robt. Mick, 508 S. Front st., Hamilton.
 Henry Segers, 308 N. Second st., Hamilton.
 137 Joe Kettl, 520 E. Cherry st., Massillon.
 173 Joe A. Bauer, Box 125, Zanesville.
 176 A. Schmutzler, 25 Summit st., Newark.
 200 John Wies, 729 S. Downing st., Piqua.
 313 Wm. F. Batty, 620 N. Jefferson st., Lima.
 360 Wm. Hanitsch, 38 Eaton st., Delaware.
 416 W. F. Horlacher, 67 Milan av., Norwalk.
 435 W. S. Dulin, 627 Lima st., Kenton.
 508 F. Carpenter, 409 N. Main st., Uhrichsville.

OKLAHOMA.

- 450 Adam Benson, Box 120, Enid.

OREGON.

- 202 Wm. Dickoff, 409 Labor Temple, Portland.
 426 Herman Kennell, 724 Exchange st., Astoria.
 487 O. L. Milliken, Box 392, Baker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 63 Jas. F. Foley, 132 N. Center st., Corry.
 64 Harry H. Mattes, 481 N. 6th st., Lebanon.
 91 Wm. T. Knisley, 22 Federal st., R. No. 2, Allen-
 town.
 104 S. M. Glover, 3 N. 5th st., Pottsville.
 107 August C. Malthaner, 2634 Cochran st., Erie.
 108 Lewis Young, 1004 Henderson st., Lock Haven.
 122 Henry True, 1806 Penn av., W., Warren.
 126 C. M. Hammond, 223 Washington av., Ephrata.
 F. B. Emlg, 222 Washington av., Ephrata.
 145 W. Hoebener, 446 Wyoming st., Williamsport.
 161 Jesse Reider, Lock Box 13, Denver.
 John A. Mowery, Lock Box 25, Denver.
 163 Chas. Duke, Machinists' Temple, 13th and Spring
 Garden sts., Philadelphia.
 171 Albert Horne, 354 Main st., East Greenville.
 232 John H. Nase, 303 Washington av., Sellersville.
 236 M. L. Wolfskill, 105 N. 6th st., Reading.
 A. P. Bower, 103 N. 6th st., Reading.
 242 John Russell, 224 W. Main st., York.
 Peter Hollinger, 600 W. Princess st., York.
 257 S. B. Duke, 324 W. Walnut st., Lancaster.
 Jacob L. Glick, 726 S. Queen st., Lancaster.
 295 E. G. Kotszwinkle, 506 S. Washington av.,
 Scranton.
 301 D. S. Leib, Box 92, Akron.
 Dan Smith, Lock Box 21, Akron.
 306 Frank Bartholomew, Perkasie.
 309 John L. Schaar, Rothsville.
 A. S. Wechter, Rothsville.
 1316 Francis X. Colgan, Box 42, McSherrystown.
 317 Louis P. Lang, 119 Wyoming st., Wilkes-Barre.
 355 A. Eberhardt, 847 Main st., Honesdale.
 402 Harvey F. Smoll, 620 W. Broad st., Quakertown.
 502 Fred W. Meyer, 1438 Lowerie st., Pittsburgh.
 Phillip Miller, 136 Middle st., R. F. D. No. 1,
 Mount Olive P. O. (Pittsburgh).
 506 Geo. S. Bundy, 24 Dunkard av., Uniontown.

PORTO RICO.

- 148 Juan Pimental, Box 298, Federacion Libre, Caguas.
 Placido Cruz, Box 298, Federacion Libre, Caguas.
 190 Francisco Tolentino, Federacion Libre, Gurabo.
 Guillermo Colon, Federacion Libre, Gurabo.
 194 Bartolome Majoral, Box 8, Cayey.
 Jose Ramon Collazo, Box 8, Cayey.
 328 Jose Garcia Fernandez, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 Jose Gregoria Garcia, Box 23, San Lorenzo.
 350 Carmelo Rodriguez, Box 147, Manati.
 Rosario Vasquez, Box 147, Manati.
 376 Francisco Collazo, Federacion Libre, Box 307,
 Utuado.
 Gerardo Colon, Federacion Libre, Box 307, Utuado.
 378 Armando Ferrer, Federacion Libre, Penuelas.
 1418 Salvador de Jesus, Box Y, Bayamon.
 Juan Bermudez, Sanchez, Box Y, Bayamon.
 446 Antonio Dominguez, Box 298, Caguas (Aguas
 Buenas).
 Angel Morales, Box 298, Caguas (Aguas Buenas).
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 Pedro Torres Diaz, Nuevo Paris st., Ponce.
 460 Florentine Fuentes, Box 270, San Juan.
 Jose B. Pinero, Box 270, San Juan.
 467 Felix Gonzales, Box 773, Arecibo.
 472 Medesta Geigel, Box 67, Juncos.
 Salvador Silvestris, Box 67, Juncos.
 481 Saturnino Cortes, Box 404, Bayamon.
 Victor Martinez, Box 404, Bayamon.

RHODE ISLAND.

- 10 Wm. Myers, 142 Cranston st., Providence.
 94 A. E. Hohler, 330 Glenwood av., Pawtucket.

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- 100 E. H. Duesing, Box 423, Milbank.
 153 John Goebel, 834 S. Dakota st., S. E., Sioux Falls.
 345 Louis Metzler, Rapid City.
 387 H. E. Anderson, 302 Pearl st., Yankton.
 481 Earle Wals, 807 Colorado av., Huron.

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 261 H. Stahl, 1018 Stewart st., Knoxville.
 266 E. B. Hanson, 357 N. Main st., Memphis.
 318 Matt Gerlach, 2413 E. 12th st., Chattanooga.

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- 128 Conrado La Farga, Box 673, El Paso.
 262 W. W. Bowen, 2215 Cottage Lane, Dallas.
 285 U. M. Lee, care of City Hall, Ft. Worth.
 364 H. F. Wilson, Box 53, Nacogdoches.
 369 O. L. Rogers, 311 E. Mulberry st., Sherman.
 404 Joe Amstead, 1504 Lavaca st., Austin.

UTAH.

- 224 D. Sugden, 373 D. St., Box 634, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

- 11 Wm. Daignault, Box 113, St. Albans.
 18 D. H. Miller, 99 Green st., Brattleboro.
 264 Jas. J. Reedy, 48 Woodstock av., Rutland.
 371 Wesley Hoffman, 385 N. Main st., Barre.

VIRGINIA.

- 133 N. J. Smith, 917 N. 27th st., Richmond.
 240 F. M. Wilson, 221 E. Main st., Norfolk.

WASHINGTON.

- 109 S. Blatner, Box 291, Houquiam.
 118 E. Lewis, 259 S. 13th st., Tacoma.
 188 Ed. Coenen, 518 W. Mercer pl., Seattle.
 325 John A. Reddy, 4207 E. Frederick av., Spokane.
 391 F. H. Bruce, 810 Elk st., Bellingham.
 444 Geo. Surbeck, 385 S. 2nd st., Walla Walla.
 498 Jos. Tachida, 2816 Chestnut st., Everett.

WEST VIRGINIA.

- 679 J. F. Helmbricht, 1062 Main st., Wheeling.
 Frank C. Nolte, 67 22nd st., Wheeling.
 1501 H. D. Clarke, 1407 Market st., Wheeling.
 510 E. S. Morrison, 131 Elkins st., Fairmont.
 516 Mrs. Emma L. Wagner, 2204 Wilson st.,
 Wheeling.

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 John Kammer, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 34 Ernest De Mars, 219 W. Spring st., Chippewa
 Falls.
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 83 Felix Roberge, 213 Water st., Eau Claire.
 133 E. A. Heldeman, 23 Sherman pl., Appleton.
 162 Jules J. Bebeau, 914 N. Jackson st., Green Bay.
 168 Otto Schumann, 40 Boyd st., Oshkosh.
 182 John La Muska, 448 W. Gilman st., Madison.
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 245 Fred H. Bohem, 512 Willis av., Ashland.
 287 Wm. Aagaard, 2610 Parkridge av., Marinette.
 290 Phil Sullivan, 403 W. Milwaukee st., Janesville.
 304 Nele Munch, 1639 West Blvd., Racine.
 323 Richard Wagner, 2221 N. 7th st., Sheboygan.
 329 L. A. Martin, 76 15th st., Fond du Lac.
 363 S. P. Malagrian, 209 Wright st., Wausau.
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 381 August Otto, 113 Ruth st., Watertown.
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